



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1325 K STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

THIS IS THE END OF MUR # 1186

Date Filmed 1/6/83 Camera No. --- 2

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

pre-conculation info; conculation
agreements

The above-described material was removed from this file pursuant to the following exemption provided in the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. Section 552(b):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (1) Classified Information | <input type="checkbox"/> (6) Personal privacy. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Internal rules and practices | <input type="checkbox"/> (7) Investigatory files |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Exempted by other statute | <input type="checkbox"/> (8) Banking Information |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information | <input type="checkbox"/> (9) Well Information (geographic or geophysical) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Internal Documents | |

Signed S. Gary
date 10/29/82

33040363837

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

reconciliation; internal memos; memo to file:

routing slips; bank acct #'s; conciliation

agreements

The above-described material was removed from this file pursuant to the following exemption provided in the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. Section 552(b):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (1) Classified Information | <input type="checkbox"/> (6) Personal privacy. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Internal rules and practices | <input type="checkbox"/> (7) Investigatory files |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information | <input type="checkbox"/> (9) Well Information (geographic or geophysical) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Internal Documents | |

Signed

J. Gari

date

1/25/82

93040363330

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of)
) MURs 1158, 1186, 1253 and 1352
Citizens for LaRouche)
Debra Freeman)

CERTIFICATION

I, Marjorie W. Emmons, Secretary of the Federal Election Commission, do hereby certify that on November 5, 1982, the Commission decided by a vote of 6-0 to take the following actions in MURS 1158, 1186, 1253 and 1352:

- 1.
2. Close the files in MURS 1158, 1186, 1253 and 1352.
3. Send the letter to respondents' counsel as attached to the Memorandum to the Commission dated November 2, 1982.

Commissioners Aikens, Elliott, Harris, McDonald, McGarry and Reiche voted affirmatively in this matter.

Attest:

11-5-82

Date

Marjorie W Emmons
Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary of the Commission

Received in Office of Commission Secretary:
Circulated on 48 hour tally basis:

11-2-82, 4:31
11-3-82, 11:00

030403639330

November 2, 1982

MEMORANDUM TO: Marjorie W. Emmons
FROM: Phyllis A. Kayson
SUBJECT: Conciliation in MURs 1158, 1186, 1253 and 1352

Please have the attached Memo to the Commission distributed to the Commission on a 48 hour tally basis.

Thank you.

Attachment

cc: Gentner (for Lerner)

33040363340



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, DC 20463

November 8, 1982

Mayer Morganroth, Esq.
Heritage Plaza
Suite 335
24901 Northwestern Highway
Southfield, Michigan 48075

Re: MURs 1158, 1186, 1253, 1352

Dear Mr. Morganroth:

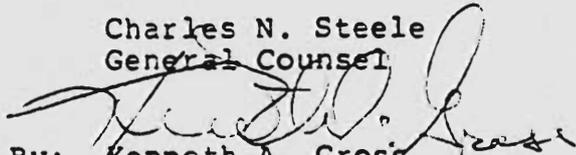
On November 5, 1982, the Commission accepted the conciliation agreement signed by you on behalf of Citizens for LaRouche in settlement of the above-referenced matters. Accordingly, the files have been closed in MURs 1158, 1186, 1253, 1352 and will become a part of the public record within thirty days. However, 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) prohibits any information derived in connection with any conciliation attempt from becoming public without the written consent of the respondent and the Commission. Should Citizens for LaRouche wish any such information to become part of the public record, please advise us in writing.

Enclosed you will find a fully executed copy of the final conciliation agreement for your files. I also want to remind you that the first payment of \$5,000 by Citizens for LaRouche for the civil penalty provided for in the agreement is due on December 1, 1982. The check should be made out to the U.S. Treasury.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

By: 
Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Enclosure
Conciliation agreement

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82 OCT 27 P12: 25

OCT 27 P1: 58

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of)
Citizens for LaRouche) MURS 1158, 1186, 1253 and 1352
)

CONCILIATION AGREEMENT

This matter was initiated by the Federal Election Commission (hereinafter "Commission") pursuant to information obtained in the normal course of carrying out the Commission's supervisory responsibilities under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended 2 U.S.C. § 431 et seq., and the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act, 26 U.S.C. § 9031 et seq. Reason to believe has been found that the Respondent violated the following statutory and regulatory provisions:

- 2 U.S.C. § 441f;
- 11 C.F.R. § 110.4(c)(2);
- 2 U.S.C. § 441a(f) and;
- 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c)(1)(A).

NOW, THEREFORE, the Commission and Respondent, having entered into conciliation pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(A)(i) do hereby agree as follows:

- I. The Commission has jurisdiction over the Respondent and the subject matter of this proceeding.
- II. The Respondent has had a reasonable opportunity to demonstrate that no action should be taken in this matter.
- III. The Respondent enters voluntarily into this agreement with the Commission.

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IV. The pertinent facts in this matter are as follows:

1. Respondent is the principal campaign committee authorized by Lyndon LaRouche to receive contributions and make expenditures in connection with Lyndon LaRouche's candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the office of President in 1980.

2. During that period, Respondent maintained offices throughout the country where volunteers, inter alia, solicited contributions and forwarded them to Respondent's New York headquarters.

3. These volunteers knew that Respondent would submit the collected contributions to the Commission in an effort to obtain presidential primary matching funds.

4. Respondent, through its volunteers, violated 2 U.S.C. § 441f by knowingly accepting the following contributions made by one person in the name of another:

(A) MUR 1158

- (1) \$250 cashier's check in the name of Harold Harrison dated 1/14/80.
- (2) \$150 money order in the name of Anne R. Taylor dated 11/20/79.
- (3) \$1,009.58 loan check from Household Finance submitted with signature document indicating that it had been contributed by David Sanders and Lenore Sanders, his spouse, dated 1/22/80.

(B) MUR 1352

- (1) \$250 money order signed "Robert Hart" and dated 12/10/79 (no accompanying signature document).

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- (2) \$125 money order signed "Janice Hart" and dated 12/7/79 (no accompanying signature document).
- (3) \$120 money order signed "Janice Hart" and dated 12/7/79 (no accompanying signature document).
- (4) \$100 money order signed "Paul Greenberg" and dated 12/10/79 (no accompanying signature document).
- (5) \$100 money order signed "Paul Greenberg" and dated 12/11/79 (no accompanying signature document).
- (6) \$135 money order signed "Sherri Waffle" and dated 12/7/79 (no accompanying signature document).
- (7) \$85 money order signed "Sherri Waffle" and dated 12/7/79 (no accompanying signature document).
- (8) \$80 money order signed "Sherri Waffle" and dated 12/7/79 (no accompanying signature document).
- (9) \$55 money order signed "William Lerch" and dated 12/7/79 (no accompanying signature document).

The Commission has not alleged that these were willful violations.

5. Respondent, through its volunteers, violated 11 C.F.R. § 110.4(c)(2) by accepting and retaining the following cash contributions, which when added to the contributors' previous contributions, exceeded, in the aggregate, \$100 in cash for each of the respective contributors:

(A) MUR 1158

- (1) \$40 cash contribution made by Ernest Pulsifer.
- (2) \$150 cash contribution made by Ernest Pulsifer.
- (3) \$250 cash contribution made by Nancy Radcliffe.
- (4) \$400 cash contribution made by Belinda F. deGrazia.

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The Commission has not alleged that these were knowing and willful violations.

6. Respondent, through its volunteers, violated 2 U.S.C. § 441a(f) by knowingly accepting the following contributions which were in violation of contribution limitations set forth in 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a) (1) (A):

(A) MUR 1158

(1) \$1,009.58 check from David Sanders.

(B) MUR 1253

(1) \$2,713.53 in contributions from Rochelle Ascher;

(2) \$1,742.15 in contributions from Karen Brubaker;

(3) \$1,024.48 in contributions from John Covici;

(4) \$1,279.55 in contributions from Joseph D'Urso;

(5) \$3,378.34 in contributions from Elliot Eisenberg;

(6) \$2,067.32 in contributions from Jeffrey Forrest;

(7) \$1,409.59 in contributions from Gregory Garnier;

(8) \$5,120.32 in contributions from Laurence Gray;

(9) \$3,681.32 in contributions from Marjorie Mazel Hecht;

(10) \$1,285.87 in contributions from Marsha Kokinda;

(11) \$1,738.68 in contributions from Melvin Johnson;

(12) \$1,763.76 in contributions from Michael Smedberg;

(13) \$1,005.44 in contributions from Martin Simon;

(14) \$1,507.65 in contributions from David W. Thill;

(15) \$2,403.90 in contributions from Andrew Wilson;

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- 3304036334
- (16) \$1,025 in contributions from August F. Arace;
 - (17) \$1,043 in contributions from James M. Duree;
 - (18) \$1,105 in contributions from Shirley Fingerman;
 - (19) \$1,030 in contributions from John Holly;
 - (20) \$1,044 in contributions from T. J. Hopkins;
 - (21) \$1,150 in contributions from Sherri S. Lightner;
 - (22) \$1,100 in contributions from John Pellicano;
 - (23) \$1,100 in contributions from John Ryman;
 - (24) \$1,120 in contributions from John J. Sakala;
 - (25) \$1,125 in contributions from Walter J. Stevens;
 - (26) \$1,010 in contributions from James Taylor;
 - (27) \$1,030 in contributions from Verne Tomlins;
 - (28) \$1,515 in contributions from Carleton Williams;
 - (29) \$1,580 in contributions from Frederic L. Young;
 - (30) \$2,375 in contributions from Donald J. Carr;
 - (31) \$2,030 in contributions from Ellen G. Scott;
 - (32) \$1,050 in contributions from Belinda F. deGrazia;
 - (33) \$1,250 in contributions from Alexander Ward;
 - (34) \$1,125 in contributions from Mary F. Cummings;
 - (35) \$1,075 in contributions from James M. Everette;
 - (36) \$1,250 in contributions from Michael Micale.

The Commission has not alleged that these were willful violations.

7. Respondent, through its volunteers, violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c) (1) (A) by knowingly and willfully submitting

false and/or misleading information to the Commission in an attempt to obtain matching funds with regard to the following contributions:

(A) MUR 1158

- (1) \$35 money order signed "William Hayden" and dated 1/8/80.
- (2) \$150 money order signed "Ernest Pulsifor" and dated 12/4/79.
- (3) \$250 money order signed "Nancy Radcliff" and dated 9/12/79.
- (4) \$250 money order signed "Robert A. Robinson" and dated 9/12/79.
- (5) \$140 money order signed "Kevin Salisbury" and dated 1/12/80.
- (6) \$450 money order signed "Kevin Salisbury" and dated 1/21/80.
- (7) \$70 money order signed "Charles Clark" and dated 11/13/79.
- (8) \$150 money order signed "Anne R. Taylor" and dated 11/20/79.
- (9) \$45 money order signed "David Sanders" and dated 11/25/79.
- (10) \$25 money order signed "David Sanders" and dated 1/3/79.
- (11) \$1,009.58 Household Finance Company loan check endorsed by David Sanders submitted along with a signature document signed by David Sanders and Lenore Sanders, as spouse.
- (12) \$400 money order signed "Belinda F. deGrazia" and dated 1/22/80.
- (13) \$250 cashier's check and signature document for Dr. Harold Harrison.

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(B) MUR 1186

- (1) \$40 money order signed "Harold Harper" and dated 7/17/79 accompanied by signature document dated 12/7/79.

(C) MUR 1352

- (1) \$200 money order signed "William Lerch" and dated 11/19/79.
- (2) \$55 money order signed "William Lerch" and dated 12/7/79.
- (3) \$135 money order signed "Sherri Waffle" and dated 12/7/79.
- (4) \$85 money order signed "Sherri Waffle" and dated 12/7/79.
- (5) \$80 money order signed "Sherri Waffle" and dated 12/7/79.
- (6) \$125 money order signed "Janice Hart" and dated 12/7/79.
- (7) \$120 money order signed "Janice Hart" and dated 12/7/79.
- (8) \$100 money order signed "Victoria Lacey" and dated 12/10/79.
- (9) \$50 money order signed "Victoria Lacey" and dated 12/10/79.
- (10) \$250 money order signed "Robert Hart" and dated 12/10/79.
- (11) \$100 money order signed "Paul Greenberg" and dated 12/10/79.
- (12) \$100 money order signed "Paul Greenberg" and dated 12/11/79.

V. The Commission has treated the matters described in this document as civil violations.

VI. Respondent will pay a civil penalty to the Treasurer of the United States in the amount of fifteen thousand dollars

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(\$15,000), pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(5)(A), such penalty to be paid as follows:

- 1) One initial payment of \$5,000, due on December 1, 1982;
- 2) Thereafter, beginning on January 1, 1983, ten consecutive monthly installment payments of \$1,000 each;
- 3) Each such installment shall be paid on the first day of the month in which it becomes due;
- 4) In the event that any installment payment is not received by the Commission by the fifth day of the month in which it becomes due, the Commission may, at its discretion, accelerate the remaining payments and cause the entire amount to become due upon ten days written notice to the respondent. Failure by the Commission to accelerate the payments with regard to any overdue installment shall not be construed as a waiver of its right to do so with regard to future overdue installments.

VII. Respondent agrees that it shall not undertake any activity which is in violation of either the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, 2 U.S.C. §§ 431 et seq. or the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act, 26 U.S.C. § 9001 et seq.

VIII. The Commission, on request of anyone filing a complaint under 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(1) concerning the matters at issue herein or on its own motion, may review compliance with

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this agreement. If the Commission believes that this agreement or any requirement thereof has been violated it may institute a civil action for relief in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

IX. Except for the conditions specified in paragraph VIII above, this agreement constitutes a complete bar to any further action by the Commission with regard to the matters set forth in this agreement. It is the understanding of the Respondent and the Commission that the execution of this agreement will result in the termination of all pending Matters Under Review concerning the respondent as of the present date, and that this agreement constitutes complete satisfaction of all such pending Matters Under Review.

X. This agreement shall become effective as of the date that all parties hereto have executed same and the Commission has approved the entire agreement.

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel


Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

By:

Citizens for LaRouche

Nov. 5, 1982
Date

10 - 25 - 82
Date:


By: Mayer Morganroth
Counsel for Respondent

93040353850



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20463

November 8, 1982

Mayer Morganroth, Esq.
Heritage Plaza
Suite 335
24901 Northwestern Highway
Southfield, Michigan 48075

Re: MUR 1158

Dear Mr. Morganroth:

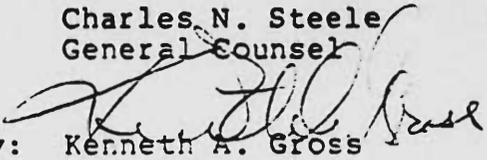
On November 5, 1982, the Commission accepted the conciliation agreement signed by you on behalf of respondent Debra Freeman in settlement of the above-referenced matter. Accordingly, the file has been closed and will become a part of the public record within thirty days. However, 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) prohibits any information derived in connection with any conciliation attempt from becoming public without the written consent of the respondent and the Commission. Should Debra Freeman wish any such information to become part of the public record, please advise us in writing.

Enclosed you will find a fully executed copy of the final conciliation agreement for your files. I remind you that the agreement does require that Ms. Freeman pay a civil penalty of \$2,500 within thirty days. Payment should be made to the order of the U.S. Treasury.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

By: 
Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Enclosure
Conciliation agreement

0304036391

October 7, 1982

MEMORANDUM TO: Marjorie Emmons
FROM: George Demougeet
SUBJECT: MURs 1158, 1186, 1253 and 1352

Please have the attached Memo distributed to the Commission for the agenda of October 13, 1982. Thank you.

Attachment

8 3 0 4 0 3 6 3 9 5



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MUR 1186

August 26, 1982

Ms. Tina Roberts
Court Reporter
225 Cadman East
Brooklyn, New York 11201

Re: Howard Goodman

Dear Ms. Roberts:

This is a complaint concerning the conduct of one of your court reporters, Mr. Howard Goodman. Last month we requested a court reporter from your office to be present at depositions to be held on July 27, 1982, beginning at 10:30 a.m. and continuing all day long. At 10:45 a.m. on that date no reporter had arrived so we telephoned your office and were told your records indicated that Mr. Howard Goodman was scheduled to appear at the appointed time. Thereafter Mr. Goodman arrived and, after offering a cursory apology, asked if we would be finished by noon as he wanted to go to the beach that day. Mr. Goodman then fumbled through the beginning of the preliminary informational stage of the first deposition, continuously spelling the name of the witness incorrectly even though it was spelled for him several times.

Prior to the taking of the depositions we told Mr. Goodman that we needed expedited transcripts because we were under court order to complete our investigation before a given deadline. He said that he was going on vacation on August 11, but assured us that he would send the transcripts before he left. On August 10, Mr. Goodman called our office and said that he had not been able to complete the transcripts, that he was going on vacation and that he would complete them as soon as he returned. When the attorney who spoke with him reminded him that he had promised the transcripts before he left, he simply said that he had not completed our work because he had to finish his criminal work before he could go on vacation.

It is now August 26, four working days before our court ordered deadline and we have not received the transcripts nor have we heard further from Mr. Goodman. As far as we are concerned he has acted in a most unprofessional manner, and we would be unwilling to accept Mr. Goodman as a reporter for any future depositions.

MUR 1186



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 26, 1982

Ms. Tina Roberts
Court Reporter
225 Cadman East
Brooklyn, New York 11201

Re: Howard Goodman

Dear Ms. Roberts:

This is a complaint concerning the conduct of one of your court reporters, Mr. Howard Goodman. Last month we requested a court reporter from your office to be present at depositions to be held on July 27, 1982, beginning at 10:30 a.m. and continuing all day long. At 10:45 a.m. on that date no reporter had arrived so we telephoned your office and were told your records indicated that Mr. Howard Goodman was scheduled to appear at the appointed time. Thereafter Mr. Goodman arrived and, after offering a cursory apology, asked if we would be finished by noon as he wanted to go to the beach that day. Mr. Goodman then fumbled through the beginning of the preliminary informational stage of the first deposition, continuously spelling the name of the witness incorrectly even though it was spelled for him several times.

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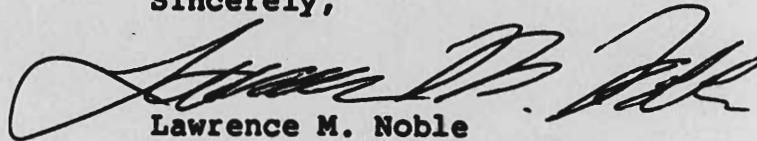
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Ms. Tina Roberts
Page Two

We would appreciate it if you would look into this matter
and have the transcripts forwarded as soon as possible.

Sincerely,



Lawrence M. Noble
Assistant General Counsel

9304036305

GREGORY J. PERRIN
ATTORNEY AT LAW

24 710
GCC#8021
12 JUN 29 12: 25

FRANK J. STELLA

233 BROADWAY
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10007
(212) 340-1300

June 23, 1982

2 JUN 29 4: 16

Lawrence M. Noble, Esq.
Assistant General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
Washington, D.C. 20463

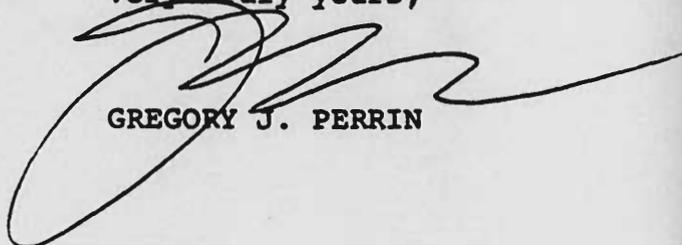
Re: Dolbeare v. FEC and Matter Under
Review (MUR) 1186

Dear Sir:

This letter is to confirm that I represent Felicé M. Gelman in her capacity as a witness in the above matter.

My client will be present for a deposition on July 27, 1982, at 10:30 a.m., at 26 Federal Plaza, pursuant to a subpoena which may be served upon me as her counsel.

Very truly yours,



GREGORY J. PERRIN

GJP:mg

3374036385

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, DC 20463

MEMORANDUM TO: L. Lerner

FROM: Steve Barndollar
Docket Clerk

SUBJECT: Returned Letters

DATE: 5/4/82

3040363951

1158, 1186r

The following letter MUR 1352 was returned. Please write a memo to the file and advise on what to do. If you wish to resend the letter, please have the envelope(s) and green card(s) made.

Thanks

Please retain in file until further notice

L. Lerner
5/4/82

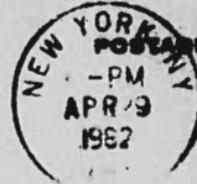
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Official Business

Penalty for Private Use \$300



NOT FORWARDED
New York, N.Y. 10002



8 7 4 0 3 6 3 3

~~Ms. Felice M. Galman
2 South Finchurst
Apt. 5A
New York, NY 10033~~

CERTIFIED

943797

8 7 0 4 0 3 6 3 8 6

NO. 1158, 1186, 1352

Lerner

REMARKS: Complete items 1, 2, and 3.
Add your address in the "RETURN TO" space on back.

1. The following service is requested (check one)

- Show to whom and date delivered.....
- Show to whom, date and address of delivery.....
- RESTRICTED DELIVERY
Show to whom and date delivered.....
- RESTRICTED DELIVERY
Show to whom, date, and address of delivery.....

(CONSULT POSTMASTER FOR FEES)

2. ARTICLE ADDRESSED TO:
*Felice M Gelman + SA
 2 South Pinehurst
 New York, NY 10033*

3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION

REGISTERED NO.	POSTAGE NO.	INSURED NO.
	<i>66540</i>	

(Always obtain signature of addressee or agent)

I have marked the article described above.

REGISTERED BUSINESS DISTRIBUTION

4. DATE OF DELIVERY

	POSTAGE
--	---------

5. ADDRESS (Complete only if requested)

UNABLE TO DELIVER REASON	AGENT'S DETAILS
--------------------------	-----------------

Received 5-3-82



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 11, 1982

RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
AUG 11 1982
5:22

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Commission
FROM: Charles N. Steele
General Counsel
By: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel *KAG*

SUBJECT: MURs 1158, 1186, 1253, 1352, and 1374

3304036386

I. BACKGROUND

On December 18, 1979, the Commission qualified Citizens for LaRouche (CFL) to receive matching funds for the 1980 presidential primary campaign. During audits conducted pursuant to that qualification, certain irregularities were noted in the documentation submitted by CFL. The Commission undertook investigations into those irregularities which are summarized as follows:

A. MUR 1158

This matter arose during a review of CFL's third matching fund submission. Auditors discovered that several money orders submitted for matching funds contained signatures patently dissimilar from signatures found on other instruments purportedly signed by the same individuals. Many of the signatures on the instruments bore a strong resemblance to handwriting on checks contributed by Debra Hanania Freeman, CFL Committee Representative for Baltimore. An additional irregularity appeared on a cashier's check purportedly contributed by Dr. Harold Harrison. The check contained the notation:

CUSTOMER REQUEST BY: Dr. Harold Harrison (to be picked up by DEBRA HANANIA FREEMAN, C.F.L. rep.)

The notation appears to have been typed by two different typewriters, the added words implying that Harrison, rather than Freeman, requested the check. The signature card submitted as documentation for the contribution listed an address for Harold H. Harrison, M.D.; however, no one by that name was found at that address. Furthermore, the signature on Harrison's signature card closely resembled the signature on an contribution check attributed to another individual.

On February 12, 1980, the Commission found reason to believe that Debra Hanania Freeman had violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c)(1)(A) and 2 U.S.C. § 441f with respect to the above-described instruments. The Commission authorized the taking of eight depositions and, on February 2, 1981, based on those depositions found reason to believe that CFL had violated 2 U.S.C. §§ 441f and 441g,^{2/} 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c) and 11 C.F.R. § 110.4(c)(2). Eighteen additional depositions were authorized, five of which have been taken. Attempts to locate the remaining individuals involved have been unsuccessful.

The following summarizes the testimony taken in MUR 1158:

- 1) Reverend William Hayden was shown a \$35 money order made out to CFL with his name and address printed on the sender line. He said he had never seen the money order nor had he ever contributed anything to CFL. He said he had given \$35 cash to Robert Primack for an annual membership in the National Anti-Drug Coalition (NADC) Conference. He has not seen or heard from Primack since then.

^{2/} 2 U.S.C. § 441g applies to people who contribute over \$100 in cash. CFL did not make cash contributions, rather it received

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- 2) Ernest K. Pulsifer testified that Lawrence Freeman had solicited him by telephone in late 1979. He met with Freeman and his wife Debra, and discussed LaRouche's campaign. He then went to CFL campaign headquarters and gave a \$100 cash contribution to Mr. Freeman. Pulsifer gave cash contributions to Lawrence Freeman on two other occasions; one for \$40 and one for \$150. When shown a \$150 money order ostensibly signed by him, Pulsifer denied ever having seen it before and pointed out that his name was spelled incorrectly on the money order.
- 3) Nancy Radcliffe testified that she was a CFL volunteer for the 1980 campaign. She admitted making a \$250 cash contribution to CFL which she gave to Debra Freeman. When shown a \$250 money order purportedly signed by her, Radcliffe denied purchasing it or signing it and noted that her name was spelled incorrectly on the money order. Radcliffe said that Debra Freeman had purchased it and that she (Radcliffe) had seen the completed money order among a group of other contributions being sent to the CFL office in New York. Radcliffe then produced a document in which she had acknowledged making a \$250 contribution to CFL on September 10, 1979.^{3/} She indicated that Debra Freeman had asked her to sign the document on February 28, 1980. Although Radcliffe stated that she had seen Freeman regularly during the period between September 10, 1979 and February 28, 1980, she could offer no explanation why Freeman had waited six months to have her acknowledge the contribution.^{4/}

Radcliffe was also asked about two personal checks she had contributed. The name Robert Primack was imprinted on the checks, while Radcliffe's name was added with a pen. She indicated that it was a joint checking account, but was unwilling to provide any information concerning Primack. (This is the same Robert Primack referred to by Rev. William Hayden. See 1, supra. Efforts to locate Primack have failed.)

3/ This document was not in the Commission's files.

4/ It is noteworthy that February 28, 1980, the date of the acknowledgement, is only nine days after Freeman was notified of the Commission's reason to believe finding against her.

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- 4) Dr. Robert A. Robinson stated that he had contributed checks to CFL, but never money orders. When shown a \$250 money order signed Robert A. Robinson, he stated that it was not his signature nor did it appear to be that of his son, Robert A. Robinson, Jr., who had once lived at the address shown on the money order. Dr. Robinson was then shown another \$250 money order with the name Robert A. Robinson, Jr. printed on the signature line. Dr. Robinson did not recognize the printing on the money order and pointed out that the house number on the address was different from the number on the previous money order.
- 5) Kevin Salisbury stated that he had contributed to LaRouche, but could not recall how much or whether the contributions were by cash or check. He did recall that he had given the contributions to Debra Freeman. When shown a \$140 money order signed "Kevin Salisbury" he could not recall whether he had purchased it or had ever seen it. He did testify that the signature was not his. Salisbury was uncooperative when asked about the circumstances surrounding the purchase of a \$450 money order, but did state that none of the printing on it was his. He pointed out that the letters t and p in the word "apt." in the address were transposed. An acknowledgement card admittedly signed by Salisbury contained the same mistake, leading to the conclusion that the money order was filled out by someone after the acknowledgement was signed.
- 6) Charles Clark's testimony was confusing, however, he seemed to indicate that he had purchased tickets to LaRouche fundraisers on three occasions. The tickets cost \$25, \$20 and \$15, but it appears as though Clark paid for them in installments by giving \$5-\$10 at a time to Debra Freeman or Steve Warm. It was Warm who asked him to sign an acknowledgement that he had contributed \$70 to CFL. It was Warm who told him that his contributions totalled \$70. When shown the \$70 money order in his name, Clark said he had never contributed a money order nor had he made a single \$70 contribution.

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- 7) Ann A. Taylor - When shown a money order for \$150 containing her address and signed "Anne R. Taylor", Ms. Taylor stated that she had never purchased a money order in her life nor had she ever contributed to CFL. In addition, she noted that the spelling of her first name was incorrect and the middle initial in the signature was different than hers.
- 8) David Sanders denied purchasing or signing both a \$45 and a \$25 money order purportedly signed by him. He said he had given cash contributions to CFL and assumed that they were turned into money orders so they could be sent through the mail, but he never instructed anyone to purchase the money orders for him. Sanders was shown one of two signed acknowledgements submitted to the Commission which stated that he had contributed a \$45 money order to CFL. He testified that the signature on it was not his. (Sanders was not shown the second acknowledgement.) Sanders was also asked about a \$1,009.58 check from Household Finance made out to him and endorsed over to CFL. He stated that he had obtained a personal loan to buy furniture, but decided to give the money to CFL instead. He was then shown an acknowledgement of that contribution signed by David Sanders and by Lenore Sanders as his spouse. Sanders indicated that he did not know a Lenore Sanders. His wife's name is Diana Sayoun. He could not recall whether the Lenore Sanders signature had appeared on the acknowledgement when he signed it.^{5/} He also testified that the \$1,009.58 contribution was his alone, and that he was never told by anyone at CFL that it was illegal to contribute over \$1,000 to one campaign.
- 9) Diana Sayoun was shown the acknowledgement document containing the name Lenore Sanders. Sayoun stated that she did not sign it, she had never used the name Lenore Sanders and she did not know Lenore Sanders. She did state that she had once received a letter from the U.S. Labor Party addressed to Lenore Sanders. Sayoun said that someone from the U.S. Labor Party had tried to get her to sign a contribution acknowledgement, but she refused because she had never contributed. She said her

^{5/} Sanders was a difficult witness. Even after he testified that his wife's name is Diana Sayoun, he would not state that the "Lenore Sanders" appearing on the acknowledgment was not his wife's signature.

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husband had told her that the \$1,009.58 check was a loan to the U.S. Labor Party which they repaid in monthly installments. However, she indicated that she did not believe him, but felt that he had told her that story so she would not be angry with him because he had contributed such a large amount to the U.S. Labor Party.

10) Belinda deGrazia Haight was shown a \$400 money order and signature acknowledgement document signed "Belinda F. deGrazia". She denied signing the money order and stated she had given a \$400 cash contribution to Debra Freeman.

11) Steven Warm was shown a \$100 money order with his name on it. He did not recall the money order nor did he think he signed it. He stated he had made one money order contribution, but did not know if the money order shown was the one he contributed. He indicated he may have contributed cash and someone else bought the money order. He admitted the signature on the accompanying acknowledgement document was his, but could not recall who had asked him to sign it. When told his money order and that of Belinda deGrazia were consecutively numbered, he indicated he had no explanation for the coincidence.

When asked about the Charles Clark money order, Warm said he had received cash contributions from Clark, but recalled no money orders. He said Clark probably gave cash and a money order was purchased with the cash. He stated he knew there were times when the Baltimore office of CFL purchased money orders to represent cash contributions. He further stated that this was done on the basis of instructions from CFL national headquarters.

12) George B. P. Ward, Jr., vice president for the Maryland National Bank testified concerning the bank records of Debra Hanania Freeman. The records were subpoenaed in an effort to learn more about the earlier described \$250 cashier's check ostensibly contributed by Dr. Harold H. Harrison.^{6/}

^{6/} No Dr. Harold H. Harrison was ever located. The only Dr. Harold Harrison listed in Baltimore is Dr. Harold E. Harrison, who, by interrogatory, denied ever contributing to CFL.

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Those records indicated that Debra Freeman had withdrawn \$750 from her own account and used \$250 of that money to purchase the cashier's check. The bank copy of the check contained only the notation typed "CUSTOMER REQUEST BY: DEBRA HANANIA FREEMAN" indicating the other information was added after the purchase.

- 13) Debra Hanania Freeman testified that she sometimes purchased money orders for people who made cash contributions, but only after the contributor had consented to the purchase and filled out an acknowledgement. When asked why many acknowledgements were dated long after the money orders, she said sometimes the people in CFL's New York Office called to say they needed an acknowledgement for someone because they had lost one or had none on file and were about to make a submission. She also testified that other volunteers sometimes gave her cash which they had collected and asked her to buy money orders for the contributors. She testified that she understood she could fill out the money orders as long as the contributors signed contribution acknowledgements.^{7/} Freeman admitted purchasing the Harold Harrison cashier's check. She said "someone" had given her a pledge envelope with Harrison's \$250 in it and asked her to buy a money order with it. She took the money to her bank and obtained a cashier's check instead because her bank provided free cashier's checks to its customers. She did not explain why she had purchased money orders on all other occasions, nor did she indicate that she had withdrawn the money for the cashier's check from her account. When asked about the typed notation on the check, Freeman said the additional typing was not on the check when she submitted it to CFL in New York.

Freeman was asked to provide handwriting exemplars for all questioned documents. Although she provided some, her attorney advised her not to continue with them absent a court order.

- 14) Felice Gelman -- see discussion in MUR 1186, infra.

^{7/} Freeman indicated that she received her instructions concerning contributions from the New York Office of CFL, through Felice Gelman.

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B. MUR 1186

During their review of threshold submissions the auditors found twelve money orders, each listing a name and an Oregon address, but each failing either to contain the requisite signature or to be accompanied by a signed acknowledgement document. On Friday, December 7, 1979, Felice Gelman of CFL was informed that the signatures were required in order for the contributions to be matchable. Three days later CFL submitted the twelve acknowledgement documents. Because the speed with which the documents were obtained raised questions concerning their legitimacy, confirmation letters were sent out in an effort to verify them.

Of the six responses received, five verified their contributions. The sixth letter came from Harold Harper who indicated that he had purchased a subscription to "their" (CFL) newspaper for \$20 per year and two copies of "their" book, Dope, Inc. for \$5 per copy, however, he did not consider those payments to be contributions. In addition, Harper stated that he had paid for all items by cash, not money order. The information provided by Harper differed from that submitted by CFL in three significant respects: the amount paid (\$30 vs. \$40); the method of payment (cash vs. money order); and the purpose of the payments (purchases vs. contributions). Based on that conflicting information, the Commission found reason to believe that CFL and its treasurer, Felice Gelman, knowingly and willfully submitted false information to the Commission in violation of 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c). Interrogatories were sent to CFL requesting the name of the CFL representative in Oregon who had submitted the Harper money order. Subpoenas for depositions were then issued to the six people who had not responded to the confirmation letters, to Felice Gelman and to Martin Simon, the identified submitter of the Harper money order. Only one "contributor" was not deposed.

Those deposed indicated that they had either purchased the money orders in question or given Martin Simon cash and authorized him to purchase money orders for them. In some cases Simon returned with the money orders and the contributors filled them out, while in others Simon presumably filled out the money orders. All contributors stated that Simon requested them to sign a document acknowledging their contributions. Each of those documents listed the dates and the amounts of the contributions, and specified "money order" as the method of payment. In all cases, the contributors acknowledged their contributions.

Martin Simon testified that he was a full time volunteer for CFL and was the coordinator for Oregon fundraising. He stated that inasmuch as the national strategy of CFL was to qualify for matching funds, he discouraged cash contributions. He further stated that he explained to contributors the matchability

requirement of a written instrument and either went with them to buy a money order or secured one for them. Simon was able to obtain money orders at no cost at his bank. According to Simon, if he obtained the money order, he made a copy of the receipt for his records and sent a copy to the contributor. Simon indicated that he was not aware of the signature requirement until CFL notified him that the money orders in question had been rejected for matchability. Simon also testified that he kept a separate accounting of cash receipts whether they be contributions or payments for literature. Such amounts were sent to New York via an all inclusive money order containing an explanatory notation.

When questioned concerning Harold Harper, Simon indicated that Harper had made one \$40 cash contribution in 1979. Simon stated that Harper originally told Simon that he would have his wife make out a check and mail it. When Simon did not receive it, he contacted Harper who said that the check had been sent. Harper added that he would have the post office trace it. Simon asserted that Harper then told Simon to come to his place of business and he would give him another check. According to Simon's testimony, when he arrived Harper had forgotten his checkbook, so he gave Simon \$40 cash. Simon said he subsequently obtained a \$40 money order and sent Harper a copy.^{8/}

Harper's description of the situation is quite different. In a sworn affidavit he indicated that he had been solicited by CFL for contributions several times, but always refused to contribute. In the fall of 1978 he purchased a subscription to "their" paper, New Solidarity, at a cost of \$20 for the year. He did this in order to learn more about LaRouche, not to contribute to his campaign. He paid for the subscription in cash. When the subscription expired Harper told Martin Simon he wished to renew it and sent Simon a money order for \$20. Harper was certain that he never told Simon that he was making a "contribution", nor did he say he would have his wife send Simon a check. The \$20 money order was lost in the mail and, at Simon's request, Harper paid him for the subscription in cash. Harper also stated that he had purchased two copies of Dope, Inc. at \$5 per copy and had paid Simon \$10 in cash for the books. He did not intend the \$10 as a contribution. Harper admitted that he had signed the acknowledgement document, but only after CFL representatives bothered him at work while he was very busy. He signed the acknowledgement without reading it, or knowing specifically what it would be used for.

^{8/} This version of what occurred is strikingly similar to Simon's version of what occurred with contributor Richard Wise. Wise confirmed his money order contribution.

Finally, Harper emphasized that he had never purchased a \$40 money order or sent one to CFL, nor had he authorized anyone to purchase or send one for him. He had never been shown the money order which was submitted in his name, nor had he received a copy of it.

'Felice Gelman, former treasurer of CFL was also deposed. Interrogatories answered by CFL indicated that Ms. Gelman had contacted Simon about CFL's immediate need of the twelve signature acknowledgement documents, and that she had helped Simon prepare the acknowledgement documents. At her deposition, Ms. Gelman was asked about the Harold Harper money order, as well as the Dr. Harold Harrison cashier's check from MUR 1158. She refused, upon advice of counsel, to answer any questions concerning her dealings with CFL. Her counsel stated that since the Commission's finding that there was reason to believe that Ms. Gelman knowingly and willfully violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c) exposed her to possible criminal sanctions, he must advise her not to answer any questions.

C. MUR 1253

During their required field work conducted pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9038(a), the FEC auditors discovered that 15 individuals apparently incurred obligations on behalf of CFL in excess of \$1,000, in violation of the contribution limitations of 2 U.S.C. §§ 441a(a) and 441a(f), and referred this matter (subsequently denoted MUR 1253) for possible compliance action. On January 22, 1981, the Commission found reason to believe CFL violated 2 U.S.C. § 441a(f) by accepting excessive contributions from the fifteen individuals, and notified CFL of that finding.

While MUR 1253 was pending before the Commission in the investigative stage, additional materials concerning other individuals who apparently made excessive contributions to CFL were obtained through the post-primary audit and report review processes. These matters which had been denominated MURs 1262 and 1344 were, by vote of the Commission, merged with MUR 1253 on June 16, 1981, as they involved a common nucleus of facts and the possible violation of the same statutory section. Also on that date, the Commission found reason to believe that eight individuals^{9/} had violated 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A) by making contributions to CFL in excess of \$1,000, and that CFL violated 2 U.S.C. § 441a(f) by accepting excessive contributions from 21 individuals.

9/ These individuals are Rochelle Ascher, Elliot Eisenberg, Jeffrey Forrest, Lawrence Gray, Marjorie Mazel Hecht, Andrew Wilson, Donald J. Carr and Ellen G. Scott.

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D. MUR 1352

This matter arose when the Audit Division referred three patterns of irregularities^{10/} discovered during its review of CFL's records to the Office of General Counsel. One pattern noted involved a large number of money orders issued from two Chicago banking entities and deposited in CFL's New York headquarters between December 10 and 17, 1979. The serial numbers and dates on these money orders indicate that many were consecutively numbered and had been purchased on the same date. A total of thirty-one money orders received from twenty-three contributors were reviewed.^{11/} Many of the money orders purportedly contributed by the same individuals contained patently different signatures.^{12/} In addition, the payee line of most of the instruments appeared to be filled out by the same hand. The auditors also noted that twenty-one of the twenty-three contributors were listed as "unemployed".

On August 7, 1980, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9039, the Commission authorized the taking of twenty-three depositions in the matter, however, United States Marshals were only able to serve eleven of the individuals, nine of whom were deposed. On October 24, 1980, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia found that the Commission did not have jurisdiction to pursue the matter under 26 U.S.C. § 9039. (Gelman v. Fed. Election Comm'n.) Subsequently, on March 16, 1981, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437g, the Commission found reason to believe that CFL knowingly and willfully submitted false information to the Commission, in violation of 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c). Authorization was given for the taking of seventeen depositions, however, only two of the seventeen individuals were ever served with subpoenas.^{13/}

^{10/} As indicated in the May 7, 1982 Comprehensive Investigative Report, one pattern noted by the auditors concerned four money orders purchased from the Chase Manhattan Bank. Upon observation, the date and payee lines on all four instruments appeared to have been filled out by the same hand. Another concerned three consecutively numbered \$200 money orders issued by the Bank of New York. One of the three, purportedly signed by CFL volunteer Joyce Rubinstein, appeared to have had the date filled out by the same hand as the four purchased at the Chase Manhattan Bank. Upon consideration, it appeared that neither of these situations reflected a violation, therefore, they did not warrant further investigation.

^{11/} Twenty-three of these were submitted for matching funds.

^{12/} Seven of the people involved are known LaRouche volunteers.

^{13/} All efforts to serve the others, including the use of Pinkerton Agents, have failed.

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Of the nine individuals deposed in Chicago, eight testified that they had been unemployed for the last year, during which time they had volunteered for CFL. When confronted with money orders ostensibly signed by them, the "contributors" responded as follows:

- 1) Robert Hart, Janice Hart and Paul Greenberg denied ever purchasing or signing the money orders and stated that they "could not recall" making contributions in the amounts shown on the money orders;
- 2) Sander Peretz Fredman testified that he had purchased money orders for himself and, at the instruction of Elliot Eisenberg,^{14/} had also purchased other money orders. When faced with three consecutively numbered money orders containing the signature "Sherri Waffle", Fredman testified that he "might" have purchased and signed them for his friend Ms. Waffle.
- 3) Victoria Lacey testified that she had made three contributions to CFL: a \$100 check; a \$100 money order; and a \$50 money order. She admitted signing the \$50 and \$100 money orders shown to her, but said someone at CFL had purchased them. She "could not recall" whether she had paid for them before or after they were purchased and stated that many people at CFL were involved in purchasing money orders. Lacey also stated that December 10, 1979, the date on both her money orders, was the date of a big CFL fundraising event.^{15/} When shown a third money order purportedly signed by her, Lacey initially denied purchasing it, but later admitted both purchasing and signing it. Her description of the circumstances surrounding its purchase is questionable. She testified that she took the \$250, which she had received as a gift from her parents, with her to Lombard, a town 90 miles from Chicago, on a day she was campaigning for contributions. She purchased the money order in Lombard rather than buying it in Chicago, but provided no explanation for doing so.

^{14/} Eisenberg's name surfaces throughout the depositions as the person who managed campaign financing. We have been unable to depose Eisenberg as he has evaded all efforts to serve him.

^{15/} Sixteen of the twenty money orders discussed here are dated within three days of the December 10, 1979 fundraiser. In addition, some consecutively numbered money orders contained dates several days apart, leading to the conclusion that money orders may have been purchased in blocks and filled in as needed.

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- 4) John Brown, Jr. testified that he made contributions to CFL by putting money in a slot in the "campaign desk" in the CFL office. He also put cash receipts from the sale of materials in or on that desk. Brown said he did not know who gathered the money or what happened to it after it was left in the desk. Brown admitted signing a \$120 money order shown to him, but "did not know" whether he had purchased it or whether he had even contributed \$120 to CFL.
- 5) Robert E. Pierce testified that he has purchased several money orders for CFL including one from a Missouri bank. Pierce said he gave these money orders to Elliot Eisenberg who oversaw Pierce's fundraising activities. Pierce stated that he put the contributions he had collected into the "fundraising desk". When shown a \$100 money order with his name on it, Pierce admitted signing it, but said Gerald Pechenuk had purchased it. He had given Pechenuk cash, but "could not recall" whether he had instructed Pechenuk to purchase a money order.
- 6) Mitchell Hirsch stated that he had gone with other CFL members to purchase money orders, however, all money orders he purchased were for his own contributions. Hirsch recalled purchasing and signing both money orders attributed to him, but did not recall accompanying Gerald Pechenuk to purchase the December 13, 1979 money order even though Pechenuk's December 13, 1979 money order lists the next consecutive number to Hirsch's. Hirsch recalled soliciting a credit card contribution from William Lerch by telephone. He gave the credit card information Lerch provided to Elliot Eisenberg, but did not have any further information concerning the transaction.
- 7) William Lerch, the contributor solicited by Mitchell Hirsch, testified that he had charged two contributions on his credit card -- the first for \$200, the second for \$50. Both contributions were made by telephone. When shown the two money orders attributed to him, Lerch admitted signing the one for \$200, but could not recall the circumstances of the signing. He stated that he had authorized the purchase of the money order by his telephone contribution. When shown the \$55 money order, Lerch denied ever making a \$55 contribution or signing the money order.

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- 8) Gerald Rose was subpoenaed because Janice Hart, Robert Hart, Robert Pierce and Victoria Lacey indicated that he was in charge of the Chicago CFL office. Mr. Rose testified that he was the political director of the office, but had no direct connection with fundraising efforts.
- 9) Robert Cole was subpoenaed because Janice Hart and Victoria Lacey indicated that they turned collected contributions over to Cole. Cole denied any big part in the fundraising effort. He did not recall receiving contributions from Hart, Lacey or anyone else. He said he merely totalled up figures that were given to him and sometimes counted money. Other than those aspects, he denied any knowledge of, or involvement in, the financial side of the Chicago CFL operation.

E. MUR 1374

This MUR arose from the post-primary audit undertaken pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9038(a). On June 16, 1981, the Commission found reason to believe CFL had violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c)(1)(A) by submitting false information to obtain matching funds, in connection with purported contributions to CFL that apparently were really loans the committee had previously repaid.

II. DISCUSSION

A) 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c)(1)(A)

The evidence obtained indicates that CFL, through its agent volunteers, knowingly and willfully submitted false or misleading information to the Commission in an attempt to receive matching funds, in violation of 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c)(1)(A), in connection with the following contributions:

1) MUR 1158

- a) \$35 money order signed "William Hayden." Rev. Hayden denied having made a contribution to CFL, purchasing the money order or signing it.
- b) \$150 money order signed "Ernest Pulsifer." Debra Freeman admitted purchasing the money order after Pulsifer had made a cash contribution. (Pulsifer's name is spelled incorrectly on the money order.)

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- c) \$250 money order signed "Nancy Radcliff". Debra Freeman admitted purchasing and signing the money order after Radcliffe had made a cash contribution. (Radcliffe's name is spelled incorrectly on the money order.)
- d) \$250 money order signed "Robert A. Robinson". Dr. Robert A. Robinson said the signature was not his nor did it appear to be that of his son, Robert A. Robinson, Jr. The signature differed greatly from another money order signed "Robert A. Robinson, Jr."
- e) \$140 money order signed "Kevin Salisbury". Salisbury did not recall contributing the money order and denied signing the money order. (No separate signature document was submitted.)
- f) \$450 money order signed "Kevin Salisbury". Salisbury denied ever seeing the money order before the deposition.
- g) \$70 money order signed "Charles Clark". Debra Freeman admits filling out and signing the money order. Clark testified that he only made cash contributions and never made one, single contribution in the amount of \$70.
- h) \$150 money order signed "Anne R. Taylor". The Ann Taylor found at the address submitted by CFL denied the signature and the contribution.
- i) \$45 money order signed "David Sanders". Debra Freeman admitted purchasing and signing the money order. Sanders said he contributed cash.
- j) \$25 money order signed "David Sanders". Sanders denied signing the money order and said the contribution was made in cash.
- k) \$1,009.58 Household Finance Company loan check endorsed by David Sanders submitted along with a signature document signed by David Sanders and Lenore Sanders as spouse. Diana Sayoun, David Sanders' wife denied signing the document and denied making the contribution.
- l) \$400 money order signed "Belinda F. deGrazia". Belinda F. deGrazia Haight said she made the \$400 contribution in cash.

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m) \$250 cashier's check and signature document for Dr. Harold Harrison. George Ward, bank Vice President testified that bank records show Debra Freeman purchased the check with funds from her personal account. No Dr. Harold Harrison resided at the address submitted by CFL.

2) MUR 1186

a) \$40 money order and signature document signed "Harold Harper". Harper said he gave \$30 cash to a CFL representative.

3) MUR 1352

a) \$200 money order signed "William Lerch". Lerch admitted the signature but stated he has made the contribution via credit card.

b) \$55 money order signed "William Lerch". Lerch denied the signature and denied making any contribution in that amount. (No separate signature document was submitted.)

c) \$135 money order signed "Sherri Waffle". Sander Fredman admitted signing it. (No separate signature document was submitted.)

d) \$85 money order signed "Sherri Waffle". Sander Fredman admitted signing it. (No separate signature document was submitted.)

e) \$80 money order signed "Sherri Waffle". Sander Fredman admitted signing it. (No separate signature document was submitted.)

f) \$125 money order signed "Janice Hart". Janice Hart denied purchasing or signing the money order. (No separate signature document was submitted.)

g) \$120 money order signed "Janice Hart". Janice Hart denied purchasing or signing the money order. (No separate signature document was submitted.)

h) \$100 money order signed "Victoria Lacey". Lacey stated someone else at CFL had purchased it. She did pay for it.

i) \$50 money order signed "Victoria Lacey". Lacey did not know who purchased it. She did pay for it.

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- j) \$250 money order signed "Robert Hart". Robert Hart denied purchasing or signing it. (No separate signature document was submitted.)
- k) \$100 money order signed "Paul Greenberg" and dated December 10, 1979. Greenberg denied purchasing or signing it. (No separate signature document was submitted.)
- l) \$100 money order signed "Paul Greenberg" and dated December 11, 1979. Greenberg denied signing it. (No separate signature document submitted.)
- m) \$120 money order signed "John H. Brown, Jr.". Brown did not recall purchasing it or making the \$120 contribution.

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A) 2 U.S.C. § 441f

The evidence indicates that CFL, through its agent volunteers, violated 2 U.S.C. § 441f by knowingly accepting contributions made by one person in the name of another in the following instances:

- 1) MUR 1158
 - a) \$250 cashier's check in the name of Harold Harrison. Bank records show the funds actually came from Debra Freeman's account.
 - b) \$150 money order in the name of Anne R. Taylor. Ann Taylor testified she never made the contribution.
 - c) \$1,009.58 loan check from Household Finance Company submitted with signature acknowledgement indicating the check was contributed by both David Sanders and Lenore Sanders, his spouse. Diana Sayoun, David Sanders' wife, said she never made the contribution.^{16/}

^{16/} David Sanders testified that he made the entire \$1,009.58 contribution. If that is so, CFL committed a violation by accepting a contribution in excess of contribution limitations. See discussion of 2 U.S.C. § 441a(f), infra.

2) MUR 1352

- a) \$250 money order signed "Robert Hart". (No accompanying signature document.) Robert Hart denied purchasing or signing the money order and did not recall making a contribution in that particular amount.
- b) \$125 money order signed "Janice Hart". (No accompanying signature document.) Janice Hart denied purchasing or signing the money order and could not recall making a contribution in that amount.
- c) \$120 money order signed "Janice Hart". See subsection (b), supra.
- d) \$100 money order signed "Paul Greenberg". (No accompanying signature document.) Greenberg denied purchasing or signing the money order and said the only contribution he ever made to CFL was a refund check for about \$6.00.
- e) \$100 money order signed "Paul Greenberg". See -subsection (d), supra.
- f) \$135 money order signed "Sherri Waffle". Evidence indicates that Sander Fredman actually purchased, signed and submitted the money order.
- g) \$85 money order signed "Sherri Waffle". See subsection (f), supra.
- h) \$80 money order signed "Sherri Waffle". See subsection (f), supra.
- i) \$55 money order signed "William Lerch". Lerch denies making the contribution.
- j) \$120 money order signed "John H. Brown, Jr.". Brown admitted signing the money order, but did not recall ever making the contribution.

C) 11 C.F.R. § 110.4(c)(2)

The evidence indicates that CFL, through its agents, violated 11 C.F.R. § 110.4(c)(2) by accepting and retaining^{17/}

^{17/} None of the cash contributions aggregating over \$100 was returned to contributor. All were submitted for matching.

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contributions exceeding, in the aggregate, \$100 in cash in violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441g in the following instances:

- 1) MUR 1158
 - a) \$40 cash contribution made by Ernest Pulsifer. Pulsifer testified this contribution was made after he had already made a \$100 cash contribution.
 - b) \$150 cash contribution made by Ernest Pulsifer. Pulsifer testified this was contributed after he had already made both a \$100 and a \$40 cash contribution.
 - c) \$250 cash contribution made by Nancy Radcliffe. Radcliffe testified she made the contribution in cash to Debra Freeman.
 - d) \$400 cash contribution made by Belinda F. deGrazia. Belinda deGrazia Haight testified she made the contribution in cash to Debra Freeman.

D) 2 U.S.C. § 441a(f)

The evidence indicates that CFL, through its agent volunteers, knowingly violated 2 U.S.C. § 441a(f) by accepting contributions exceeding the contribution limitations set forth in 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A) in the following instances:

- 1) MUR 1158
 - a) \$1,009.58 Household Finance Company loan check from David Sanders. Sanders testified that the entire \$1,009.58 was contributed by him, alone. Not only does the check exceed the limitation, but Sanders also testified he had made about six other contributions to CFL during the presidential primary campaign, including, specifically, a \$45 and a \$25 contribution.
- 2) MUR 1253
 - (1) \$2,713.53 in contributions from Rochelle Ascher;
 - (2) \$1,742.15 in contributions from Karen Brubaker;
 - (3) \$1,024.48 in contributions from John Covici;
 - (4) \$1,279.55 in contributions from Joseph D'Urso;

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- (5) \$3,378.34 in contributions from Elliot Eisenberg;
- (6) \$2,067.32 in contributions from Jeffrey Forrest;
- (7) \$1,409.59 in contributions from Gregory Garnier;
- (8) \$5,120.32 in contributions from Lawrence Gray;
- (9) \$3,681.32 in contributions from Marjorie Mazel Hecht;
- (10) \$1,285.87 in contributions from Marsha KoKinda;
- (11) \$1,738.68 in contributions from Melvin Johnson;
- (12) \$1,763.76 in contributions from Michael Smedberg;
- (13) \$1,005.44 in contributions from Martin Simon;
- (14) \$1,507.65 in contributions from David W. Thill;
- (15) \$2,403.90 in contributions from Andrew Wilson;
- (16) \$1,025 in contributions from August F. Aracé;
- (17) \$1,043 in contributions from James M. Duree;
- (18) \$1,105 in contributions from Shirley Fingerman;
- (19) \$1,030 in contributions from John Holly;
- (20) \$1,044 in contributions from T. J. Hopkins;
- (21) \$1,150 in contributions from Sherri S. Lightner;
- (22) \$1,100 in contributions from John Pellicano;
- (23) \$1,100 in contributions from John Ryman;
- (24) \$1,120 in contributions from John J. Sakala;
- (25) \$1,125 in contributions from Walter J. Stevens;
- (26) \$1,010 in contributions from James Taylor;
- (27) \$1,030 in contributions from Verne Tomlins;
- (28) \$1,515 in contributions from Carleton Williams;
- (29) \$1,580 in contributions from Frederic L. Young;

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- (30) \$2,375 in contributions from Donald J. Carr;
- (31) \$2,030 in contributions from Ellen G. Scott;
- (32) \$1,050 in contributions from Belinda F. deGrazia;
- (33) \$1,250 in contributions from Alexander Ward;
- (34) \$1,125 in contributions from Mary F. Cummings;
- (35) \$1,075 in contributions from James M. Everette;
- (36) \$1,250 in contributions from Michael Micale.

Contributions 1-15, listed above, were given in the form of advances made by individuals on behalf of CFL.^{18/} Although the individuals were reimbursed for the advances, CFL did not reimburse them within a reasonable time. Therefore, as the committee had the use of the money for extended periods, the advances should be counted against each individual's contribution limitation.^{19/} Contributions 16-36, listed above, consisted of outright gifts to CFL which, in the aggregate, exceeded each individual's contribution limitation.

^{18/} The definition of "contribution" includes the term "advance". 2 U.S.C. § 431(8). The advances, for the most part, consisted of expenses of travel, lodging and subsistence made by individuals for the use of other CFL representatives and the candidate; consequently, the exclusion contained in former 2 U.S.C. § 431(e)(5)(D) does not apply. That section only exempted one's own expenses for travel. See 11 C.F.R. § 100.7(b)(8), former 11 C.F.R. § 100.4(b)(6).

^{19/} 11 C.F.R. § 100.7(a)(4) provides that the term "contribution" does not include the extension of credit by any person for a length of time within normal business or trade practice. However, this limited exemption is geared toward businesses and commercial vendors which have standardized billing cycles whereby goods or services are routinely provided first and paid for later. In the General Counsel's view, individuals carrying out volunteer political activities, rather than business or commercial activities, cannot claim the benefit of this specific exemption.

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IV. MISCELLANEOUS

A) MUR 1186 -- Felice Gelman Violation

There is no evidence indicating that Felice Gelman actually knew that Harold Harper had not contributed \$40 to CFL. Her part in the submission of that contribution arose after the purported money order contribution was sent to CFL. She had no contact with Harper and there is no evidence that Martin Simon told her Harper had not made a \$40 money order contribution. In light of those facts, it would be extremely difficult to prove a knowing and willful violation of 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c)(1)(A) by Ms. Gelman. Consequently, the Office of General Counsel recommends that the Commission take no further action, close the file with respect to Ms. Gelman and notify her of that determination.

B) MUR 1253 - Excessive Contributions by the Individual Respondents

2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A) places an aggregate ceiling of \$1,000 on individual contributions "to any candidate and his authorized political committees with respect to any election for Federal office."

While the eight individuals who are respondents in this matter appear to have violated the above-cited section of the Act by virtue of their excessive advances on behalf of CFL, based on past Commission action (see MUR 1349), the General Counsel is recommending that the Commission take no further action and close the file with respect to each of these eight individuals, and notify them of that decision.

C) MUR 1374 - Knowing and Willful Violations

As was discussed in the original General Counsel's Report dated June 10, 1981, the evidence in this matter is purely circumstantial. On analyzing CFL's recent response in this matter (see attachment 1), it is apparent that there is no direct evidence of a knowing and willful violation. The Committee has offered as an explanation that the circumstances of this matter involve "bookkeeping errors . . . mutually discovered by the FEC Audit Division and CFL." Such an explanation is in keeping with the General Counsel's original theory of the case, as suggested by the June 10, 1981, General Counsel Report. Moreover, on

December 12, 1982, CFL repaid the matching funds in question. Nothing found in the investigation suggests a "'defiance' or 'knowing, conscious and deliberate flaunting' of the Act," the standard applied for a knowing and willful violation in American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations v. FEC, 628 F.2d 97, 101 (D.C. Cir. 1980), cert. denied, 449 U.S. 982 (1980).

Therefore, the Office of General Counsel recommends that the Commission take no further action in this matter, close the file and notify counsel for the respondent of that decision.

Recommendation

- 1)
- 2)
- 3) Take no further action in MUR 1186 with respect to Felice Gelman, and close the file as it pertains to her.
- 4) Take no further action in MUR 1253 with respect to: Rochelle Ascher; Elliott Eisenberg; Jeffrey Forrest; Lawrence Gray; Marjorie Mazel Hecht; Andrew Wilson; Donald J. Carr; and Ellen G. Scott, and close the file as it pertains to each.
- 5) Take no further action in MUR 1374 and close the file.
- 6) Approve the attached letters.

Attachments:

- I. CFL's Response in MUR 1374.
- II.
- III. Proposed Letter to Felice Gelman's Counsel Concerning MUR 1186.
- IV-XII. Proposed Letters to Individual Respondents in MUR 1253.
- XIII. Proposed Letter to CFL's Counsel Concerning MUR 1374.

9304036139

June 7, 1982

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JUN 22 1982 4: 56

GENERAL COUNSEL

Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20463

Attention: Office of General Counsel
Kenneth A. Gross, Esq.

Re: MUR 1374

Dear Mr. Gross:

Pursuant to your letter dated May 28, 1982 concerning the above referenced MUR:

1. Citizens for LaRouche denies that there was any knowing or willful violation of 26 U.S.C. 9042 (c)(1)(A) in this matter by CFL or any "agent" of CFL.

2. The circumstances of the bookkeeping errors which led to this matter were fully disclosed to the Audit Division when the errors were mutually discovered by the FEC Audit Division and CFL.

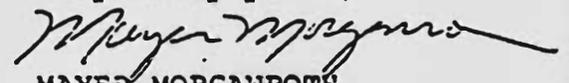
3. CFL repaid the monies to the Treasury which are at issue here.

4. Citizens for LaRouche does not believe that allegations of criminal violations of the FECA and FEC investigations should or can be premised on such investigative fancies as are stated in the factual and legal analysis to this MUR, namely:

"the circumstantial evidence would suggest that Committee agents who submitted the matching funds request knew that the two individuals had been reimbursed for their contributions. It may be possible that such knowledge can be imputed to those persons."

The FEC knows that when this error was discovered, CFL acknowledged it as error and provided an explication to the auditors and repaid the Treasury monies.

Very truly yours,



MAYER MORGANROTH
24901 Northwestern Highway
Southfield, Michigan 48075

3374736338



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Gregory J. Perrin, Esq.
233 Broadway
New York, New York 10007

Re: MUR 1186 - Felice Gelman

Dear Mr. Perrin:

On March 27, 1980, the Commission found reason to believe that your client, Felice Gelman, had violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c)(1)(A), a provision of Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26, U.S. Code in connection with the above referenced MUR. However, after considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission has determined to take no further action and close the file as it pertains to your client. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) remain in effect until the entire matter is closed. The Commission will notify you when the entire file has been closed.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Lois Lerner, attorney in charge of the matter, at (202) 523-4175.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele

By: _____
Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Mrs. Ellen G. Scott
P.O. Box 48
Fort Edward, N.Y. 12828

RE: MUR 1253
Ellen G. Scott

Dear Mrs. Scott:

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August , 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) remain in effect until the entire matter is closed. The Commission will notify you when the entire file has been closed.

The Commission reminds you that the making of excessive contributions by loans or otherwise nevertheless appears to be a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A) and you should take immediate steps to insure that this activity does not occur in the future.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Jeffrey Forrest
217 Haven Ave.
New York, N.Y. 10033

RE: MUR 1253
Jeffrey Forrest

Dear Mr. Forrest:

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August , 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) remain in effect until the entire matter is closed. The Commission will notify you when the entire file has been closed.

The Commission reminds you that the making of excessive contributions by loans or otherwise nevertheless appears to be a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A) and you should take immediate steps to insure that this activity does not occur in the future.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Andrew Wilson
145 Peachtree Park Drive
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

RE: MUR 1253
Andrew Wilson

Dear Mr. Wilson:

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August , 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) remain in effect until the entire matter is closed. The Commission will notify you when the entire file has been closed.

The Commission reminds you that the making of excessive contributions by loans or otherwise nevertheless appears to be a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A) and you should take immediate steps to insure that this activity does not occur in the future.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Ms. Marjorie Mazel Hecht
251 West 87 Street
New York, N.Y. 10024

RE: MUR 1253
Marjorie Mazel Hecht

Dear Ms. Hecht:

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August , 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) remain in effect until the entire matter is closed. The Commission will notify you when the entire file has been closed.

The Commission reminds you that the making of excessive contributions by loans or otherwise nevertheless appears to be a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A) and you should take immediate steps to insure that this activity does not occur in the future.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Donald J. Carr
6730 Alexander
Saint Louis, MO. 63116.

RE: MUR 1253
Donald J. Carr

Dear Mr. Carr:

3 3 7 4 0 3 5 3 3 9
After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August , 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) remain in effect until the entire matter is closed. The Commission will notify you when the entire file has been closed.

The Commission reminds you that the making of excessive contributions by loans or otherwise nevertheless appears to be a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A) and you should take immediate steps to insure that this activity does not occur in the future.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Lawrence Gray
200 East 27th Street
New York, N.Y. 10016

RE: MUR 1253
Lawrence Gray

Dear Mr. Gray:

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August , 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) remain in effect until the entire matter is closed. The Commission will notify you when the entire file has been closed.

The Commission reminds you that the making of excessive contributions by loans or otherwise nevertheless appears to be a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A) and you should take immediate steps to insure that this activity does not occur in the future.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

ATTACHMENT IX 1 of 1

9304036391



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Elliot Eisenberg
5611 N. Glenwood
Chicago, Illinois 60660

RE: MUR 1253
Elliot Eisenberg

Dear Mr. Eisenberg:

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August , 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) remain in effect until the entire matter is closed. The Commission will notify you when the entire file has been closed.

The Commission reminds you that the making of excessive contributions by loans or otherwise nevertheless appears to be a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A) and you should take immediate steps to insure that this activity does not occur in the future.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Ms. Rochelle Ascher
461 Westover Hills Blvd.
Richmond, Virginia 23225

RE: MUR 1253
Rochelle Ascher

Dear Ms. Ascher:

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August , 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) remain in effect until the entire matter is closed. The Commission will notify you when the entire file has been closed.

The Commission reminds you that the making of excessive contributions by loans or otherwise nevertheless appears to be a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A) and you should take immediate steps to insure that this activity does not occur in the future.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Ms. Rochelle Ascher
 461 Westover Hills Blvd.
 Richmond, Virginia 23225

RE: MUR 1253
 Rochelle Ascher

Dear Ms. Ascher:

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August , 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) remain in effect until the entire matter is closed. The Commission will notify you when the entire file has been closed.

The Commission reminds you that the making of excessive contributions by loans or otherwise nevertheless appears to be a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A) and you should take immediate steps to insure that this activity does not occur in the future.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
 General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
 Associate General Counsel



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Mayer Morganroth, Esquire
24901 Northwestern Highway
Southfield, Michigan 48075

RE: MUR 1374
Citizens for LaRouche

Dear Mr. Morganroth:

On August , 1982, the Commission decided to take no further action in this matter. The entire file in this matter has now been closed and will become part of the public record within thirty days.

Should you have any questions, contact Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MEMORANDUM.

TO: The Commission

FROM: Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

By: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

SUBJECT:

374036389

I. BACKGROUND

This matter arose during a review of Citizens for LaRouche's (CFL) third matching fund submission. The auditors discovered a Maryland National Bank cashier's check, No. 3441224, purportedly contributed by Dr. Harold Harrison, which contained the notation:

CUSTOMER REQUEST BY: Dr. Harold Harrison (to be picked up by DEBRA HANANIA FREEMAN, C.F.L. rep.)

The notation appears to have been typed by two different typewriters; the added words implying that Harrison, rather than Freeman, requested the check. The signature card submitted as documentation for the contribution contained an address for Harold H. Harrison, M.D., however, no one by that name was listed in the Baltimore directory at the submitted address.

On February 12, 1980, the Commission found reason to believe that Debra Hanania Freeman had violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c) (1) and 2 U.S.C. § 441f with respect to the above-described instruments.

II. DISCUSSION

Further investigation failed to locate any Dr. Harold H. Harrison in Baltimore. The person residing at the address listed on the signature document had never heard of him. The only Dr. Harold Harrison listed in the Baltimore directory is a Dr. Harold E. Harrison. Interrogatories concerning the cashier's check were sent to Dr. Harold E. Harrison, however, he denied ever contributing to CFL and denied having anything to do with the cashier's check.

A subpoena was then issued for the bank records of Debra Hanania Freeman. George B.P. Ward, Jr., Vice President of the Maryland National Bank produced those records and testified concerning them. Mr. Ward stated that bank notations on the records indicate that Debra Freeman had withdrawn \$750 from her personal account at the Maryland National Bank and used \$250 of that money to purchase the cashier's check. The bank copy of the check contained only the notation typed: "CUSTOMER REQUEST BY: DEBRA HANANIA FREEMAN", indicating the other information was added after the purchase.

Debra Hanania Freeman was also deposed concerning the Harold Harrison cashier's check. Ms. Freeman admitted that she had purchased the check, stating that "someone" had given her a pledge envelope with Harrison's \$250 in it and asked her to buy a money order with it. She said she took the money to her bank and obtained a cashier's check instead of a money order because her bank provided free cashier's checks to its customers.^{1/} She did not indicate that she had withdrawn the money for the cashier's check from her account. When asked about the typed notation on the check, Freeman said the additional typing was not on the check when she submitted it to CFL in New York. She also stated that she had either personally sent the check to CFL in New York, or given it to another CFL volunteer to have it sent to New York.

The bank records clearly indicate that the money for the Dr. Harold Harrison contribution came from the personal funds of Debra Hanania Freeman,

In addition, as Ms. Freeman apparently was well aware that the cashier's check falsely indicated that the contribution had been given by Harold

^{1/} It is noted that Ms. Freeman indicated she had purchased money orders at the request of others on several occasions. She did not explain why, on those occasions, she did not obtain a free cashier's check.

Harrison, her submission of it to CFL with knowledge that it would be forwarded to the Commission constituted a violation of 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c)(1)(A) which provides that it is unlawful for any person to knowingly and willfully submit false information to the Commission in an effort to obtain matching funds.

On 08/08/68, the Director of the Commission advised that...

VI. VIOLATION

VII. RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Commission advise the donor to enter into a written agreement with the Commission and with counsel...

The attached copy of the proposed agreement...

VIII. SIGNATURE

I, [Name], Director of the Commission...

33740363990



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

April 23, 1982

MEMORANDUM TO: The Commission

FROM: Charles N. Steele
General Counsel *CNS*

SUBJECT: Citizens for LaRouche MURs

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Please place the attached document on the agenda for April 27, 1982. We apologize for the late submission of this document however it deals with very recent developments in the LaRouche MURs which we feel should be brought immediately to the Commission's attention and which should be discussed at the same meeting at which the Dolbeare litigation is discussed.

Attachment

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of)
Citizens for LaRouche, et al.) MURs 1158, 1186, 1253, 1352, and 1374

CERTIFICATION

I, Marjorie W. Emmons, Recording Secretary for the Federal Election Commission Executive Session on August 24, 1982, do hereby certify the Commission took the following actions in the above-captioned matters:

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3. Decided by a vote of 5-1 to take no further action in MUR 1186 with respect to Felice Gelman, and close the file as it pertains to her.

Commissioners Elliott, Harris, McDonald, McGarry, and Reiche voted affirmatively. Commissioner Aikens dissented.

4. Decided by a vote of 6-0 to take no further action in MUR 1253 with respect to Rochelle Ascher; Elliott Eisenberg; Jeffrey Forrest; Lawrence Gray; Marjorie Mazel Hecht; Andrew Wilson; Donald J. Carr; and Ellen G. Scott, and close the file as it pertains to each.

Commissioners Aikens, Elliott, Harris, McDonald, McGarry, and Reiche voted affirmatively for the decision.

5. Decided by a vote of 6-0 to take no further action in MUR 1374 and close the file.

Commissioners Aikens, Elliott, Harris, McDonald, McGarry, and Reiche voted affirmatively for the decision.

6. Decided by a vote of 6-0 to approve the letters attached to the General Counsel's August 11, 1982 report.

Commissioners Aikens, Elliott, Harris, McDonald, McGarry, and Reiche voted affirmatively.

Attest:

8-24-82

Date

Marjorie W. Emons

Marjorie W. Emons
Secretary of the Commission

3374036379

August 23, 1982

M MEMORANDUM TO: Marjorie W. Emmons

FROM: Phyllis A. Kayson

SUBJECT:

(MURs 1158, 1186, 1253, 1352 and 1374)

Please have the attached Memo to the Commission distributed to the Commission immediately. It is an addendum to a document that is on the agenda of August 24, 1982.

Thank you.

Attachment

cc: Noble

8304036300



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSION SECRETARY

82 AUG 23 P 2: 07

Submitted Late

August 23, 1982

SENSITIVE

MEMORANDUM

EXECUTIVE SESSION

AUG 24 1982

TO: The Commission
FROM: Charles N. Steele
General Counsel
BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel *KAG*
SUBJECT: (MURs 1158, 1186, 1253, 1352 and 1374)

In light of the discussion concerning MURs 281, 328, 368 and 298 at the August 17, 1982 Commission meeting, we have prepared a substitute page 23 to be inserted into our August 11 memorandum. The new page contains a footnote addressing those MURs, and adds MUR 1253 to recommendation #1.

3304036300

December 12, 1982, CFL repaid the matching funds in question. Nothing found in the investigation suggests a "'defiance' or 'knowing, conscious and deliberate flaunting' of the Act," the standard applied for a knowing and willful violation in American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations v. FEC, 628 F.2d 97, 101 (D.C. Cir. 1980), cert. denied, 449 U.S. 982 (1980).

Therefore, the Office of General Counsel recommends that the Commission take no further action in this matter, close the file and notify counsel for the respondent of that decision.

Recommendation

- 2374036500
- 3) Take no further action in MUR 1186 with respect to Felice Gelman, and close the file as it pertains to her.
 - 4) Take no further action in MUR 1253 with respect to: Rochelle Ascher; Elliott Eisenberg; Jeffrey Forrest; Lawrence Gray; Marjorie Mazel Hecht; Andrew Wilson; Donald J. Carr; and Ellen G. Scott, and close the file as it pertains to each.
 - 5) Take no further action in MUR 1374 and close the file.
 - 6) Approve the attached letters.

Attachments:

- I. CFL's Response in MUR 1374.
- III. Proposed Letter to Felice Gelman's Counsel Concerning MUR 1186.
- IV-XI. Proposed Letters to Individual Respondents in MUR 1253.
- XII. Proposed Letter to CFL's Counsel Concerning MUR 1374.

20/ The MUR 1352 file also contains information gathered in connection with the following 1976 MURs: 281, 328, 368 and 398. The Commission voted to merge those MURs into the MUR 1352 file in April 1981.



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES STEELE

FROM: MARJORIE W. EMMONS / JODY C. RANSOM *JCR*
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION

DATE: AUGUST 16, 1982

SUBJECT: ADDITIONAL OBJECTIONS -
CONCERNING MURS 1158, 1186, 1253, 1352 and
1374

You were notified previously of an objection by
Commissioner Harris.

Commissioners Reiche and McDonald submitted additional
objections to this matter.

This matter will be discussed in executive session
on Tuesday, August 17, 1982.

33040353005



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES N. STEELE, GENERAL COUNSEL
FROM: MARJORIE W. EMMONS^{WJE} / JODY RANSOM
DATE: AUGUST 12, 1982
SUBJECT: OBJECTION - MURs 1158, 1186, 1253,
1352, and 1374

The above-named document was circulated to the Commission on August 12, 1982 at 11:00AM.

Commissioner Harris submitted an objection to this matter on August 12, 1982 at 2:41 PM.

This matter will be placed on the agenda for the Executive Session of August 17, 1982.

83040363006



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSION SECRETARY

82 AUG 12 P 4: 51

August 12, 1982

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Commission

FROM: Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel *KAG*

SUBJECT: Errata to Memorandum

Concerning MURS 1158, 1186, 1253, 1352, and
1374

3040363707
The attached is a new page number 2 for the above-referenced General Counsel's Memorandum, circulated on August 11, 1982. Due to a machine error, the last two lines of the footnote at the bottom of page 2 were inadvertently omitted from the original of the memorandum.

A. MUR 1158

This matter arose during a review of CFL's third matching fund submission. Auditors discovered that several money orders submitted for matching funds contained signatures patently dissimilar from signatures found on other instruments purportedly signed by the same individuals. Many of the signatures on the instruments bore a strong resemblance to handwriting on checks contributed by Debra Hanania Freeman, CFL Committee Representative for Baltimore. An additional irregularity appeared on a cashier's check purportedly contributed by Dr. Harold Harrison. The check contained the notation:

CUSTOMER REQUEST BY: Dr. Harold Harrison (to be picked up by DEBRA HANANIA FREEMAN, C.F.L. rep.)

The notation appears to have been typed by two different typewriters, the added words implying that Harrison, rather than Freeman, requested the check. The signature card submitted as documentation for the contribution listed an address for Harold H. Harrison, M.D.; however, no one by that name was found at that address. Furthermore, the signature on Harrison's signature card closely resembled the signature on an contribution check attributed to another individual.

On February 12, 1980, the Commission found reason to believe that Debra Hanania Freeman had violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c)(1)(A) and 2 U.S.C. § 441f with respect to the above-described instruments. The Commission authorized the taking of eight depositions and, on February 2, 1981, based on those depositions found reason to believe that CFL had violated 2 U.S.C. §§ 441f and 441g,^{2/} 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c) and 11 C.F.R. § 110.4(c)(2). Eighteen additional depositions were authorized, five of which have been taken. Attempts to locate the remaining individuals involved have been unsuccessful.

The following summarizes the testimony taken in MUR 1158:

- 1) Reverend William Hayden was shown a \$35 money order made out to CFL with his name and address printed on the sender line. He said he had never seen the money order nor had he ever contributed anything to CFL. He said he had given \$35 cash to Robert Primack for an annual membership in the National Anti-Drug Coalition (NADC) Conference. He has not seen or heard from Primack since then.

^{2/} 2 U.S.C. § 441g applies to people who contribute over \$100 in cash. CFL did not make cash contributions, rather it received them. Therefore, 11 C.F.R. § 110.4(c)(2) is more appropriately applied here.



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 26, 1982

Ms. Rochelle Ascher
461 Westover Hills Blvd.
Richmond, Virginia 23225

RE: MUR 1253
Rochelle Ascher

Dear Ms. Ascher:

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August 24, 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

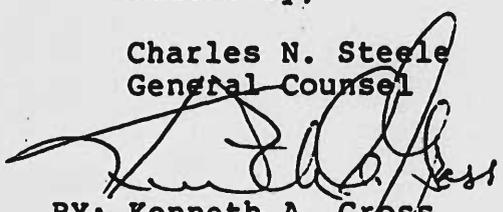
The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) remain in effect until the entire matter is closed. The Commission will notify you when the entire file has been closed.

The Commission reminds you that the making of excessive contributions by loans or otherwise nevertheless appears to be a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A) and you should take immediate steps to insure that this activity does not occur in the future.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel


BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 26, 1982

Lawrence Gray
200 East 27th Street
New York, N.Y. 10016

RE: MUR 1253
Lawrence Gray

Dear Mr. Gray:

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August 24, 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

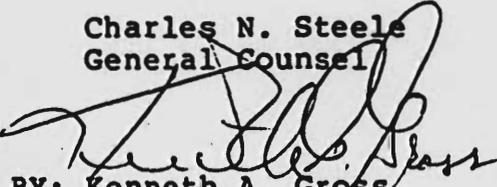
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The Commission reminds you that the making of excessive contributions by loans or otherwise nevertheless appears to be a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A) and you should take immediate steps to insure that this activity does not occur in the future.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel


BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

33040363910



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 26, 1982

Donald J. Carr
6730 Alexander
Saint Louis, MO. 63116

RE: MUR 1253
Donald J. Carr

Dear Mr. Carr:

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August 24, 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) remain in effect until the entire matter is closed. The Commission will notify you when the entire file has been closed.

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If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

3304036371



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 26, 1982

Ms. Marjorie Mazel Hecht
251 West 87 Street
New York, N.Y. 10024

RE: MUR 1253
Marjorie Mazel Hecht

Dear Ms. Hecht:

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August 24, 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

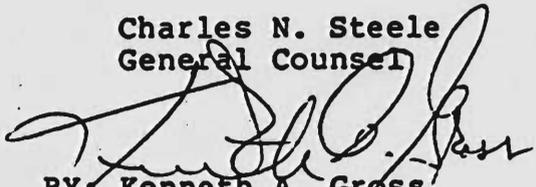
The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) remain in effect until the entire matter is closed. The Commission will notify you when the entire file has been closed.

The Commission reminds you that the making of excessive contributions, by loans or otherwise nevertheless appears to be a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A) and you should take immediate steps to insure that this activity does not occur in the future.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel


BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 26, 1982

Andrew Wilson
145 Peachtree Park Drive
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

RE: MUR 1253
Andrew Wilson

Dear Mr. Wilson:

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August 24, 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

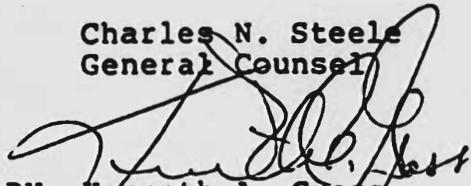
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The Commission reminds you that the making of excessive contributions by loans or otherwise nevertheless appears to be a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A) and you should take immediate steps to insure that this activity does not occur in the future.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel


BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

3040363713



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 26, 1982

Jeffrey Forrest
217 Haven Ave.
New York, N.Y. 10033

RE: MUR 1253
Jeffrey Forrest

Dear Mr. Forrest:

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August 24, 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

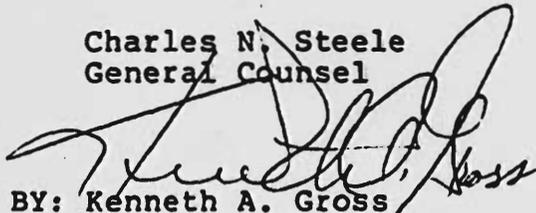
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The Commission reminds you that the making of excessive contributions, by loans or otherwise nevertheless appears to be a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A) and you should take immediate steps to insure that this activity does not occur in the future.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel


BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 26, 1982

Mrs. Ellen G. Scott
P.O. Box 48
Fort Edward, N.Y. 12828

RE: MUR 1253
Ellen G. Scott

Dear Mrs. Scott:

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August 24, 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) remain in effect until the entire matter is closed. The Commission will notify you when the entire file has been closed.

The Commission reminds you that the making of excessive contributions, by loans or otherwise nevertheless appears to be a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A) and you should take immediate steps to insure that this activity does not occur in the future.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

23040363917



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 26, 1982

Gregory J. Perrin, Esq.
233 Broadway
New York, New York 10007

Re: MUR 1186 - Felice Gelman

Dear Mr. Perrin:

On March 27, 1980, the Commission found reason to believe that your client, Felice Gelman, had violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c)(1)(A), a provision of Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26, U.S. Code in connection with the above referenced MUR. However, after considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission has determined to take no further action and close the file as it pertains to your client. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

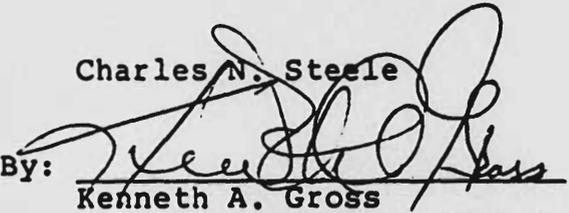
The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) remain in effect until the entire matter is closed. The Commission will notify you when the entire file has been closed.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Lois Lerner, attorney in charge of the matter, at (202) 523-4175.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele

By:


Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

83040363718

Mayer Morganroth, Esquire
24901 Northwestern Highway
Southfield, Michigan 48075

RE: MUR 1374
Citizens for LaRouche

Dear Mr. Morganroth:

On August , 1982, the Commission decided to take no further action in this matter. The entire ~~file~~ in this matter has now been closed and will become part of the public record within thirty days.

Should you have any questions, contact Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Ms. Rochelle Ascher
461 Westover Hills Blvd.
Richmond, Virginia 23225

RE: MUR 1253
Rochelle Ascher

Dear Ms. Ascher:

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August , 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) remain in effect until the entire matter is closed. The Commission will notify you when the entire file has been closed.

The Commission reminds you that the making of excessive contributions by loans or otherwise nevertheless appears to be a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A) and you should take immediate steps to insure that this activity does not occur in the future.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

33045363320



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Elliot Eisenberg
5611 N. Glenwood
Chicago, Illinois 60660

RE: MUR 1253
Elliot Eisenberg

Dear Mr. Eisenberg:

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August 1, 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) remain in effect until the entire matter is closed. The Commission will notify you when the entire file has been closed.

The Commission reminds you that the making of excessive contributions by loans or otherwise nevertheless appears to be a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A) and you should take immediate steps to insure that this activity does not occur in the future.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

330-363721



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Lawrence Gray
200 East 27th Street
New York, N.Y. 10016

RE: MUR 1253
Lawrence Gray

Dear Mr. Gray:

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August , 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) remain in effect until the entire matter is closed. The Commission will notify you when the entire file has been closed.

The Commission reminds you that the making of excessive contributions by loans or otherwise nevertheless appears to be a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A) and you should take immediate steps to insure that this activity does not occur in the future.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

4036372



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Donald J. Carr
6730 Alexander
Saint Louis, MO. 63116

RE: MUR 1253
Donald J. Carr

Dear Mr. Carr:

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August , 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

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If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

035740363923



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Ms. Marjorie Mazel Hecht
251 West 87 Street
New York, N.Y. 10024

RE: MUR 1253
Marjorie Mazel Hecht

Dear Ms. Hecht:

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August 1, 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

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If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

0304036302



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Andrew Wilson
145 Peachtree Park Drive
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

RE: MUR 1253
Andrew Wilson

Dear Mr. Wilson:

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August 1, 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

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If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

9308936372



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Jeffrey Forrest
217 Haven Ave.
New York, N.Y. 10033

RE: MUR 1253
Jeffrey Forrest

Dear Mr. Forrest:

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August , 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

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If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

33 774 933 33 22 6



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Mrs. Ellen G. Scott
P.O. Box 48
Fort Edward, N.Y. 12828

RE: MUR 1253
Ellen G. Scott

Dear Mrs. Scott:

After considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission on August , 1982, decided to take no further action and close its file in this matter as it pertains to you. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

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The Commission reminds you that the making of excessive contributions by loans or otherwise nevertheless appears to be a violation of 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A) and you should take immediate steps to insure that this activity does not occur in the future.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Michael Dymersky at (202) 523-4039.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

33089-363727



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Gregory J. Perrin, Esq.
233 Broadway
New York, New York 10007

Re: MUR 1186 - Felice Gelman

Dear Mr. Perrin:

On March 27, 1980, the Commission found reason to believe that your client, Felice Gelman, had violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c)(1)(A), a provision of Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26, U.S. Code in connection with the above referenced MUR. However, after considering the circumstances of this matter, the Commission has determined to take no further action and close the file as it pertains to your client. The file will be made part of the public record within 30 days after this matter has been closed with respect to all other respondents involved. Should you wish to submit any materials to appear on the public record, please do so within 10 days.

The confidentiality provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(B) and § 437g(a)(12)(A) remain in effect until the entire matter is closed. The Commission will notify you when the entire file has been closed.

If you have any questions, please direct them to Lois Lerner, attorney in charge of the matter, at (202) 523-4175.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele

By:

Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

233720
He
33740363720

August 12, 1982

MEMORANDUM TO: Marjorie W. Emmons

FROM: Phyllis A. Kayson

SUBJECT: Q MURs 1158, 1186, 1253, 1352 & 1374

Please have the attached Errata distributed to the
Commission for the meeting of August 17, 1982. Thank you.

Attachment

cc: Lerner

33040363929

August 11, 1982

MEMORANDUM TO: Marjorie Emmons
FROM: Steven Barndollar
SUBJECT: MURs 1158,1186,1253,1352, & 1374

Please have the attached Memo to the Commission distributed to the Commission on a 48 hour tally basis.

Thank you.

Attachment

33040363030

RECEIVED
Cct# 8153
82 JUL 23 P2: 15
32 JUL 23 P3: 41
GENERAL COUNSEL
FD

In the
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of:

Any and all M.U.R.S., audits, cases and controversies pending before this Commission involving Citizens for LaRouche, its officers or agents,

Please take Notice that the undersigned will terminate our employment as counsel for Citizens for LaRouche and its officers and agents in all matters pending before the Federal Election Commission effective July 30, 1982.

MILLER, CANFIELD, PADDOCK AND STONE

By James F. Schoener
James F. Schoener

Dated: 14 July 1982

33040363931



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

July 1, 1982

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Gregory J. Perrin, Esq.
233 Broadway
New York, New York 10007

Re: MUR 1186

Dear Mr. Perrin:

Enclosed please find a subpoena ordering your client, Felice Gelman, to appear for deposition in the above-captioned matter on Tuesday, July 27, 1982 beginning at 3:30 p.m. or immediately following the deposition schedule in Dolbere v. FEC. While the date of deposition indicated on the subpoena differs from the July 27 date you and I agreed upon, the subpoena is valid for July 27. Under the Commission's regulation a change in the deposition date may be made without affecting the force and effect of a subpoena. See 2 C.F.R. § 111.15(c). The deposition will be held in Room 114, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, New York.

The subpoena for deposition in Dolbeare v. FEC will be sent to you under separate cover.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Lawrence M. Noble".

Lawrence M. Noble
Assistant General Counsel

Enclosure

3304036303

33040363933

MUR 1186

Lerner

Form 3811, Jan. 1978

RETURN RECEIPT, REGISTERED, INSURED AND CERTIFIED MAIL

SENDER: Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Add your address in the "RETURN TO" space on reverse.

1. The following service is requested (check one.)
- Show to whom and date delivered.
 - Show to whom, date and address of delivery.
 - RESTRICTED DELIVERY
Show to whom and date delivered.
 - RESTRICTED DELIVERY.
Show to whom, date, and address of delivery.

(CONSULT POSTMASTER FOR FEES)

2. ARTICLE ADDRESSED TO:

Gregory J. Perrin, Esq.
233 Broadway
New York, New York 10007

3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION:

REGISTERED NO.	CERTIFIED NO.	INSURED NO.
	C3085h	

(Always obtain signature of addressee or agent)

I have received the article described above.

SIGNATURE Addressee Authorized agent

4. DATE OF DELIVERY

7/9/91

5. ADDRESS (Complete full address)

6. UNABLE TO DELIVER BECAUSE:



☆GPO : 1978-500-000

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Subpoena To Appear For Deposition Upon Oral Examination

TO: Felice M. Gelman
2 South Pinehurst
New York, N.Y. 10033

RE: Matter Under Review 1186

At the instance of the Federal Election Commission, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), you are hereby ordered to appear for deposition in connection with the Commission's investigation of possible violations of the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act by the following persons: Citizens for LaRouche and Felice M. Gelman.

Notice is hereby given that the deposition is to be taken at the Congressional Hearing Room, 26 Federal Plaza (Duane and Broadway), New York City, New York at 2:30 p.m. on Monday, May 24, 1982, and any and all dates adjourned to by the Commission.

WHEREFORE, the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand at Washington, D.C., on this 26th day of April, 1982.

Frank P. Reich
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

3304036334



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MUR 1186

June 18, 1982

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Greg Perrin, Esquire
233 Broadway
New York, New York 10279

Re: Dolbeare v. FEC and Matter Under
Review (MUR) 1186

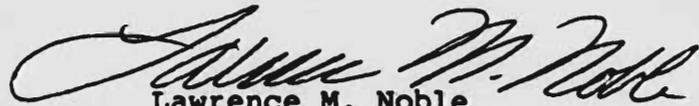
Dear Mr. Perrin:

This is to confirm our June 14, 1982 telephone conversation in which you acknowledged that you presently represent Felice M. Gelman for purposes of the above-captioned matters. Our regulations require any respondent in a MUR who wishes to be represented by counsel with regard to that matter to submit a written notification of such representation to the Commission. See 11 C.F.R. § 111.23. As our records presently do not reflect that you are Ms. Gelman's counsel, we ask that she submit a notification naming you as her attorney of record.

During our discussion we agreed upon July 27, 1982 at 10:30 a.m. as the date and time at which Ms. Gelman would be deposed for both Dolbeare v. FEC and MUR 1186. You also agreed to accept service of process for Ms. Gelman for both depositions. Please confirm that date in writing as soon as possible so that we may forward the subpoenas.

If you have any questions or problems concerning these matters you may contact me at (202) 523-4166.

Sincerely,


Lawrence M. Noble
Assistant General Counsel

Enclosures

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GCC #7857

MAY 26, 1982

Federal Election Commission
1325 K ST NW
WASHINGTON, D.C.

RE: FEC MATRS, CITIZENS for LABOUR.

LADIES and Gentlemen:

This is to notify you that MAUER NORBANEON, ESQ.
is an attorney for Citizens for Labour and represents
Citizens for Labour in enforcement MATRS currently
pending before the FEC.

Very Truly yours,

Patricia Dolbear Salisbury
Treasurer

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

APR 30 9:45

GENERAL MAIL

April 22, 1982

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT

This is to acknowledge receipt of a letter from the Federal Election Commission addressed to:

James F. Schoener, Esq.

Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone

Suite 300

2555 M Street NW

Washington, DC 20037

33040363037

4-23-82
Date of receipt

Mary Bailey
Signature of recipient

On behalf of:

James F. Schoener

7632



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

2 APR 30 A 9: 45

GENERAL COUNSEL

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT

This is to acknowledge receipt of 2 letters from the Federal
Election Commission addressed to:

James F. Schoener

Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone

2555 M Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20097

33040363039

April 20, 1982
Date of receipt

McDermans
Signature of recipient

On behalf of:
James F. Schoener

7633



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

April 22, 1982

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT

This is to acknowledge receipt of ^a ~~the~~ letter from the Federal Election Commission. addressed to:

James M. Schoener, Esq.

Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone

Suite 300 2555 M Street NW

Washington, DC 20037

April 26, 1982
Date of receipt

Mary C. O'Hara
Signature of recipient

On behalf of:

James F. Schoener

83040353937

2 APR 30 9:45

CENTRAL RECORDS



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

April 13, 1982

MEMORANDUM

MUR 1158, 1186, 1352

TO: The File

FROM: Lois Lerner *LL*
Attorney

RE: Phone Conversation with James Schoener

Called Jim Schoener to find out if he knew whether he was representing the deponents in the CFL MURs. He said he had sent a copy of my letter of April 6, 1982, but had not heard from CFL on that matter yet. I told him I would send him a tentative schedule and also notify the attorney of record in the matter. I asked that he contact me as soon as he knew who he would be representing.

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES N. STEELE *AWC*
FROM: MARJORIE W. EMMONS / JODY C. RANSOM *JCR*
DATE: MAY 10, 1982
SUBJECT: MURs 1158, 1186, 1352 - Comprehensive
Investigative Report, signed May 6, 1982

The above-named document was circulated to the
Commission on a 24 hour no-objection basis at 2:00,
May 7, 1982.

There were no objections to the report at the time
of the deadline.

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May 7, 1982

MEMORANDUM TO: Marjorie W. ~~Emmons~~
FROM: Phyllis A. Kayson
SUBJECT: MURs 1158, 1186, 1352

Please have the attached Comprehensive Investigative Report distributed to the Commission on a 24 hour no-objection basis. Thank you.

Attachment

cc: Lerner

93010352042

SENSITIVE

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION OF THE
SECRETARY

82 MAY 7 A 9: 10

In the Matter of) MURS 1158, 1186, 1352
Citizens for LaRouche)

COMPREHENSIVE INVESTIGATIVE REPORT

I. BACKGROUND

On December 18, 1979, the Commission qualified Citizens for LaRouche (CFL) to receive matching funds for the 1980 presidential primary campaign. During audits conducted pursuant to that qualification, certain irregularities were noted in the documentation submitted by CFL. The Commission undertook investigations into those irregularities which are summarized as follows:

A. MUR 1158

This matter arose during a review of CFL's third matching fund submission. Auditors discovered that several money orders submitted for matching funds contained signatures patently dissimilar from signatures found on other instruments purportedly signed by the same individuals. Many of the signatures on the instruments bore a strong resemblance to handwriting on checks contributed by Debra Hanania Freeman, CFL Committee Representative for Baltimore. An additional irregularity appeared on a cashier's check purportedly contributed by Dr. Harold Harrison. The check contained the notation:

CUSTOMER REQUEST BY: Dr. Harold Harrison (to be picked up by DEBRA HANANIA FREEMAN, C.F.L. rep.)

The notation appears to have been typed by two different typewriters; the added words implying that Harrison, rather than Freeman, requested the check. The signature card submitted as documentation for the contribution listed an address for Harold H. Harrison, M.D., however, no one by that name was found at that address. Furthermore, the signature on Harrison's signature card closely resembled the signature on an contribution check attributed to another individual.

On February 12, 1980, the Commission found reason to believe that Debra Hanania Freeman had violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(C)(1) and 2 U.S.C. § 441f with respect to the above-described instruments. The Commission authorized the taking of eight depositions and, on February 2, 1981, based on those depositions found reason to believe that CFL had violated 2 U.S.C. §§ 441f

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and 44lg,^{1/} 11 C.F.R. § 9042(c). Eighteen additional depositions were authorized, three of which have been taken and four others are awaiting scheduling. Attempts to locate the remaining individuals involved have been unsuccessful.

The following summarizes the testimony taken in Baltimore:^{2/}

- 1) Reverend William Hayden was shown a \$35 money order made out to CFL with his name and address printed on the sender line. He said he had never seen the money order nor had he ever contributed anything to CFL. He said he had given \$35 cash to Robert Primack for an annual membership in the National Anti-Drug Coalition (NADC) Conference. He has not seen or heard from Primack since then.
- 2) Ernest K. Pulsifer testified that Lawrence Freeman had solicited him by telephone in late 1979. He met with Freeman and his wife Debra, and discussed LaRouche's campaign. He then went to CFL campaign headquarters and gave a \$100 cash contribution to Mr. Freeman. Pulsifer gave cash contributions to Lawrence Freeman on two other occasions; one for \$40 and one for \$150. When shown a \$150 money order ostensibly signed by him, Pulsifer denied ever having seen it before and pointed out that his name was spelled incorrectly on the money order.
- 3) Nancy Radcliffe testified that she was a CFL volunteer for the 1980 campaign. She admitted making a \$250 cash contribution to CFL which she gave to Debra Freeman. When shown a \$250 money order purportedly signed by her, Radcliffe denied purchasing it or signing it and noted that her name was spelled incorrectly on the money order. Radcliffe said that Debra Freeman had purchased it and that she (Radcliffe) had seen the completed

^{1/} This appears to be an error as 2 U.S.C. § 44lg applies to people who contribute over \$100 in cash. CFL did not make cash contributions, rather it received them. Therefore, 11 C.F.R. § 110.4(C)(2) is more appropriately applied here.

^{2/} See Attachment A for a summary in chart form.

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money order among a group of other contributions being sent to the CFL office in New York. Radcliffe then produced a document in which she had acknowledged making a \$250 contribution to CFL on 9/10/79.^{3/} She indicated that Debra Freeman had asked her to sign the document on 2/28/80. Although Radcliffe stated that she had seen Freeman regularly during the period between 9/10/79 and 2/28/80, she could offer no explanation why Freeman had waited six months to have her acknowledge the contribution.^{4/}

Radcliffe was also asked about two personal checks she had contributed. The name Robert Primack was imprinted on the checks, while Radcliffe's name was added with a pen. She indicated that it was a joint checking account, but was unwilling to provide any information concerning Primack. (This is the same Robert Primack referred to by Rev. William Hayden. See 1, supra. Efforts to locate Primack have failed.)

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- 4) Dr. Robert A. Robinson stated that he had contributed checks to CFL, but never money orders. When shown a \$250 money order signed Robert A. Robinson, he stated that it was not his signature nor did it appear to be that of his son, Robert A. Robinson, Jr., who had once lived at the address shown on the money order. Dr. Robinson was then shown another \$250 money order with the name Robert A. Robinson, Jr. printed on the signature line. Dr. Robinson did not recognize the printing on the money order and pointed out that the house number on the address was different from the number on the previous money order.
 - 5) Kevin Salisbury stated that he had contributed to LaRouche, but could not recall how much or whether the contributions were by cash or check. He did recall that he had given the contributions to Debra Freeman. When shown a \$140 money signed "Kevin Salisbury" he could not recall whether he had purchased it or had ever seen it. He did testify that the signature was not his. Salisbury was

^{3/} This document was not in the Commission's files.

^{4/} It is noteworthy that 2/28/80, the date of the acknowledgement is only nine days after Freeman was notified of the Commission's reason to believe finding against her.

uncooperative when asked about the circumstances surrounding the purchase of a \$450 money order, but did state that none of the printing on it was his. He pointed out that the letters t and p in the word "apt." in the address were transposed. An acknowledgement card admittedly signed by Salisbury contained the same mistake, leading to the conclusion that the money order was filled out by someone after the acknowledgement was signed.

- 6) Charles Clark's testimony was confusing, however, he seemed to indicate that he had purchased tickets to LaRouche fundraisers on three occasions. The tickets cost \$25, \$20 and \$15, but it appears as though Clark paid for them in installments by giving \$5-\$10 at a time to Debra Freeman or Steve Warm. It was Warm who asked him to sign an acknowledgement that he had contributed \$70 to CFL. It was Warm who told him that his contributions totalled \$70. When shown the \$70 money order in his name, Clark said he had never contributed a money order nor had he made a single \$70 contribution.
- 7) Ann A. Taylor - When shown a money order for \$150 containing her address and signed "Anne R. Taylor", Ms. Taylor stated that she had never purchased a money order in her life nor had she ever contributed to CFL. In addition, she noted that the spelling of her first name was incorrect and the middle initial in the signature was different than hers.
- 8) David Sanders denied purchasing or signing both a \$45 and a \$25 money order purportedly signed by him. He said he had given cash contributions to CFL and assumed that they were turned into money orders so they could be sent through the mail, but he never instructed anyone to purchase the money orders for him. Sanders was shown one of two signed acknowledgements submitted to the Commission which stated that he had contributed a \$45 money order to CFL. He testified that the signature on it was not his. (Sanders was not shown the second acknowledgement.) Sanders was also asked about a \$1,009.58 check from Household Finance made out to him and endorsed over to CFL. He stated that he had obtained a personal loan to buy furniture, but decided to give the money to CFL instead. He was then shown an acknowledgement of that contribution signed by David Sanders and by Lenor Sanders as his spouse. Sanders indicated that he did not

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know a Lenore Sanders. His wife's name is Diana Sayoun. He could not recall whether the Lenore Sanders signature had appeared on the acknowledgement when he signed it.^{5/} He also testified that the \$1,009.58 contribution was his alone, and that he was never told by anyone at CFL that it was illegal to contribute over \$1,000 to one campaign.

- 9) Diana Sayoun was shown the acknowledgement document containing the name Lenore Sanders. Sayoun stated that she did not sign it, she had never used the name Lenore Sanders and she did not know Lenore Sanders. She did state that she had once received a letter from the U.S. Labor Party addressed to Lenore Sanders. Sayoun said that someone from the U.S. Labor had tried to get her to sign a contribution acknowledgement, but she refused because she had never contributed. She said her husband had told her that the \$1,009.58 check was a loan to the U.S. Labor Party which they repaid in monthly installments. However, she indicated that she did not believe him, but felt that he had told her that story so she would not be angry with him because he had contributed such a large amount to the U.S. Labor Party.
- 10) George B. P. Ward, Jr., vice president for the Maryland National Bank testified concerning the bank records of Debra Hanania Freeman. The records were subpoenaed in an effort to learn more about the earlier described \$250 cashier's check ostensibly contributed by Dr. Harold H. Harrison.^{6/} Those records indicated that Debra Freeman had withdrawn \$750 from her account and used \$250 of that money to purchase the cashier's check. The bank copy of the check contained only the notation typed "CUSTOMER REQUEST BY: DEBRA HANANIA FREEMAN" indicating the other information was added after the purchase.

^{5/} Sanders was a difficult witness. Even after he testified that his wife's name is Diana Sayoun, he would not state that the "Lenore Sanders" appearing on the acknowledgment was not his wife's signature.

^{6/} No Dr. Harold H. Harrison was ever located. The only Dr. Harold Harrison listed in Baltimore is Dr. Harold E. Harrison, who, by interrogatory, denied ever contributing to CFL.

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11) Debra Hanania Freeman testified that she sometimes purchased money orders for people who made cash contributions, but only after the contributor had consented to the purchase and filled out an acknowledgement. When asked why many acknowledgements were dated long after the money orders, she said sometimes the people in CFL's New York Office called to say they needed an acknowledgement for someone because they had lost one or had none on file and were about to make a submission. She also testified that other volunteers sometimes gave her cash which they had collected and asked her to buy money orders for the contributors. She testified that she understood she could fill out the money orders as long as the contributors signed contribution acknowledgements.^{7/} Freeman admitted purchasing the Harold Harrison cashier's check. She said "someone" had given her a pledge envelope with Harrison's \$250 in it and asked her to buy a money order with it. She took the money to her bank and obtained a cashier's check instead because her bank provided free cashier's checks to its customers. She did not explain why she had purchased money orders on all other occasions, nor did she indicate that she had withdrawn the money for the cashier's check from her account. When asked about the typed notation on the check, Freeman said the additional typing was not on the check when she submitted it to CFL in New York.

Freeman was asked to provide handwriting exemplars for all questioned documents. Although she provided some, her attorney advised her not to continue with them absent a court order.

B. MUR 1186

During their review of threshold submissions the auditors found twelve money orders, each listing a name and an Oregon address, but each failing either to contain the requisite signature or to be accompanied by a signed acknowledgement document. On Friday, December 7, 1979, Felice Gelman of CFL was informed that the signatures were required in order for the

^{7/} Freeman indicated that she received her instructions concerning contributions from the New York Office of CFL, through Felice Gelman.

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contributions to be matchable.^{8/} Three days later CFL submitted the twelve acknowledgement documents. Because the speed with which the documents were obtained raised questions concerning their legitimacy, confirmation letters were sent out in an effort to verify them.

Of the six responses received, five verified their contributions. The sixth letter came from Harold Harper who indicated that he had purchased a subscription to "their" (CFL) newspaper for \$20 per year and two copies of "their" book, Dope, Inc. for \$5 per copy, however, he did not consider those payments to be contributions. In addition, Harper stated that he had paid for all items by cash, not money order. The information provided by Harper differed from that submitted by CFL in three significant respects: the amount paid (\$30 vs. \$40); the method of payment (cash vs. money order); and the purpose of the payments (purchases vs. contributions). Based on that conflicting information, the Commission found reason to believe that CFL and Felice Gelman knowingly and willfully submitted false information to the Commission in violation of 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c). Interrogatories were sent to CFL requesting the name of the CFL representative in Oregon who had submitted the Harper money order. Subpoenas for depositions were then issued to the six people who had not responded to the confirmation letters, to Felice Gelman and to Martin Simon, the identified submitter of the Harper money order. All but Gelman and one "contributor" were deposed.

Those deposed indicated that they had either purchased the money orders in question or given Martin Simon cash and authorized^{9/} him to purchase money orders for them. In some cases Simon returned with the money orders and the contributors filled them out, while in others Simon presumably filled out the money orders. All contributors stated that Simon requested them to sign a document acknowledging their contributions. Each of those documents listed the dates and the amounts of the contributions, and specified "money order" as the method of payment. In all cases, the contributors acknowledged their contributions.

^{8/} If the contributions had been found to be unmatchable, CFL would have failed to meet the eligibility requirements for matching fund payments.

^{9/} It should be noted that in one case the "authorization" was more understood than specified. (For example - Robert Musmanky)

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Martin Simon testified that he was a full time volunteer for CFL and was the coordinator for Oregon fundraising. He stated that inasmuch as the national strategy of CFL was to qualify for matching funds, he discouraged cash contributions. He explained to contributors the matchability requirement of a written instrument and either went with them to buy a money order or secured one for them. Simon was able to obtain money orders at no cost at his bank. If he obtained the money order, he made a copy of the receipt for his records and sent a copy to the contributor. Simon indicated that he was not aware of the signature requirement until CFL notified him that the money orders in question had been rejected for matchability. Simon also testified that he kept a separate accounting of cash receipts whether they be contributions or payments for literature. Such amounts were sent to New York via an all inclusive money order containing an explanatory notation.

When questioned concerning Harold Harper, Simon indicated that Harper had made one \$40 cash contribution in 1979. Harper originally told Simon that he would have his wife make out a check and mail it. When Simon did not receive it, he contacted Harper who said that the check had been sent. He added that he would have the post office trace it. Harper then told Simon to come to his place of business and he would give him another check. When Simon arrived Harper had forgotten his checkbook so he gave him the \$40 cash. Simon obtained a \$40 money order and sent Harper a copy.^{10/}

Harper's description of the situation is quite different. In a sworn affidavit he indicated that he had been solicited by CFL for contributions several times, but always refused to contribute. In the fall of 1978 he purchased a subscription to "their" paper, New Solidarity, at a cost of \$20 for the year. He did this in order to learn more about LaRouche, not to contribute to his campaign. He paid for the subscription in cash. When the subscription expired Harper told Martin Simon he wished to renew it and sent Simon a money order for \$20. Harper was certain that he never told Simon that he was making a "contribution", nor did he say he would have his wife send Simon a check. The \$20 money order was lost in the mail and, at Simon's request, Harper paid him for the subscription in cash. Harper also stated that he had purchased two copies of Dope, Inc. at \$5 per copy and had paid Simon \$10 in cash for the books. He did not intend the \$10 as a contribution. Harper admitted that he had signed the acknowledgement document, but only after CFL representatives

^{10/} This version of what occurred is strikingly similar to Simon's version of what occurred with contributor Richard Wise. (Simon deposition p. 38) Wise confirmed his money order contribution.

bothered him at work while he was very busy. He signed the acknowledgement without reading it, or knowing what it would be used for.

Finally, Harper emphasized that he had never purchased a \$40 money order or sent one to CFL, nor had he authorized anyone to purchase or send one for him. He had never been shown the money order which was submitted in his name, nor had he received a copy of it.

C. MUR 1352

This matter concerns three patterns of irregularities discovered by the Audit Division during its review of CFL's records pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9038. The initial pattern noted involved a large number of money orders issued from two Chicago banking entities and deposited in CFL's New York headquarters between December 10 and 17, 1979. The serial numbers and dates on these money orders indicate that many were consecutively numbered and had been purchased on the same date. A total of thirty-one money orders received from twenty-three contributors were reviewed.^{11/} Many of the money orders purportedly contributed by the same individuals contained patently different signatures.^{12/} In addition, the payee line of most of the instruments appeared to be filled out by the same hand. The auditors also noted that twenty-one of the twenty-three contributors were listed as "unemployed."

The second pattern noted by the auditors concerned four money orders purchased from the Chase Manhattan Bank. The date and payee lines on all four instruments appeared to have been filled out by the same hand.

Finally, the auditors found three consecutively numbered \$200 money orders issued by the Bank of New York. One of the three, purportedly signed by CFL volunteer Joyce Rubinstein, appeared to have been filled out by the same hand as the four purchased at the Chase Manhattan Bank.

On August 7, 1980, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9039, the Commission authorized the taking of twenty-three depositions in the matter, however, United States Marshals were only able to serve eleven of the individuals, nine of whom were deposed. On October 24, 1980, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia found that the Commission did not have jurisdiction to pursue the matter under 26 U.S.C. § 9039. (Gelman v. Fed. Election Comm'n.) Consequently, on March 16, 1981, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437(g), the Commission found reason to believe that CFL knowingly and willfully submitted false

^{11/} Twenty-three of these were submitted for matching funds.

^{12/} Seven of the people involved are known LaRouche volunteers.

information to the Commission, in violation of 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c). Authorization was given for the taking of seventeen depositions, however, only two of the individuals have been served thus far.^{13/}

Of the nine individuals deposed in Chicago, eight testified that they had been unemployed for the last year, during which time they had volunteered for CFL.^{14/} When confronted with money orders ostensibly signed by them, the volunteers responded as follows:^{15/}

- 1) Robert Hart, Janice Hart and Paul Greenberg denied ever purchasing or signing the money orders and stated that they "could not recall" making contributions in the amounts shown on the money orders;
- 2) Sander Peretz Fredman testified that he had purchased money orders for himself and, at the instruction of Elliot Eisenberg,^{16/} had also purchased other money orders. When faced with three consecutively numbered money orders containing the signature "Sherri Waffle", Fredman testified that he "might" have purchased and signed them for his friend Ms. Waffle.
- 3) Victoria Lacy testified that she had made three contributions to CFL: a \$100 check; a \$100 money order; and a \$50 money order. She admitted signing the \$50 and \$100 money orders shown to her, but said someone at CFL had purchased them. She "could not recall" whether she had paid for them before or after they were purchased and stated that many people at CFL were involved in purchasing money orders. Lacy also

^{13/} All efforts to serve the others, including the use of Pinkerton Agents, have failed.

^{14/} These people testified that they had received some living expenses from CFL so that they could continue to "volunteer." In addition, several testified they had worked for the National Anti-Drug Coalition (NADC) which shared office space with CFL. NADC is a LaRouche related organization. (See William Hayden testimony, *supra*, p. 3.)

^{15/} See Attachment B for a summary in chart form.

^{16/} Eisenberg's name surfaces throughout the depositions as the person who managed campaign financing. We have been unable to depose Eisenberg as he has evaded all efforts to serve him.

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stated that December 10, 1979, the date on both her money orders, was the date of a big CFL fundraising event.^{17/} When shown a third money order purportedly signed by her, Lacy initially denied purchasing it, but later admitted both purchasing and signing it. Her description of the circumstances surrounding its purchase is questionable. She testified that she took the \$250, which she had received as a gift from her parents with her to Lombard, a town 90 miles from Chicago on a day she was campaigning for contributions. She purchased the money order in Lombard rather than buying it in Chicago, but provided no explanation for doing so.

- 4) John Brown, Jr. testified that he made contributions to CFL by putting money in a slot in the "campaign desk" in the CFL office. He also put cash receipts from the sale of materials in or on that desk. Brown said he did not know who gathered the money or what happened to it after it was left in the desk. Brown admitted signing a \$120 money order shown to him, but "did not know" whether he had purchased it or whether he had even contributed \$120 to CFL.
- 5) Robert E. Pierce testified that he has purchased several money orders for CFL including one from a Missouri bank. Pierce said he gave these money orders to Elliot Eisenberg who oversaw Pierce's fundraising activities. Pierce stated that he put the contributions he had collected into the "fundraising desk". When shown a \$100 money order with his name on it, Pierce admitted signing it, but said Gerald Pechenuk had purchased it. He "could not recall" whether he had instructed Pechenuk to do so.
- 6) Mitchell Hirsch stated that he had gone with other CFL members to purchase money orders, however, all money orders he purchased were for his own contributions. Hirsch recalled purchasing and signing both money orders attributed to him, but did not recall accompanying Gerald Pechenuk to purchase the 12/13/79 money order even though Pechenuk's 12/13/79 money order lists the next consecutive number to Hirsch's. Hirsch recalled soliciting a credit card contribution from William Lerch by telephone. He gave the credit card

^{17/} Sixteen of the twenty money orders discussed here are dated within three days of the 12/10/79 fundraiser. In addition, some consecutively numbered money orders contained dates several days apart leading to the conclusion that money orders may have been purchased in blocks and filled in as needed.

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information Lerch provided to Elliot Eisenberg, but did not have any further information concerning the transaction.

The only non-volunteer deposed was William Lerch, the contributor solicited by Mitchell Hirsch. Lerch testified that he had charged two contributions on his credit card the first for \$200, the second for \$50. Both contributions were made by telephone. When shown the two money orders attributed to him, Lerch admitted signing the one for \$200, but could not recall the circumstances of the signing. He stated that he had authorized the purchase of the money order by his telephone contribution. When shown the \$55 money order, Lerch denied ever making a \$55 contribution or signing the money order.

II. STATUS OF INVESTIGATIONS

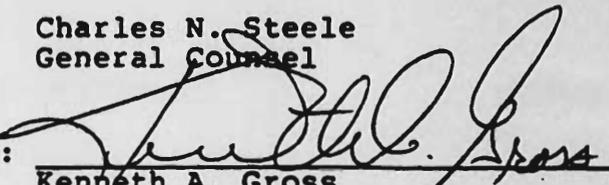
33740354
On July 18, 1981, CFL filed a suit entitled Dolbeare v. Fed. Election Comm'n., No. 81 Civ. 4468, against the Commission in the Southern District of New York. CFL sought to preliminarily and permanently enjoin the Commission from any further investigation into possible violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, 2 U.S.C. §§ 431 et seq. (FECA), and the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act, 26 U.S.C. § 9001 et seq. (Matching Payment Act), by CFL and CFL contributors. On September 3, 1981, argument was heard on CFL's motion for preliminary injunction. Upon learning, during that hearing, of the Commission's intention to file a motion to dismiss the action, the court strongly urged the parties to agree to a stipulation to maintain the status quo until the Commission's motion was ruled on. Argument was heard on the motion to dismiss on October 1, 1981, at which time the court ordered that the matters which were the subject of the stipulation continue to be stayed pending its decision on that motion.

On March 9, 1982 the district court issued a memorandum opinion denying the Commission's Motion to Dismiss. The same memorandum indicated that the judge would issue a preliminary injunction; contingent upon CFL's filing of a waiver of any claim that the statute of limitations or laches would ultimately bar any Commission action prohibited by the injunction order. On April 5, 1982, the court issued its injunction which permits the investigation into the above-discussed MURs to resume, pending a

trial on the merits of CFL's harrassment claims. The investigations are again underway.

May 6, 1982
Date

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

By: 
Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Attachments

1. Attachment A - Summary of MUR 1158 (2 pages)
2. Attachment B - Summary of MUR 1352 (2 pages)

33740363755

WITNESS	TYPE OF INSTRUMENT	SIGNATURE INFORMATION	SIGNATURE ADMITTED/DENIED	AMOUNT	DATE ISSUED	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT DATE	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT INFORMATION	FREEMAN'S TESTIMONY CONCERNING INSTRUMENT
Rev. William Hayden	Money Order	signed	denied	\$140	1/12/80	None submitted		Not asked
Ernest K. Pulsifer	Money Order	signed "Ernest K. Pulsifer"	denied	\$150	12/4/79	4/3/80	not shown to Pulsifer	She purchased money order with money Pulsifer gave her. Does not know if she signed.
Nancy Radcliffe	Money Order	signed "Nancy Radcliffe"	denied	\$250	9/12/70	2/28/80 (not in Commission's files)	Radcliffe admits signature	She purchased, filled out and signed money order
Dr. Robert A. Robinson	Money Order	signed "Robert A. Robinson"	denied	\$250	9/12/79	None Submitted		Not shown
" " "	Money Order	signed "Robert A. Robinson, Jr."	denied	\$250	2/22/80	None submitted		Not shown
Kevin Salisbury	Money Order	signed	denied	\$140	1/12/80	1/21/80	Salisbury admits signature	Does not recall filling out money order
" " "	Money Order	printed Kevin Salisbury	denied	\$450	1/21/80	1/21/80	admits	Not shown
Charles Clark	Money Order	signed	denied	\$70	11/13/79	2/21/80	Clark admits signature	She filled out and signed money order
Ann A. Taylor	Money Order	signed "Anne R. Taylor"	denied	\$150	11/26/79	None submitted		Does not recall money order

330403-3-3 257

WITNESS	TYPE OF INSTRUMENT	SIGNATURE INFORMATION	SIGNATURE ADMITTED/DENIED	AMOUNT	DATE ISSUED	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT DATE	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT INFORMATION	FREEMAN'S TESTIMONY CONCERNING INSTRUMENT
David Sanders	Money Order	signed	denied	\$45	11/25/80	Two submitted a) 12/28/79 b) 2/23/80	a) Sander's denied signature, Freeman says only "sample" not sent to New York b) Not shown to Sanders	She purchased and signed money order
David Sanders	Money Order	signed	denied	\$25	1/3/80	none		
David Sanders	IFC check	endorsed David Sanders	admitted	\$1009.58	1/22/80	1/22/80	admits signing	was not present when it was signed printed the names below signatures
Diana Sayoun	"	"	"	"	"	1/22/80	denies signing "Lenore Sanders"	

337 MUR 1362 353753

NAME ON MONEY ORDER	INFORMATION CONCERNING PURCHASE	INFORMATION CONCERNING SIGNATURE	DATED	AMOUNT	BANK NAME	CHECK NUMBER
William Lerch	Lerch does not know who purchased it	Lerch admits his signature	11/19/79	\$200	Continental Bank	
William Lerch	Lerch says he never made a \$55 contribution	Lerch denies his signature	12/7/79	\$ 55	Continental Bank	
Robert E. Pierce	Pierce says Gerald Pechenuk purchased it	Pierce admits signing it	11/23/79	\$100	Amalgamated Trust	
Sherri Waffle	Sander Peretz Fredman said he probably brought it	Sander Peretz Fredman said he probably signed it	12/7/79	\$135	Continental Bank	
Sherri Waffle	" " "	" " "	12/7/79	\$ 85	Continental Bank	
Sherri Waffle	" " "	" " "	12/7/79	\$ 80	Continental Bank	
Janice Hart	Janice Hart denied purchasing it	Janice Hart denied signing it	12/7/79	\$125	Amalgamated Trust	
Janice Hart	" " "	" " "	12/7/79	\$120	Amalgamated Trust	
Victoria Lacy	Lacy denies purchasing it. Indicated someone in office bought it and she paid for it.	Lacy admits signing it.	12/10/79	\$100	Amalgamated Trust	
Victoria Lacy	Lacy can not recall who purchased it.	Lacy admits signing it.	12/10/79	\$ 50	Amalgamated Trust	
Victoria Lacy	Lacy did not recall at first, but later admitted buying	Lacy admits signing it.	1/23/80	\$250	West Suburban Bank	
Robert Hart	Hart denies purchasing it	Hart denies signing it	12/10/79	\$250	Continental	

83047353759

NAME ON MONEY ORDER	INFORMATION CONCERNING PURCHASE	INFORMATION CONCERNING SIGNATURE	DATED	AMOUNT	BANK NAME	CHECK NUMBER
Paul Greenberg	Greenberg denies purchasing it	Greenberg denies signing it	12/10/79	\$100	Continental Bank	
Paul Greenberg	" " "	" " "	12/11/79	\$100	Amalgamated Trust	
Sander Peretz Fredman	Fredman does not recall purchasing it	Fredman say signature "looks like his" (won't positively ID)	12/11/79	\$250	Merchant's Currency Exchange	
Mitchell Hirsch	Hirsch admits purchasing it	Hirsch admits signing it	12/11/79	\$250	ACHC Currency Exchange	
Mitchell Hirsch	" " "	" " "	12/11/79	\$200	Continental Bank	
Gerald Pechenuk	No information	No information	12/13/79	\$150	Continental Bank	
Ronald Bettang	No information	No information	12/13/79	\$180	Continental Bank	
John H. Brown, Jr.	Brown does not recall purchasing it	Brown denies signing it	12/13/79	\$120	Continental Bank	

ATTACHMENT A
MUR 1158

WITNESS	TYPE OF INSTRUMENT	SIGNATURE INFORMATION	SIGNATURE ADMITTED/DENIED	AMOUNT	DATE ISSUED	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT DATE	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT INFORMATION	FREEMAN'S TESTIMONY CONCERNING INSTRUMENT
Rev. William Hayden	Money Order	signed	denied	\$140	1/12/80	None submitted		NOT asked
Ernest K. Pulsifer	Money Order	signed "Ernest K. Pulsifer"	denied	\$150	12/4/79	4/3/80	not shown to Pulsifer	She purchased money order with money Pulsifer gave her. Does not know if she signed.
Nancy Radcliffe	Money Order	signed "Nancy Radcliff"	denied	\$250	9/12/70	2/28/80 (not in Commission's files)	Radcliffe admits signature	She purchased, filled out and signed money order
Dr. Robert A. Robinson	Money Order	signed "Robert A. Robinson"	denied	\$250	9/12/79	None Submitted		Not shown
" " "	Money Order	signed "Robert A. Robinson, Jr."	denied	\$250	2/22/80	None submitted		Not shown
Kevin Salisbury	Money Order	signed	denied	\$140	1/12/80	1/21/80	Salisbury admits signature	Does not recall filling out money order
" " "	Money Order	printed Kevin Salisbury	denied	\$450	1/21/80	1/21/80	admits	Not shown
Charles Clark	Money Order	signed	denied	\$70	11/13/79	2/21/80	Clark admits signature	She filled out and signed money order
Ann A. Taylor	Money Order	signed "Anne R. Taylor"	denied	\$150	11/26/79	None submitted		Does not recall money order

Attachment I (1)

WITNESS	TYPE OF INSTRUMENT	SIGNATURE INFORMATION	SIGNATURE ADMITTED/DENIED	AMOUNT	DATE ISSUED	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT DATE	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT INFORMATION	FREEMAN'S TESTIMONY CONCERNING INSTRUMENT
David Sanders	Money Order	signed	denied	\$45	11/25/80	Two submitted a) 12/28/79 b) 2/23/80	a) Sander's denied signature, Freeman says only "sample" not sent to New York b) Not shown to Sanders	She purchased and signed money order
David Sanders	Money Order	signed	denied	\$25	1/3/80	none		
David Sanders	HFC check	endorsed David Sanders	admitted	\$1009.58	1/22/80	1/22/80	admits signing	was not present when it was signed printed the names below signatures
Diana Sayoun	"	"	"	"	"	1/22/80	denies signing "Lenore Sanders"	

NAME ON MONEY ORDER	INFORMATION CONCERNING PURCHASE	INFORMATION CONCERNING SIGNATURE	DATED	AMOUNT	BANK NAME	CHECK NUMBER
Paul Greenberg	Greenberg denies purchasing it	Greenberg denies signing it	12/10/79	\$100	Continental Bank	
Paul Greenberg	" " "	" " "	12/11/79	\$100	Amalgamated Trust	
Sander Peretz Fredman	Fredman does not recall purchasing it	Fredman say signature "looks like his" (won't positively ID)	12/11/79	\$250	Merchant's Currency Exchange	
Mitchell Hirsch	Hirsch admits purchasing it	Hirsch admits signing it	12/11/79	\$250	ACHE Currency Exchange	
Mitchell Hirsch	" " "	" " "	12/11/79	\$200	Continental Bank	
Gerald Pechenuk	No information	No information	12/13/79	\$150	Continental Bank	
Ronald Bettang	No information	No information	12/13/79	\$180	Continental Bank	
John H. Brown, Jr.	Brown does not recall purchasing it	Brown denies signing it	12/13/79	\$120	Continental Bank	

3 3 0 4 0 3 6 3 9 6 2

ATTACHMENT B
MUR 1352

NAME ON HONEY ORDER	INFORMATION CONCERNING PURCHASE	INFORMATION CONCERNING SIGNATURE	DATED	AMOUNT	BANK NAME	CHECK NUMBER
William Lerch	Lerch does not know who purchased it	Lerch admits his signature	11/19/79	\$200	Continental Bank	
William Lerch	Lerch says he never made a \$55 contribution	Lerch denies his signature	12/7/79	\$ 55	Continental Bank	
Robert E. Pierce	Pierce says Gerald Pechenuk purchased it	Pierce admits signing it	11/23/79	\$100	Amalgamated Trust	
Sherrri Waffle	Sander Peretz Fredman said he probably brought it	Sander Peretz Fredman said he probably signed it	12/7/79	\$135	Continental Bank	
Sherrri Waffle	" " "	" " "	12/7/79	\$ 85	Continental Bank	
Sherrri Waffle	" " "	" " "	12/7/79	\$ 80	Continental Bank	
Janice Hart	Janice Hart denied purchasing it	Janice Hart denied signing it	12/7/79	\$125	Amalgamated Trust	
Janice Hart	" " "	" " "	12/7/79	\$120	Amalgamated Trust	
Victoria Lacy	Lacy denies purchasing it. Indicated someone in office bought it and she paid for it.	Lacy admits signing it.	12/10/79	\$100	Amalgamated Trust	
Victoria Lacy	Lacy can not recall who purchased it.	Lacy admits signing it.	12/10/79	\$ 50	Amalgamated Trust	
Victoria Lacy	Lacy did not recall at first, but later admitted buying	Lacy admits signing it.	1/23/80	\$250	West Suburban Bank	
Robert Hart	Hart denies purchasing it	Hart denies signing it	12/10/79	\$250	Continental	

1158



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

April 27, 1982

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Ms. Felice M. Gelman
2 South Pinehurst
Apt. 5A
New York, NY 10033

Dear Ms. Gelman:

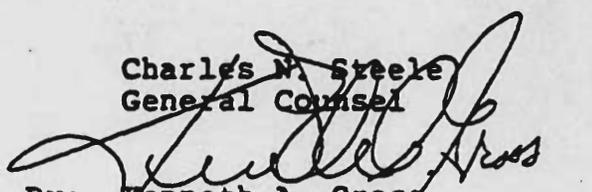
Please find enclosed a subpoena requesting your appearance for deposition on May 24, 1982. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.14, a check for a witness fee for your attendance will be presented to you at the deposition.

I would like to remind you of the provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) which prohibit making public any Commission investigation without the written consent of the person with respect to whom such investigation is made. You are advised that no such consent has been given in this matter.

Please contact Lois Lerner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-4175 if you have any questions or problems concerning the enclosed subpoena.

Sincerely,

Charles W. Steele
General Counsel


By: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Enclosure:

Subpoena

A 3 7 4 0 3 6 3 9 6 4

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Subpoena To Appear For Deposition Upon Oral Examination

TO: Felice M. Gelman
2 South Pinehurst
New York, N.Y. 10033

RE: Matter Under Review 1186

At the instance of the Federal Election Commission, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), you are hereby ordered to appear for deposition in connection with the Commission's investigation of possible violations of the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act by the following persons: Citizens for LaRouche and Felice M. Gelman.

Notice is hereby given that the deposition is to be taken at the Congressional Hearing Room, 26 Federal Plaza (Duane and Broadway), New York City, New York at 2:30 p.m. on Monday, May 24, 1982, and any and all dates adjourned to by the Commission.

WHEREFORE, the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand at Washington, D.C., on this 26th day of April, 1982.

Frank P. Reich
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

33040363965

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Subpoena To Appear For Deposition Upon Oral Examination

TO: Felice M. Gelman
2 South Pinehurst
New York, N.Y. 10033

RE: Matter Under Review 1186

At the instance of the Federal Election Commission, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), you are hereby ordered to appear for deposition in connection with the Commission's investigation of possible violations of the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act by the following persons: Citizens for LaRouche and Felice Gelman (Treasurer).

Notice is hereby given that the deposition is to be taken at Room _____ at _____ m. on _____, 1981, and any and all dates adjourned to by the Commission.

WHEREFORE, the *Chairman* of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand at Washington, D.C., on this 22 day of *January*, 1981.

John W. Emmons
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

Attachment I (1)

83040363966



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Ms. Felice M. Gelman
2 South Pinehurst
New York, N.Y. 10033

Dear Ms. Gelman:

Please find enclosed a subpoena requesting your appearance for deposition on _____, 1981. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.14, a check for the witness fee for your attendance will be presented to you at the deposition.

I would like to remind you of the provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) which prohibit making public any Commission investigation without the written consent of the person with respect to whom such investigation is made. You are advised that no such consent has been given in this matter.

Please contact Marsha Gentner; the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-5071 if you have any questions or problems concerning the enclosed subpoena.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure:

Subpoena

Attachment II (1)

33740353057

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Subpoena To Appear For Deposition Upon Oral Examination

TO: Felice M. Gelman
2 South Pinehurst
New York, N.Y. 10033

RE: Matter Under Review 1186

At the instance of the Federal Election Commission, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a) (3) and (4), you are hereby ordered to appear for deposition in connection with the Commission's investigation of possible violations of the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act by the following persons: Citizens for LaRouche and Felice M. Gelman.

Notice is hereby given that the deposition is to be taken at the Congressional Hearing Room, 26 Federal Plaza (Duane and Broadway), New York City, New York at 2:30 p.m. on Monday, May 24, 1982, and any and all dates adjourned to by the Commission.

WHEREFORE, the _____ of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand at Washington, D.C., on this day of _____, 1982.

Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

83040363069

Attachment III (1)



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Ms. Felice M. Gelman
2 South Pinehurst
Apt. 5A
New York, NY 10033

Dear Ms. Gelman:

Please find enclosed a subpoena requesting your appearance for deposition on May 24, 1982. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.14, a check for a witness fee for your attendance will be presented to you at the deposition.

I would like to remind you of the provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) which prohibit making public any Commission investigation without the written consent of the person with respect to whom such investigation is made. You are advised that no such consent has been given in this matter.

Please contact Lois Lerner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-4175 if you have any questions or problems concerning the enclosed subpoena.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

By: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Enclosure:

Subpoena

Attachment IV (i)

93040363767

SENSITIVE

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSION SECRETARY



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

82 APR 16 P 5: 08

April 16, 1982

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Commission

FROM: Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel *KAG*

SUBJECT: Authorization to Issue Subpoena
in Connection with MUR 1186(80)

On January 22, 1981, the Commission authorized a subpoena to be served on Felice M. Gelman in connection with MUR 1186. Because the subsequent Dolbeare litigation stayed that MUR investigation, the subpoena was not served. The recent decision in Dolbeare permits the Commission to resume its investigation. As the previously authorized subpoena is now over a year old, however, the Office of General Counsel recommends that a current subpoena be issued.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Authorize the attached subpoena and cover letter to Felice M. Gelman.

ATTACHMENTS

One copy of January 22, 1981 Subpoena (1 page)
One copy of January 22, 1981 Letter (1 page)
One copy of proposed Subpoena (1 page)
One copy of proposed Letter (1 page)

33040363770

April 16, 1982

MEMORANDUM TO: Marjorie Emmons
FROM: Steven Barndollar
SUBJECT: MUR 1186

Please have the attached Memo to the Commission distributed to the Commission on a 48 hour tally basis. Thank you.

Attachment

83040363071

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Subpoena To Appear For Deposition Upon Oral Examination

TO: Felice M. Gelman
2 South Pinehurst
New York, N.Y. 10033

RE: Matter Under Review 1186

At the instance of the Federal Election Commission, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), you are hereby ordered to appear for deposition in connection with the Commission's investigation of possible violations of the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act by the following persons: Citizens for LaRouche and Felice M. Gelman.

Notice is hereby given that the deposition is to be taken at the Congressional Hearing Room, 26 Federal Plaza (Duane and Broadway), New York City, New York at 2:30 p.m. on Monday, May 24, 1982, and any and all dates adjourned to by the Commission.

WHEREFORE, the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand at Washington, D.C., on this 26th day of April, 1982.

Frank P. Reich
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

3304036372



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

1186

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Ms. Felice M. Gelman
2 South Pinehurst
Apt. 5A
New York, NY 10033

Dear Ms. Gelman:

Please find enclosed a subpoena requesting your appearance for deposition on May 24, 1982. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.14, a check for a witness fee for your attendance will be presented to you at the deposition.

I would like to remind you of the provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) which prohibit making public any Commission investigation without the written consent of the person with respect to whom such investigation is made. You are advised that no such consent has been given in this matter.

Please contact Lois Lerner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-4175 if you have any questions or problems concerning the enclosed subpoena.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

By: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Enclosure:

Subpoena

83040363973

Handwritten:
4/26/82



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MEMORANDUM

TO: Charles N. Steele,
General Counsel

FROM: Marjorie W. Emons,
Commission Secretary

DATE: April 26, 1982

SUBJECT: Subpoena/MJR 1186

MWE

Attached, herewith, is the signed subpoena that you
requested.

83040363074



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES STEELE, GENERAL COUNSEL
FROM: MARJORIE W. EMMONS *MWE*
DATE: APRIL 23, 1982
SUBJECT: MUR 1186 - WITHDRAWAL OF OBJECTION

93040363075

You were notified by memorandum dated April 20, 1982, that Commissioner Elliott had filed an objection to the recommendation contained in the OGC report on MUR 1186, thus placing the matter on the agenda for Tuesday, April 27, 1982.

Commissioner Elliott has withdrawn this objection and cast an affirmative vote for the recommendation.

We are, therefore, transmitting the certification of this matter and you will find it attached to this memorandum.



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES N. STEELE, GENERAL COUNSEL
FROM: MARJORIE W. EMMONS/JODY CUSTER *LF*
DATE: April 20, 1982
SUBJECT: OBJECTION - MUR 1186, Memorandum to the
Commission; Received in OCS, 4-16-82, 5:08

The above-named document was circulated to the Commission on
a 48 hour basis at 11:00, April 19, 1982

Commissioner Elliott submitted an objection at 10:05, April 20,
1982

This matter will be placed on the agenda for the Executive
Session of April 27, 1982.

33040363077

1186



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

April 27, 1982

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Ms. Felice M. Gelman
2 South Pinehurst
Apt. 5A
New York, NY 10033

Dear Ms. Gelman:

Please find enclosed a subpoena requesting your appearance for deposition on May 24, 1982. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.14, a check for a witness fee for your attendance will be presented to you at the deposition.

I would like to remind you of the provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) which prohibit making public any Commission investigation without the written consent of the person with respect to whom such investigation is made. You are advised that no such consent has been given in this matter.

Please contact Lois Lerner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-4175 if you have any questions or problems concerning the enclosed subpoena.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

By: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Enclosure:

Subpoena

33073



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

April 23, 1982

HAND DELIVERED

James F. Schoener, Esq.
Miller, Canfield, Paddock
and Stone
Suite 300
2555 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Re: Citizens for LaRouche
MUR Deposition Schedule

Dear Mr. Schoener:

Ms. Gentner has forwarded a copy of your April 21, 1982 letter concerning the deposition schedule to me. I was unable to determine from that letter whether you were postponing both the enforcement and the litigation depositions scheduled for April 26-29th, or merely the litigation depositions. Your proposed deposition schedule does not include the name Belinda deGrazia, a witness scheduled for enforcement deposition only, nor does it explain whether Steven Warm, Robert Cole and Felice Gelman are represented by you for purposes of both the enforcement and litigation depositions. By letters dated April 6 and April 20, enclosed herein, I asked you to inform this Office of your status as counsel for the five witnesses scheduled for depositions pursuant to the MUR investigations. As of this date, I have received no response to that request. Absent such information, we must assume you are not representing those witnesses at the MUR depositions, and proceed with our original schedule, including the Belinda deGrazia and Steven Warm April 26 and April 29th depositions in Baltimore.

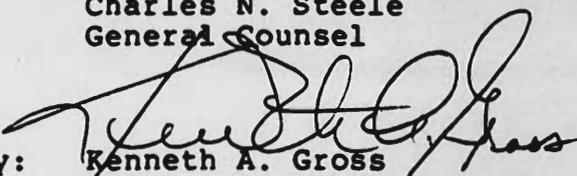
3304036177

James M Schoener
Page Two

In the event that you are representing these witnesses for purposes of the enforcement depositions, Lois Lerner of this Office should be notified immediately.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel


By: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

Enclosures

- 1) April 6, 1982 letter to counsel
- 2) April 20, 1982 letter

83040363780



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

April 6, 1982

James F. Schoener, Esq.
Miller, Canfield, Paddock
and Stone
Suite 300
2555 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Re: Citizens for LaRouche MURs

Dear Mr. Schoener:

9 3 7 4 0 3 6 3 7 8 1

On March 30, 1982, Lois Lerner of this Office telephoned you concerning the Citizens for LaRouche MUR investigations. Ms. Lerner explained that she was anxious to move forward with those investigations and asked whether you would be representing certain witnesses at their depositions. You indicated that you would have to consult with the Citizens for LaRouche Offices in New York concerning the issue of representation and asked for the names of the witnesses involved. At present they are:

- 1) Belinda A. DeGrazia - Baltimore
- 2) Steven G. Warm - Baltimore
- 3) Robert Cole - Chicago
- 4) Gerald Rose - Chicago
- 5) Felice M. Gelman

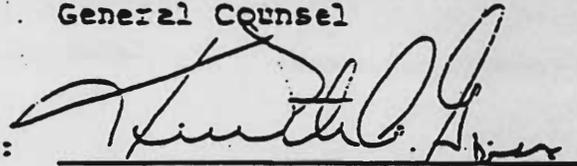
During your conversation with Ms. Lerner you indicated that you do not consider the MUR investigations and the Dolbear litigation to be separate matters. Please be informed, however, that this Office will treat them separately for investigative purposes. Accordingly, all correspondence concerning MURs 1158, 1186, 1352 and 1384 should be directed to Ms. Lerner; all correspondence concerning MURs 1253 and 1374 should be directed to Michael Dymersky; and, all correspondence concerning the litigation should continue to be directed to Marsha Gentner.

As it is in the best interests of all parties involved to have the investigations completed as expeditiously as possible, we ask for your full and prompt cooperation in these matters.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

By:



Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

33040353382



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

April 20, 1982

HAND DELIVERED

James F. Schoener, Esq.
Miller, Canfield, Paddock
and Stone
Suite 300
2555 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Re: Citizens for LaRouche MURs

Dear Mr. Schoener:

In response to your April 15, 1982 letter you will find listed below the names of the witnesses that the Federal Election Commission presently intends to call in order to complete its outstanding MUR investigations. As requested, the list includes an itemization of the MUR(s) each witness' testimony pertains to.

- 1) Belinda A. deGrazia - MUR 1158
- 2) Steven G. Warm - MUR 1158
- 3) Gerald Rose - MUR 1352
- 4) Robert Cole - MUR 1352
- 5) Felice Gelman - MUR 1158, 1186, 1352

Should the Commission determine that additional testimony is necessary to complete the above-cited investigations, you will be promptly notified.

As of this date we have received no response from you concerning your status as counsel for the above-listed witnesses for purposes of the MUR depositions. If you will be representing them, written confirmation of our April 15, 1982 deposition schedule or an alternative schedule should be promptly forwarded to Ms. Lerner. In the event that you desire to change the schedule, please keep in mind that some witnesses are scheduled for both litigation and MUR depositions. The present schedule attempts to avoid inconvenience by setting both depositions of such witnesses on the same day. Any alternate schedule should do the same. If we do not receive the above-described notice of representation from you by the close of business on Wednesday,

93040353033

James F. Schoener, Esq.
Page Two

April 21, 1982, we will assume you are not representing the specified witnesses, and the depositions will go forward as outlined in our April 15, 1982 letter to you.

Sincerely,



Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

83040563784

REC# 7593
02 APR 21 12:37

LAW OFFICES OF
MILLER, CANFIELD, PADDOCK AND STONE

A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS

SUITE 300

2555 M STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20037

TELEPHONE (202) 822-9333
TELECOPIER (202) 463-8071

SIDNEY T. MILLER (1884-1940)
GEORGE L. CANFIELD (1888-1928)
LEWIS H. PADDOCK (1888-1936)
FERRIS D. STONE (1882-1948)

ROBERT P. GRIFFIN*
CLEVELAND THURBER
JAMES F. SCHOENER*
LAWRENCE D. OWEN
COUNSEL

EMMETT E. LAGAN
WILLIAM G. BUTLER
JOHN A. GILRAY, JR. R.C.
JAMES E. TOBIN
STRATTON S. BROWN
RICHARD B. GUSHEE, R.C.
PETER P. THURBER
LAWRENCE A. KING, R.C.
ROBERT E. HANMELL
JOSEPH F. MAYCOCK, JR.
ALLEN SCHWARTZ
JOHN W. GELDER, P.C.*
GEORGE E. PARKER II*
RICHARD A. JONES, R.C.
STEVEN UZELAC, P.C.
GILBERT E. GOVE
WOLFGANG HOPPE
ROBERT S. KETCHUM, R.C.
SAMUEL J. McKIM III, P.C.
RODOLFE E. LITFORD, P.C.
JOEL L. RIELL
ROBERT E. GILBERT
BRUCE D. DIRSBAUER
DAVID OLMSTEAD

GEORGE T. STEVENSON
JOHN A. THURBER, R.C.
ORIN D. BRUSTAD
CARL H. VAN ENDE
GORDON A. BECKER
DAVID D. JOHNSON, R.C.
CHARLES L. BURLINSON, JR.
JOHN A. MARZER, R.C.
GREGORY L. CURTNER, R.C.
DENNIS R. NEIMAN
KENNETH E. HONOP
LEONARD D. OWENS
W. MACK FAISON
MICHAEL D. MULCANY
JAMES W. WILLIAMS
THOMAS B. SCHROETER
THOMAS R. MUSTOLES
JOHN D. PRICH
WILLIAM J. BARNHOF
CLARENCE L. POZZA, JR.
JERRY T. RUPLEY
MICHAEL W. HARTMANN
KENT E. SHAFER
JOHN J. COLLINS, JR.

2500 DETROIT BARR & TRUST BUILDING
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226
(313) 963-6420

EXECUTIVE CENTRE
24 EAST ELM AVENUE
MONROE, MICHIGAN 48161
(313) 243-2000

110 BUSINESS & TRADE CENTER
200 WASHINGTON SQUARE NORTH
LANSING, MICHIGAN 48203
(517) 487-2070

WABEER BUILDING
BIRMINGHAM, MICHIGAN 4802
(313) 648-5000

19999 WEST BAY SHORE DRIVE
TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN 49684
(616) 948-1000

DENNIS R. LOY
FRANK L. ANDREWS
THOMAS W. LHM
STEPHEN G. PALMS
GILLIAN STEINHAUER
JEROME R. WATSON
DONALD W. REIM
LARRY J. SAYLOR*
CHARLES E. SCHOLL
RICHARD J. BERVAR
MICHAEL R. ATKINS
MAUREN P. LAUGHTON
LELAND D. BARRINGER
EDW. D. ENOWSKI
TIMOTHY D. SOCHOCKI
THOMAS C. PHILLIPS
MUGH N. SMITH
MARJORY O. BABILE
TERRENCE M. CRAWFORD
STEPHEN R. GOODSTREED
RYAN H. HAYWOOD
GEORGE G. MARTIN
CHARLES H. McCUEN

GERALD E. ROSEN
J. KEVIN TRIMMER
STEVEN D. WEYHING
BRANT A. FREER
JOHN D. STOUT
AMANDA VAN DUBEN
BRIAN A. KASER
GARY A. BRUDER
RONALD J. CLAPHAM
DAVID P. DEON
BALLY L. SEIS
RAY I. JOHNSON
E. ELIZABETH PERLMAN
FREDERICK STICHNOTH
J. SCOTT TIMMER
CONRAD L. MALLETT, JR.
JOHN D. RAVIS
STEPHEN J. OTT
LINDA G. GOLDBERG
THOMAS G. APPLERMAN
KAREN A. PULLIAN
TANYA Y. HILL
HANETTE RUTRA

* ADMITTED IN MICHIGAN & DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

April 21, 1982

APR 21 1982
P 4:56

HAND DELIVERED

Marsha Gentner, Esq.
Office of the General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Re: Dolbeare v. F.E.C. Depositions
Citizens for LaRouche MURS

Dear Ms. Gentner:

In response to your letter of April 20, 1982, please be advised that the scheduled depositions for April 26th-29th in Baltimore in the above-referenced matters and action should be postponed because my co-counsel and I will be unable to attend.

As it is presently contemplated, Mr. Mayer Morganroth, co-counsel, will be attending all of the depositions and suggests the alternate dates of May 18th and 19th for the Baltimore depositions. The May 5th date for St. Louis should also be adjourned, preferably to June 1st. These dates have been confirmed with Mr. Morganroth, and if they will not suit your schedules, please contact him directly at (313) 355-3084. The attached revised schedule would be followed thereafter.

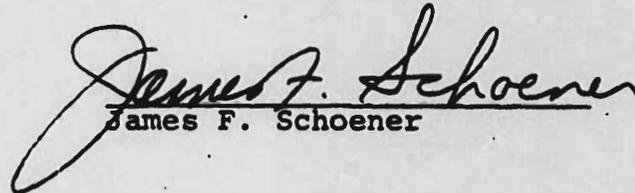
3374036378

MILLER, CANFIELD, PADDOCK AND STONE
Marsha Gentner, Esq. -2- April 21, 1982

We do reserve the right to object to the Portland, Oregon depositions and the St. Louis depositions, since the costs involved in taking that discovery are maximum and the discovery minimal. Since you have already deposed the Portland people previously, this seems to be wasteful on your part and certainly harassment of our people.

Please note that Mr. Morganroth proposes to take depositions of F.E.C. Commissioners and former Commissioner Tiernan on May 10th and 11th. I assume you will make arrangements to have them available.

Very truly yours,


James F. Schoener

JFS:mfb
Enclosure
cc w/e: Mayer Morganroth, Esq.

33040353985

Schedule of Depositions

82 APR 21 P12: 37

May 3, 1982	Chicago	Rose
May 4, 1982	Chicago	Cole
May 10, 1982	Washington	Commissioners
May 11, 1982	Washington	Commissioners
May 18, 1982	Baltimore	Radcliffe
May 18, 1982	Baltimore	Warm
May 18, 1982	Baltimore	Raney
May 19, 1982	Baltimore	Robinson
May 19, 1982	Baltimore	Freeman
May 20, 1982	Washington	Simon
May 24, 1982	N.Y.C.	Gelman
May 25, 1982	N.Y.C.	Forrest
May 25, 1982	N.Y.C.	Burdman
May 26, 1982	N.Y.C.	Dolbeare
*June 1, 1982	St. Louis	Carr
*June 10, 1982	Portland, Oregon	Mrs. Kahl
*June 10, 1982	Portland, Oregon	Sam Kahl
*June 11, 1982	Portland, Oregon	Billows
*June 11, 1982	Portland, Oregon	Mursmansky

*We reserve the right to ask the Court to limit these depositions in light of the cost involved and limited area of discovery.

33040363087

85749363789



FEC
General Counsel's Office
1325 K. St. NW
Washington
DC 20463

01 NOV 13 A 9:22



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

July 7, 1981

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Harold M. Harper
688 S.W. 7th
Gresham, Oregon 97030

Re: MUR 1186

Dear Mr. Harper:

Enclosed please find the affidavit which includes the additional information you provided to Robert Bogin and me on June 17, 1981. In an effort to have a thorough and complete account of the events in question, as you recall them, in one document, I have also incorporated the information contained in your previous affidavit into the one enclosed.

Please read the entire affidavit carefully, and if you still feel that it is accurate and includes all relevant information with respect to the matters discussed therein, sign it in the presence of a notary, and return it in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.

I want to thank you in advance for your time and attention in assuring that the enclosed affidavit is accurate and complete. As always, if you have any questions or problems concerning the affidavit or any other matter, please do not hesitate to call me, toll free, at (800) 424-9530.

3740353799

<input type="checkbox"/> The following articles are required (check box) <input type="checkbox"/> Return to whom and how addressed. <input type="checkbox"/> Return to whom, date and address of delivery. <input type="checkbox"/> SUBTRACTED DELIVERY <input type="checkbox"/> Return to whom and date delivered. <input type="checkbox"/> SUBTRACTED DELIVERY. <input type="checkbox"/> Return to whom, date, and address of delivery.		CONSULT POSTMASTER FOR PRICES 2. ARTICLES ADDRESSED TO: Harold M. Harper 688 S.W. 7th GRESHAM, OR 97030		3. ARTICLES RETURNED TO: 524986		I have received the article described above. SIGNATURE: <i>Harold M. Harper</i> DATE OF DELIVERY: JUL 15 1981		4. ADDRESS TO DELIVER TO: CENTRAL	
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F. Centner
Partner
Federation Commission

In the Matter of)
) MUR 1186
Citizens for LaRouche)
Committee, et al)

AFFIDAVIT OF HAROLD M. HARPER

HAROLD M. HARPER, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am employed as a sign painter for Stereo Super Stores of Portland, Oregon. My residence address is 688 S.W. 7th Gresham, Oregon.

2. I was first approached by persons representing the Citizens for LaRouche outside of a grocery store in the fall of 1978. These individuals were selling pamphlets concerning atomic energy. I was asked my name, address, and phone number, which I provided.

3. Subsequent to my initial contact with representatives of Citizens for LaRouche and continuing through December of 1979, I was called by representatives of that committee about twice a month. During these phone calls I was solicited for political contributions, requested to purchase bumper stickers and other campaign materials, and asked to attend various fundraising events. I declined to make such contributions, purchase such campaign materials, or attend any fundraising events on behalf of Lyndon LaRouche.

4. Sometime during the Fall of 1978, I was called by representatives of the Citizens for LaRouche who requested that I buy a subscription to their paper, New Solidarity, at a cost of \$20 for a year subscription. In order to learn more about Lyndon LaRouche as a candidate for the Office of President, I agreed to purchase a year subscription to New Solidarity for \$20.

5. Sometime shortly after their phone call in the Fall of 1978, representatives of the Citizens for LaRouche came to my place of employment to collect the subscription fee for New Solidarity.

I paid them \$20 in cash. About the time the subscription expired, approximately one year later, I told Mr. Martin Simon, whom I knew as a representative of the U.S. Labor Party, that I would purchase another subscription to New Solidarity at the same price of \$20, and that I would send a check in the mail for the amount of the subscription price. I did not, at that time or any time, make a promise or pledge to Mr. Simon or any other individual, to send a contribution to Citizens for LaRouche or on behalf of, or to the benefit of, Lyndon LaRouche's candidacy for the 1980 Democratic nomination for the Office of President. I did not tell Mr. Simon or anyone else, at that time or any other time, that I would have my wife send a check for the purpose of making a contribution to Mr. LaRouche's candidacy or even for the purpose of paying for another subscription to New Solidarity, as she was against making any such contribution or subscribing to New Solidarity.

6. Shortly after I informed Mr. Simon that I would purchase another year's subscription to New Solidarity, I mailed a money order in payment of the subscription price, which was made to the order of "New Solidarity". Subsequently, when informed by Mr. Simon that the payment had not been received, I had the post office put a trace on the money order. Later, the post office did find and return the money order to me; however, before that time, Mr. Simon visited me personally to collect the subscription fee to New Solidarity, as he had not yet received it through the mail. Upon Mr. Simon's request, I paid him the subscription purchase price in cash.

7. During the month of July 1979, representatives of the Citizens for LaRouche also called me to request that I purchase a book entitled Dope, Inc. Because I have teenage children and I am concerned about the drug problem, I agreed to purchase two copies of the book, Dope, Inc. at a price of \$5.00 per book. Representatives of the Citizens for LaRouche subsequently came to my place of employment to collect the fee for the two books. I paid them \$10 in cash for these books.

Affidavit of Harold M. Harper
Page Three

8. It was never my intention in purchasing the subscriptions to New Solidarity and the copies of Dope, Inc. to make a contribution to Lyndon LaRouche's candidacy for the Office of President nor did I consider these payments to be a campaign contribution. I purposely evaded any contact with the Citizens for LaRouche with respect to campaign meetings or fundraising dinners and speakers. I was never told that the funds I paid for the subscriptions and books were for the use of Citizens for LaRouche or Lyndon LaRouche's presidential campaign; however, I was told that New Solidarity contained information about Lyndon LaRouche. It was always my understanding that the \$20 purchase price paid for each of the subscriptions I bought would go to New Solidarity.

9. During the first week of December of 1979, representatives of Citizens for LaRouche came into the store where I am employed and had me called to the front desk. These representatives of Citizens for LaRouche requested that I sign a paper (Attachment A), which they said they needed to obtain matching funds. I was extremely busy at the time, and therefore signed the paper (Attachment A) without reading it, and without an understanding or knowledge of the use to which the signed paper would be put by the Citizens for LaRouche.

10. I did not purchase or send a money order in the amount of \$40 made payable to the Citizens for LaRouche and dated July 17, 1979 (Attachment B). At no time did I instruct, request, or authorize Martin Simon or any other individual to purchase a money order in the amount of \$40 to be made payable to Citizens for LaRouche, nor did I pay any individual \$40 for the purpose of purchasing a money order in that amount to be made payable to Citizens for LaRouche, nor do I recall ever being told that a money order would be purchased for me with the cash I had paid. With the exception of documents shown to me by staff of the Federal Election Commission, I have never received, by mail, personal

or other delivery, a copy of Attachment B or of any money order purportedly purchased on my behalf or with my funds.

Harold M. Harper

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this day of July , 1981.

Notary Public

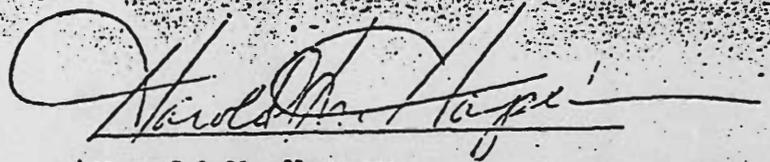
My Commission expires

3 7 4 0 3 5 3 9 4

December 7, 1979

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to confirm that my money order contribution of \$40.00[✓]
to Citizens for LaRouche on 7-17-79 was in fact made by me.



Harold M. Harper
688 S.W. 7th, Gresham, OR 97030

ATTACHMENT A

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

23-1
1070



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN 04-101,766,417

DATE 7-17 1979

JUL 23 1979

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000.

NO PAY \$400 DOLLARS AND 00 CENTS

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LaRouché

ENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS H. M. Harper 658 SW 7th Gresham, OR 97030

FAVORITE TRAVEL FIRST NATIONAL BANK DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

CHAIRMAN

⑆ 020 00001001 ⑆ 0017664173 ⑆

00016

ATTACHMENT B

3 0 4 0 3 6 3 9 6



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Dated July 7, 1981

Harold M. Harper
688 S.W. 7th
Gresham, Oregon 97030

Re: MUR 1186

Dear Mr. Harper:

Enclosed please find the affidavit which includes the additional information you provided to Robert Bogin and me on June 17, 1981. In an effort to have a thorough and complete account of the events in question, as you recall them, in one document, I have also incorporated the information contained in your previous affidavit into the one enclosed.

Please read the entire affidavit carefully, and if you still feel that it is accurate and includes all relevant information with respect to the matters discussed therein, sign it in the presence of a notary, and return it in the enclosed postage-paid envelope.

I want to thank you in advance for your time and attention in assuring that the enclosed affidavit is accurate and complete. As always, if you have any questions or problems concerning the affidavit or any other matter, please do not hesitate to call me, toll free, at (800) 424-9530.

Sincerely,

Marsha G. Gentner

Marsha G. Gentner
Attorney
Federal Election Commission

Enclosure

3 0 4 0 3 6 3 0 7
BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of)
Citizens for LaRouche) MUR 1186
Committee, et al)

AFFIDAVIT OF HAROLD M. HARPER

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Affidavit of Harold M. Harper
Page Three

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10. I did not purchase or send a money order in the amount of \$40 made payable to the Citizens for LaRouche and dated July 17, 1979 (Attachment B). At no time did I instruct, request, or authorize Martin Simon or any other individual to purchase a money order in the amount of \$40 to be made payable to Citizens for LaRouche, nor did I pay any individual \$40 for the purpose of purchasing a money order in that amount to be made payable to Citizens for LaRouche, nor do I recall ever being told that a money order would be purchased for me with the cash I had paid. With the exception of documents shown to me by staff of the Federal Election Commission, I have never received, by mail, personal

or other delivery, a copy of Attachment B or of any money order purportedly purchased on my behalf or with my funds.

Harold M. Harper

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this day of July , 1981.

Notary Public

My Commission expires

December 7, 1979

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to confirm that my money order contribution of \$40.00⁻
to Citizens for LaRouche on 7-17-79 was in fact made by me.



Harold M. Harper
688 S.W. 7th, Gresham, OR 97030

03040361001

ATTACHMENT A

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

23-1
1073

FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN 04-101,766,417

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT OVER ONE THOUS.

DATE 7-17 1979

JUL 23

Pay 040 DOLLARS & 00 CTS

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens Bank

H. M. Harper 688 SW 7th Gresham, OR 97030

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
CITIZENS BANK

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

⑆ 020000101 ⑈ 101766417 ⑈

CITIZENBANK

00016

ATTACHMENT B



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES STEELE
FROM: MARJORIE W. EMMONS/JODY CUSTER *JC*
DATE: JUNE 22, 1981
SUBJECT: MUR 1186 - Interim Investigative Report #4,
dated 6-17-81; Signed 6-18-81; Received
in OCS 6-19-81, 10:30

The above-named document was circulated to the Commission on a 24 hour no-objection basis at 2:00, June 19, 1981.

There were no objections to the Interim Investigative Report at the time of the deadline.

33040364703

June 19, 1981

MEMORANDUM TO: Marjorie W. Emmons
FROM: Phyllis A. Kayson
SUBJECT: MUR 1186

Please have the attached INTERIM INVESTIGATIVE REPORT distributed to the Commission on a 24 hour no-objection basis. Thank you.

Attachment

cc: Gentner

13040354004



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

April 20, 1982

HAND DELIVERED

James F. Schoener, Esq.
Miller, Canfield, Paddock
and Stone
Suite 300
2555 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Re: Citizens for LaRouche MURs

11/28

Dear Mr. Schoener:

In response to your April 15, 1982 letter you will find listed below the names of the witnesses that the Federal Election Commission presently intends to call in order to complete its outstanding MUR investigations. As requested, the list includes an itemization of the MUR(s) each witness' testimony pertains to.

- 1) Belinda A. deGrazia - MUR 1158
- 2) Steven G. Warm - MUR 1158
- 3) Gerald Rose - MUR 1352
- 4) Robert Cole - MUR 1352
- 5) Felice Gelman - MUR 1158, 1186, 1352

Should the Commission determine that additional testimony is necessary to complete the above-cited investigations, you will be promptly notified.

As of this date we have received no response from you concerning your status as counsel for the above-listed witnesses for purposes of the MUR depositions. If you will be representing them, written confirmation of our April 15, 1982 deposition schedule or an alternative schedule should be promptly forwarded to Ms. Lerner. In the event that you desire to change the schedule, please keep in mind that some witnesses are scheduled for both litigation and MUR depositions. The present schedule attempts to avoid inconvenience by setting both depositions of such witnesses on the same day. Any alternate schedule should do the same. If we do not receive the above-described notice of representation from you by the close of business on Wednesday,

13740364705

James F. Schoener, Esq.
Page Two

April 21, 1982, we will assume you are not representing the specified witnesses, and the depositions will go forward as outlined in our April 15, 1982 letter to you.

Sincerely,



Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

83040364006



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

April 6, 1982

James F. Schoener, Esq.
Miller, Canfield, Paddock
and Stone
Suite 300
2555 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20037

Re: Citizens for LaRouche MURs

Dear Mr. Schoener:

On March 30, 1982, Lois Lerner of this Office telephoned you concerning the Citizens for LaRouche MUR investigations. Ms. Lerner explained that she was anxious to move forward with those investigations and asked whether you would be representing certain witnesses at their depositions. You indicated that you would have to consult with the Citizens for LaRouche Offices in New York concerning the issue of representation and asked for the names of the witnesses involved. At present they are:

- 1) Belinda A. DeGrazia - Baltimore
- 2) Steven G. Warm - Baltimore
- 3) Robert Cole - Chicago
- 4) Gerald Rose - Chicago
- 5) Felice M. Gelman

During your conversation with Ms. Lerner you indicated that you do not consider the MUR investigations and the Dolbeare litigation to be separate matters. Please be informed, however, that this Office will treat them separately for investigative purposes. Accordingly, all correspondence concerning MURs 1158, 1186, 1352 and 1384 should be directed to Ms. Lerner; all correspondence concerning MURs 1253 and 1374 should be directed to Michael Dymersky; and, all correspondence concerning the litigation should continue to be directed to Marsha Gentner.

230407

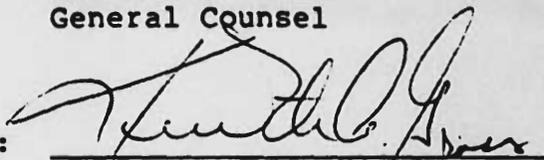
James Schoener, Esq.
Page Two

As it is in the best interests of all parties involved to have the investigations completed as expeditiously as possible, we ask for your full and prompt cooperation in these matters.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

By:



Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

33749364708

MUR 1188 CCH# 5807

November 13, 1981

HIGH TIMES

NEWS FLASH

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

HIGH TIMES TIES ANTIDRUG GROUP TO ORGANIZED CRIME

An exclusive investigation in the December issue of HIGH TIMES links the National Anti-Drug Coalition (NADC) to organized crime figures. The NADC was founded by the NCLC (National Caucus of Labor Committees) -- Lyndon Larouche's ultrarightist political cult.

The NADC is active in a dozen or more states. The group publishes a magazine, WAR ON DRUGS, lobbies legislators and distributes information at airport terminals and other public places.

Yet, as contributions pour in from well-meaning citizens, the antidrug group's parent organization, the NCLC, has allied itself with corrupt teamster officials and racketeers.

According to the magazine:

●When Lyndon Larouche, Chairman of NCLC, ran for President of the United States in 1979, his campaign committee disbursed over \$96,000 in consulting fees to a company owned by a close associate of Roland McMaster, a top Detroit racketeer. The money was paid at a time when Larouche had received \$400,000 in U. S. matching funds.



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P 2:52

CLAUDIA LONG • PUBLIC INFORMATION DIRECTOR
17 WEST 60TH STREET NEW YORK, NY 10023 • (212)974-1990

83740364010

- McMaster, who works within the Teamster's Union and is a long-time associate of Santo Trafficante, Florida narcotics kingpin, endorsed Larouche for President in the 1980 campaign.
- With the support of McMaster, NCLC's Detroit organization has launched a fund-raising and public relations campaign on behalf of organized crime figures indicted by the Justice Department. Thus, for example, NCLC has sharply criticized the recent Federal prosecutions of Trafficante, Carlos Marcello (the New Orleans crime czar) and New Jersey's Provensano Brothers.
- The NCLC has become deeply immersed in the shady side of Teamster politics. The Teamsters Democratic Union, (TDU), a leading reform group, for example, has become a chief target of the NCLC's dirty tricks. According to the TDU, an NCLC front group has been responsible for a wave of libelous leaflets and forged letters. One of the most damaging forgeries linked the TDU to the National Right to Work Lobby, a rabidly antilabor lobbying group.

The exposé was written by Dennis King, who has monitored the activities of the NCLC for five years. King has persisted in his efforts despite several death threats, heavy surveillance, and other forms of harassment.

November 12, 1981

THE ENCLOSED ARTICLE FROM OUR TOWN, THE MANHATTAN EAST SIDE WEEKLY, APPEARED NOV. 11, 1981 AND CONTAINS SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIAL ABOUT THE CONNECTION OF JOHN R. FERRIS TO THE LAROUCHE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN, AS FIRST EXPOSED IN HIGH TIMES (Dec. 1981) IN DENNIS KING'S FULLSCALE EXPOSE OF THE LAROUCHE CULT'S NATIONWIDE LINKS TO CRONIES OF THE MOB.

LaRouche campaign funds hired racketeer's pal

By DENNIS KING

When far-right politico Lyndon LaRouche ran for President of the U.S. in last year's Democratic primaries, he claimed to be an "anti-drug" candidate who, if elected, would fight against organized crime and illegal narcotics trafficking.

On the basis of this and other campaign promises, LaRouche succeeded in raising over a million dollars from contributors across the nation, thus qualifying for \$526,000 in Federal matching funds.

Yet unknown to most of LaRouche's campaign contributors, Citizens for LaRouche—his official campaign committee—pumped over \$96,000 into a Southfield, Mich., "consulting" firm headed by a close associate and reputed front man for Rolland McMaster, a Detroit racketeer whose name has been linked in the past to narcotics kingpin Santo Trafficante, Jr. and other notorious Mafia figures.

The payments to Project Consulting Services began in early September 1979, only one week after the firm received its certificate to do business from the Oakland County, Mich., clerk's office, and continued through the end of the New Hampshire primary in February 1980. According to the firm's owner, John R. Ferris, it was set up exclusively to work for LaRouche in New Hampshire, and did no work for any other client.

Ferris's association with McMaster and with the mob-infiltrated Detroit steelhauling industry is well-known to law enforcement officials in the Detroit area, who have long suspected Ferris of fronting for McMaster in business dealings. A recent book on corruption in the Teamster Union, *The Hoffa Wars*, by Dan Moldea, describes various alleged capers involving Ferris and McMaster, including the questionable management of a Teamster recreation site in the late 1960s, a threat of mob reprisals against a businessman who owed money to McMaster, and the arrest of McMaster and Ferris for pistolwhipping a motorist. In a recent telephone interview, journalist Moldea confirmed the allegations in his book and described Ferris as "probably McMaster's closest friend."

McMaster was the target of a Jan. 27, 1980 article in *Our Town* ("Teamsters for LaRouche?"), prompted by his endorsement of LaRouche for President. *Our Town* quoted McMaster on his efforts to build support for LaRouche among Teamster Union officials, and pointed out that McMaster is a convicted felon (32 counts of labor extortion) and once took the Fifth Amendment over 50 times before the McClellan Committee investigating Detroit racketeering. We also outlined allegations by Moldea of McMaster's ties to top national figures in the mob, dating back to the 1950s when he was reportedly the top muscle man and mob liaison for Teamster boss Jimmy Hoffa. (McMaster later broke with Hoffa, and headed the notorious anti-Hoffa "task force" set up by Teamster leaders to prevent Hoffa from staging a comeback after his release from Federal prison. Moldea's book describes dozens of beatings, bombings and instances of arson and labor extortion allegedly carried out by thugs working for McMaster.)

In a telephone interview, Ferris denied any illegal dealings and also denied that McMaster was involved in Project Consulting. He said that he himself and two employees had gone to New Hampshire to help run LaRouche's campaign. One of the two employees was Edward J. Robinson, a Detroit area resident who had been sentenced to six months in Federal prison in June 1979 for involvement in a Florida real estate scam but had remained out of prison on appeal. (Robinson managed LaRouche's volunteers in New Hampshire.)

The involvement of Project Consulting in LaRouche's New Hampshire campaign may become part of a probe by the Federal Election Commission (FEC). Early this year, the FEC Audit Division issued a report charging that LaRouche had overspent his allowable maximum in New Hampshire and should pay back \$110,000 of his matching funds to the U.S. Treasury. The Audit Division also noted that several unspecified charges had been forwarded to the FEC's general counsel for further investigation.

Recent papers filed in Federal District Court in Manhattan indicate that the unspecified charges involve possible fraud in Citizens for LaRouche's matching funds applications. Several dozen subpoenas were issued to alleged LaRouchian contributors—the FEC believes that many of the contributions may be bogus.

Citizens for LaRouche has filed a motion for preliminary injunction to stop the Commission from pursuing its investigation. Curiously, one of the three attorneys representing CFL is Mayer Morganroth of Southfield, Mich., who is Ferris's business partner and has represented both Ferris and McMaster in legal matters. Morganroth and Ferris in the mid-1970s owned the Leland House, a Detroit hotel where, according to Moldea, two of McMaster's top muscle men were provided with living quarters and part-time jobs during the months of fierce Teamster Union infighting prior to the disappearance of Hoffa.

In 1977, Morganroth's name surfaced in connection with a Miami Organized Crime Strike Force investigation of a questionable loan by the mob-controlled Teamsters' Central States Pension Fund to the Indico Corp., a financially ailing Florida real estate development firm in which Morganroth was a principal stockholder. The investigation was a spin-off from a Strike Force probe into the business dealings of the mob-linked Southeastern Florida district council of the Laborers International Union (a probe which helped to bring about the June 1981 racketeering indictment of Santo Trafficante, Jr. and 14 co-conspirators, including the Miami lawyer who had arranged the Indico loan). At the time of the Indico loan, investor Morganroth was already under investigation by Detroit strike force officials who, according to the *Wall Street Journal*, were looking into "alleged organized crime proceeds being funneled from Canada into the U.S."

LaRouche himself may soon become a target of investigation. Two weeks ago, 117 members of his National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC) in Detroit and Chicago—the reputed centers of LaRouchian financial collaboration with the mob—announced they were breaking with LaRouche. According to prior defectors from NCLC, the rebels are under the leadership of Kenneth Dalto, NCLC's Midwest chairman and its chief liaison with McMaster. Reportedly, LaRouche is charging that the split was engineered by elements in the mob (together with the Anti-Defamation League, the KGB, and the Queen of England); but LaRouche's New York faction has not been bashful about hinting at its own mob ties, as in dozens of articles in the NCLC newspaper *New Solidarity* in the past year defending top organized crime figures against alleged Justice Department "witchhunters." Close observers of NCLC believe it is only a matter of time until a disgruntled member of one or the other group provides full details on the "mob connection." LaRouche reportedly is remaining in Wiesbaden, West Germany (NCLC's European headquarters) until the situation cools off.

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
June 17, 1981

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSION SECRETARY

81 JUN 19 410: 30

In the Matter of)
Citizens for LaRouche,) MUR 1186
et al)

SENSITIVE

INTERIM INVESTIGATIVE REPORT #4

03040364012

The Commission has found reason to believe that the Citizens for LaRouche ("CFL") and its ex-treasurer, Felice Gelman, violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c) in connection with a matching fund submission tendered by Ms. Gelman to the Commission. The Office of General Counsel has obtained an affidavit from the individual whose response to a contributor verification letter initially triggered this MUR. The Commission has also authorized subpoenas for depositions to eight (8) other individuals to obtain pertinent facts concerning this matter. All but one of those depositions (that of Felice Gelman) were recently conducted.^{1/} At this stage, the General Counsel's Office is reviewing the testimony taken at those depositions in

^{1/} Actually, six of the depositions were taken. The General Counsel's Office was not able to effect service of the seventh subpoena for deposition (Susan Kilber); however, before additional costs are incurred in an attempt to serve this potential deponent, the Office of General Counsel prefers to evaluate the factual data already obtained to determine if this deposition is necessary.

preparation for the final investigative deposition authorized by the Commission. After that deposition is taken, and the factual information obtained in the investigation is reviewed, the Office of General Counsel will forward a brief containing recommendations, as to whether probable cause should be found, to the respondents and the Commission.

18 June 1941
Date


Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

33740364013

March 25, 1981

AUTHORIZATION/NOTICE OF REPRESENTATION

I hereby state that I have authorized and retained
JAMES F. SCHOENER of the lawfirm Miller, Canfield, Paddock &
Stone, 1015 15th Street, N.W., Suite 1240, Washington, D.C.,
to represent me in any and all matters pertaining to me before
the Federal Election Commission, including but not limited to
subpoenas issued to me by the Federal Election Commission and
any deposition of myself held pursuant to these subpoenas.
This notice supersedes any previous appearances filed by
attorneys on my behalf.

Martin Simon *Martin Simon*
(Print Name)

WITNESS William F. Wertz, Jr.

MAY 1 1981 3:42

CONFIDENTIAL

March 27, 1981

AUTHORIZATION/NOTICE OF REPRESENTATION

I hereby state that I have authorized and retained JAMES F. SCHOENER of the lawfirm Miller, Canfield, Paddock & Stone, 1015 15th Street, N.W., Suite 1240, Washington, D.C., to represent me in any and all matters pertaining to me before the Federal Election Commission, including but not limited to subpoenas issued to me by the Federal Election Commission and any deposition of myself held pursuant to these subpoenas. This notice supersedes any previous appearances filed by attorneys on my behalf.

Wm. L. Jennings

(Print Name)
W.M.L. JENNINGS

WITNESS *Mark Calney*

Mark Calney

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REC'D
COMMUNICATIONS
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

March , 1981

AUTHORIZATION/NOTICE OF REPRESENTATION

I hereby state that I have authorized and retained
JAMES F. SCHOENER of the lawfirm Miller, Canfield, Paddock &
Stone, 1015 15th Street, N.W., Suite 1240, Washington, D.C.,
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the Federal Election Commission, including but not limited to
subpoenas issued to me by the Federal Election Commission and
any deposition of myself held pursuant to these subpoenas.
This notice supersedes any previous appearances filed by
attorneys on my behalf.

Antoinette N. Kahl
(Print Name)

ANTOINETTE KAHL

WITNESS David Kahl

21 MAY 1 1981 13:42

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

March 31 , 1981

AUTHORIZATION/NOTICE OF REPRESENTATION

I hereby state that I have authorized and retained
JAMES F. SCHOENER of the lawfirm Miller, Canfield, Paddock &
Stone, 1015 15th Street, N.W., Suite 1240, Washington, D.C.,
to represent me in any and all matters pertaining to me before
the Federal Election Commission, including but not limited to
subpoenas issued to me by the Federal Election Commission and
any deposition of myself held pursuant to these subpoenas.
This notice supersedes any previous appearances filed by
attorneys on my behalf.

JOHN F. BILLOWS
(Print Name)

WITNESS

James A. Sweet

31 MAY 1 P 3:42

GENERAL COUNCIL

APR 03 1981

December 7, 1979

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to confirm that my money order contribution of \$40.00 to Citizens for LaRouche on 7-17-79 was in fact made by me.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Harold M. Harper". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name and address.

Harold M. Harper
688 S.W. 7th, Gresham, OR 97030

83040364019

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RECEIVED
April 12, 1981
81 APR 15 AM 1:04

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find a 27-page document that indicates financial irregularities committed by Lyndon LaRouche during ~~the~~^{his} 1980 Presidential Campaign bid. They are startling in that LaRouche incriminates himself. Herin,

The documents were generated during the ^{late} 1980 faction fight, when LaRouche expelled the "Computron" computer software faction, including Axios, Tyaldos, Teitelbaum, & Roth, & Coleman.

This group around Axios (LaRouche's
 right hand man for 10 years and who
 not only knows where the financial
 skeletons are buried, but directed ~~them~~
 their burial) feels beleaguered, ~~and~~ legally
 compromised and legally vulnerable. It
 includes Felice Hermit Gelman, ~~the~~
 the former chairman of Committee to
 Elect Lyndon LaRouche President in 1980.

Verbum sat is sapienti,

Simon Whitman

my ay

Lyndon H. LaRouche
December 15, 1980

①

Because some members have been behaving as well-meaning damned fools, I have been forced to take an action I have been avoiding: to formalize Costas Kalimtgis's *temporary suspension* from executive duties, pending his recovery from a mental disassociation correlated with his recent and current condition of physical health.

I report as much of the hard fact as it is discreet to put into writing.

My first indication of a deterioration of Costas' mental condition came when he acted to collapse the European organization, and attempted to excuse that action by diversionary wild, insane libels against Uwe Friesecke, Helga, and the European organization generally.

My first reaction was to calm Costas down by telephone, assuming that that irrational outburst was simply a product of his overexertion under the unusual added stress of certain critical administrative problems. When the same mental aberration recurred, I moved into the situation. I had no inkling of the severity of the situation until Costas erupted in a psychotic-like episode during the course of a National Executive Committee meeting on the eve of the recent National Committee meeting.

The problem is simply that Costas is extremely ill and extremely disoriented, all as an outgrowth of the accumulated stress he has suffered since approximately September-October 1979.

Without going into privileged details of the matter, the Computron connection to Costas' problems is essentially as follows.

Computron Software is the leading minicomputer programming and software entity in the United States, and perhaps the world today. This success is significantly to the credit of the leadership that effort supplied by Andy Typaldos up into about September-October 1979. It is also the result of the dedication and sacrifices of talented Labor Committee members who have provided the firm with capabilities and dedication of a quality which no employer could have found otherwise.

The actions of the Eagle-Star-centered grouping of the Anglo-Canadian SOE crowd, attempting to ruin Computron by defamation and related methods of financial warfare, had a grave initial impact on software sales, although that has been reduced to a marginal problem over the course of 1980.

There has been serious mismanagement of Computron's affairs, a mismanagement whose reality has been covered over by exaggerated and sometimes downright mythological assumptions that the Labor Committees or the recent campaign were in some way the principal cause of Computron's difficulties.

The central point of the mismanagement is a wrong-headed belief, significantly nurtured by Costas and some others, that Andy is a "business magician." This illusion has resulted in incurring a large amount of non-software expense-burden for activities in which Andy was a sardine swimming among sharks. In other words, Andy was encouraged to go outside of the area of his specific competencies in business into areas in which he is essentially a fumbling amateur. As of this point, that is the only cause of Computron's recent and continuing problems. Without those grave policy-errors, Computron would not have suffered the recent difficulties in the form or severity with which they occurred.

This is coupled with the fact that a number of influential business groups have sought to help Computron expand its business and secure additional capital. These offers were made by capable persons who wished to help enterprises of my friends, and who have been most efficiently helpful in other matters. Acting under the influence of the illusion of great financial coups, Andy and other representatives of Computron made themselves ridiculous in the eyes of these business circles—each of whom has confided, independently of one another, the same general complaint of Andy's obsession with "moonbeams," rather than sticking to the sound business which Computron is.

The problem of mismanagement of the ICLC has been Costas' growing obsession with the delusion that Andy was about to pull off a financial miracle outside of regular Computron business. The national administration of the NCLC, most emphatically, was directed according to the delusion that everything had to be subordinated, and sacrificed if necessary, to the assumption that Andy was some sort of magician about to put over a world-resounding financial miracle.

In fact Andy's approach to the overseas and certain other promotions (outside Computron's specialized, extraordinary competence) had violated every sound principle in the book. This has continued in defiance of advice of experts with long, successful experiences in these areas, as well as my own direct advice to Andy and others in this matter.

Instead of pressing Andy to stop high-priced pursuit of moonbeams, and to get down to the business for which he had proven competence, Costas and others ran the organization's affairs on the assumption that Andy was a "world super-magician" whose outlook must be adopted as a model by the ICLC. Month after month, Computron's mismanagement of its extracurricular activities aggravated the problem. Inevitably, the enemy forces took advantage of this, and struck to produce the crisis.

It was not Computron's crisis which prompted Costas to choose to collapse the European organization. That latter decision was made weeks before the first warning of the crisis at Computron. The origin of the latter decision was the repeatedly-stated commitment to sacrifice anything for the pursuit of moonbeams.

Although most of the "international" and other extracurricular promotions were a mixture of incompetent judgment and outright delusions, there was one element of these extracurricular projects which had a certain soundness, if the project were approached in the right manner, and with the proper financial support prior to high-ticket expenditures on its account. I was to supply one of the crucial parts in a sound approach to this, a tactic which has not been followed through to the present date.

To remove cause for any simplistic misinterpretation of the facts: Computron was not the direct cause of the problems of the organization during the recent period. Rather, the problems of Computron are a mere predicate of a broader disorientation: the same mismanagement which has dominated Computron's extra-curricular ventures over the past period was introduced as a philosophy of gross mismanagement into the administrative and related affairs of the NCLC. Costas built Andy up in his own mind (and to some degree in Andy's mind as well) as a "world-class operative," and aggravated this by using Costas' deluded conception of Andy's stature as a "world-class operative" to impose what Costas imagined to be Andy's genius on the political and administrative management of the organization.

According to Costas' own report, as confirmed by others, sometime, not later than immediately following the New Hamp-

shire primary, Costas developed the "bug in his head" that the European organization was in some way responsible for various important difficulties of the organization as a whole—that Europe was somehow "disloyal" to the U.S.A. organization. What Costas recently described as his March 1980 hatred against Europe generally, and Helga in particular, is corroborated by some others to whom Costas confided this private view. The "bug in his head" was pure paranoia—especially to those of us who know Uwe Friesecke as the most outspoken American nationalist of Europe.

This "bug in his head" erupted overtly at the point he acted to collapse the European organization. When I remonstrated (by telephone) with him against collapsing the European organization, Costas replied with a paranoid litany about the disloyalty of the European organization as the reason for his actions. Later, in the psychotic-like outburst the night before the National Committee meeting, Costas came out into the open with a vile, slanderous, altogether lying attack against Helga ... the same Helga who, out of dedication to our efforts, endured, if sometimes restively, being kept in a virtual "cage" month after month as her duty to the U.S. campaign-effort.

This paranoid hostility against Europe was extended to the National Executive committee, and later against the National Committee broadly and to others. Increasingly, the attitude was that the members were merely plastic figures who were failing to fulfill their duty to serve business-like demands.

It is not so simple. On the one side, on many occasions, Costas continued to make correct observations about the political process. These were, in practice, increasingly lip-service. Not that Costas' sincerity is to be doubted: rather, whenever those political principles conflicted with the obsessive pursuit of moonbeams, it was the political organization which was instructed to suffer.

Immoral, yes. Costas of 1979 or earlier would have been the first to lead in condemning such immorality. Was Costas consciously immoral? I doubt it. To commit immoral acts, it was necessary for him to become almost insane, to hide reality from himself behind a screen of paranoid obsessions, to direct paranoid obsessions of hatred against those whom he was acting to injure. *It was divided loyalties which broke Costas.*

This was not Andy's fault. Andy knows almost nothing of real politics, has never organized politically, and tends to defend himself by deprecating political organizers as intellectually inferior to "successful businessmen." This problem is commonplace among those whose daily activity centers on the manipulative business of selling "important business executives." It is a classical psychological tendency among salesmen. This is aggravated by the fact that he has lately mistaken his special competencies in some aspects of business as evidence that he is a good businessman in general—which he is not.

The problem is that Andy became a mythological figure within Costas' growing fantasies. It is not the real, living, breathing Andy who dominates Costas' delusion, but a purely-mythological Andy within Costas' recently-developing fantasy-life. When Andy speaks, Costas does not hear the actual Andy: he views Andy as the incarnation of the fantasy-Andy who exists only in Costas' delusion. Thus, if the real-life Andy says something which is politically incompetent, or makes an obvious blunder, Costas takes this utterance as Olympian wisdom, as almost an infallible pronouncement.

Hence, when I responded to Costas' telephonic advice that the "Olympians" were killing Computron's sales, both Costas and Andy reacted with irrational rage. Costas' statement was

2 broadly true, although I have subsequently discovered—not in exactly the way Costas represented it. The Olympians have reduced the directly aversive actions against Computron sales over the recent period. The problem has been the mismanagement aggravated by Andy's efforts to adapt to the psychologically-controlled environment of the Olympians who have been targetting his mind with knowledge of the weak points of his psycho-profile. He has been chasing a carrot around the world, a carrot which remains just close enough within reach to remain attractive to him.

Costas' role has been to feed Andy's misdirection, and to impose the mythology, the obsessions associated with that delusion on the organization generally.

The Mismanagement of the NCLC

Costas is no "devil," no "scapegoat." Others played their part in contributing to the obsessions causing the mismanagement of both Computron and the organization. Costas is simply a person whose mental balance broke under combined physical and psychological stresses. The problem has been the way various persons interacted with Costas' problems to institutionalize them.

Costas' problem should be isolated. A person who had become as a son to me has gone "bonkers" under stress. If well-meaning meddlers do not reenforce Costas' attachment to his delusions, he will probably recover. We have had some repeated experience with this sort of paranoid problem developed under stress. One must, in such cases, confront the victim of the paranoia with the truth in the most uncompromising way, and then provide a protected environment in which they will probably recover by their own means. Costas is a high-grade personality, after all, not a weak personality such as Bob Cohen or Eric Lerner. The prognosis is good, if well-meaning meddlers do not encourage Costas to cut himself off from his inner mooring to sanity, an inner mooring he locates essentially with me.

The task is to take the pressure away from Costas while isolating his problem. Bunglers and busy gossips have been worsening his condition after it had been significantly stabilized.

What do the bunglers wish to do? Make Costas anti-political, in order to make him non-political, more business-oriented? If you succeed in such bungling meddling, you will destroy him. Costas' entire identity is political; undermine that and you destroy him. That is precisely how the mythology involving a fantasy-image of "Andy and the world-class business operative" weakened Costas to the point this problem could have developed in the first place.

The "interesting problem" is the process of interactions which institutionalized the suicidal policies of mismanagement. The interesting thing is the way in which various circumstances and persons fed the problem, reenforcing it.

This occurred because the circumstances of the campaign cut me off from day to day supervision of administrative and related policies. The principal responsibility was given to Costas as my surrogate, on the assumption most of us shared, that he was best capable of such all-around responsibilities. However, National Executive Committee and National Committee members were eased out of all policy-making deliberations of any practical importance. After the August Democratic Convention, National Executive Committee members were prohibited from access to the information concerning the most crucial matters of financial and operating policy and practice. Then, the word was spread that various NEC and NC persons were foot-draggers, blocked, inept—relative to the world-class business genius Costas' increasingly disoriented mind imagined Andy to be.

Right developed over certain financial crises, was often scapegoats blamed, rather than revealing the real, misdirected policy-decisions which caused the problems. The impression was spread that Computron was the paragon of policy-making and practice—directly contrary to the truth: it has been the NCLC members in the field and in various business enterprises which have been carrying everything on their backs all the way through. With one important exception, none of the recent collapse of structure was caused by payment of campaign or campaign-related debt. Rumors to the contrary have been a complete hoax. There are some few lacunae in tracing flows of funds, but this in the order of probably not more than \$70,000, and all of those flows from the field organization were duly authorized for issuance. The entire problem, three important cases aside, has been chiefly a variety of financial mismanagement shaped under a wrong perception of political priorities.

3

refusal to even consider the argument that the previous embodied in p... had generated the aggravated form of crisis we faced. He manifestly "preferred" to "go bonkers," rather than face simply and coolly the fact that a grave political error had dominated policy-making. In former times, when we faced and corrected major errors many times, Costas would have reacted with a deep sigh of relief to the fact that the problem had been identified for correction. This time, because of the power of the delusion dominating his mind, he preferred to "go bonkers" rather than rally himself to enjoy the process of correcting the error.

The general circumstances which permitted an institutionalized policy of mismanagement to develop around Costas are classical. A significant number of members, feeling the burdens of old age, and tired of the ingratitude of the human race, retreated from "Paradise" to "Purgatory," to a yearning for "earthly paradise." Security and perks for family and sensual appetites loomed as of increasing importance, a Kantian morality, a wish that one might retreat from an ungrateful human race to enjoy at last some of the personal creature comforts which appeared to be "only a decent recompense" for a stress-scarred veteran of many battles over a decade or longer.

The crux of the financial management problems has been the institutionalization of a "need to know" practice which excluded me and all but a few of the National Executive Committee. There is no indication of "embezzling," but only of wrong choices, including one category of expenditure made contrary to my direct, explicit instructions. The problem is simply one of mismanagement, a mismanagement of the NCLC's affairs echoing the continued mismanagement of Computron.

Interestingly, this foolish descent down the moral ladder occurred at precisely the moment we had effected the most spectacular accomplishment of this century in the global impact of our election campaigning. The organization had demonstrated a capability which Andy (for example) has never comprehended, a capability whose lack is key to the failures of Computron's management. When we were ostensibly crushed and on the ground, we rose again and renewed the assault—through that continuing approach, continued into October, we rid this nation of the Carter administration. If the incoming Reagan administration fulfills its leading promises to restore industrial growth, our efforts have saved the human race from the worst catastrophe in known history.

Nonetheless, the moral decline in some members' outlook was understandable, if nonetheless as irrational as it was lacking in moral worth. Personal life's demands are an insistent clamor. "Family responsibilities" are a more powerful moral-depressant than individual-personal demands.

The most fundamental political error involved was the degradation of the membership generally as well as the majority of the NEC—including me—in particular. Certain "wise guys" proceeded on the correct assumption that I and other NEC members would have objected strongly to certain policies, had we been adequately informed. Therefore, to prevent we "misguided meddlers" from opposing the "wise guys" policies, we were each given our "assignments" plus an occasional accompanying explanation which was in fact deliberate misrepresentation. The purpose of this was not consciously wicked. Those involved proceeded from the assumption that they were persons of Olympian wisdom burdened with the duty of "handling" we less gifted folk.

Into this was introduced the myth of Andy the "world-class business magician," a myth which Andy himself tended to absorb as a outwardly-projected self-image. Computron became the cynosure for the morally tired. Not the actual Computron, badly mismanaged, but the mythical Computron of the days when Andy returned with a bag of gold from the Persian Gulf. The mythical Computron, not the actual Computron whose profitable software activities, its only day-to-day asset, were neglected and deprecated by comparison with the costly pursuit of moonbeams.

Thus, by adopting a policy which in effect degraded the politically-active membership to virtual robots carrying out assignments, the mental powers and experience of the field organization and National Executive Committee as a whole were excluded as efficient factors in the situation. As the exhausted membership tended to become depoliticized by the "wise guys" mismanagement of affairs, the political vitality of the organization was undermined, and performance lawfully began to decline at an accelerating rate.

So, the NCLC, which approaches each day with a do-or-die determination and proficiency in accomplishing what others would regard as the impossible, carried the burden, while those whose comfort depended upon those members deprecated the members and made snide references to the lack of better performance from "blocked," unsophisticated "political."

By blowing the lid from this mismanagement, and giving the organization back to the members—in effect, we have effected significant, even qualitative improvements. These improvements are not outwardly remarkable by comparison with summer levels, but they are most substantial relative to the catastrophic decline to which mismanagement had brought us.

The roots of this go back some years. Computron used to prohibit daily briefings from its premises. This foolishness was introduced to WorldComp at the start, and sowed the seeds of serious problems of business management there. The same poison of apoliticalization disoriented PMR, with effects of that still being carried on members' backs there and in the organization otherwise. Where the contribution to WorldComp's cash-flow (for example) from marginal work dropped below that which could have been mobilized in field political deployments, the marginal (apolitical) work was cherished, so that members employed there would not have to contaminate themselves with the unbusinesslike ways of the political universe.

Meanwhile, we are developing consolidated management, and in that process have the overwhelming body of national figures and much of the regional data under administrative control. Now, we know more of what happened during the summer-fall period than those who were directing the process at that time. The thing which stands out, horrifyingly, is simply a record of monstrous mismanagement, combined with an admittedly heroic exertion by Costas and others to make the mismanagement succeed despite itself.

When the combined effects of mismanagement of the organization and Computron produced simultaneous crises in October, Costas cracked under the strain—he "flipped out." It was not the strain which caused the "flip-out," but his obsessive

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Put the Costas Problem into Political Perspective

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
December 17, 1980

The field produces between \$200 and \$400 per member deployed, including almost the entirety of the income of FEF. Without that field-income, and without the dedication and sacrifice of members working in certain entities as well as in the regional and national offices, nothing would exist. Our field organization, our security organization, our intelligence organization are the only self-evident priorities of the whole. Everything else subsists (properly) only on the basis that it proves its worthiness to enjoy the support of our members.

It is the combined activity of our members, as a political organization, including our international intelligence and security-investigations resources, which is our purpose, and which is the source of the unprecedented achievements of the organization.

The Quality of the Organization

Recently, I have produced several short books. The first of these, concerning *credit*, was oriented to the needs of policy-makers interested in receiving our elaborated statement on this matter. This was in response to a general need within the U.S.A., and more emphatically in direct response to September meetings with scores of leading figures of politics, business, and finance which Helga and I held, during which the need for elaboration of such matter was emphasized. The other three were directed, in each case, to a specific policy-task, but were designed to selectively educate and recruit from certain platonically oriented elite strata. They were also designed as updated educational materials for recruits to directly replenish our ranks.

These books, however, are simply an exposition of the same methodological approach which has characterized the organization since 1966. Associated with this method has been the notion of an organization committed to truth against all odds, an organization not only committed to truth but possessed of the method needed to discover efficiently what is truth.

Out of that combined resource, as reflected freshly in those books, we have developed an organization whose knowledge of and commitment to action is independent of the approval or disapproval of any popular opinion or authoritative institution. It is that specific sort of moral quality which has enabled us to rise from the ground and strike back with greater and more effective force than ever before each time the enemy has imagined himself to have crushed us. That is the secret of the organization—an organization based on persons who have assimilated that and who have found in themselves the moral stamina to act so despite the pressures of family responsibilities, personal desires for "earthly paradise" and so forth.

Ironically, those same qualities are the most admirable for business management—as many persons from that side of things have complimented us increasingly over recent times. But for members so steeled in the employment of certain entities, those entities would not have survived the combined problems of externally and internally-developed difficulties. The more political one is, the better a business manager one is in the clinches, indeed, in businesses which are successfully built, that same quality is always evident in a non-political form (usually). In such cases, a combination of a political-organizing sense with a day-by-day do-or-die approach produces success—in contrast to the lackadaisical approach toward decisive policy-matters which has sometimes affected the business entities with which the members are associated.

I am not deprecating Andy's achievements and capabilities. I am simply exploding the lunatic myth which Costas has helped to develop around Andy. Andy is effective, as long as he does not lose sight of his limitations as a business executive, as well as his lack of understanding of the ABCs of the human side of the political-organizing process.

The International Caucus of Labor Committees is the miracle of 1980. Within the perceived limits of factitious advantage, the forces associated with the continuation of the Special Operations Executive have engaged over a period of more than twelve years in an escalating campaign to eradicate the ICLC's existence. By our methods, including the enhancement of the potential of factitious advantage, we have not only survived—where no other organization in similar circumstances ever survived—but, with the aid of the 1980 election-campaigns in the U.S.A. and West Germany—have altered significantly for the better the infrastructure determining world politics.

This continuing struggle is not without costs. People do tend to wear out through "combat fatigue." The flaws in personalities which make individuals susceptible to such "combat fatigue" are *sex, money and family*. "Sex" is often the direct, vaseline-lubricated skid from even "Paradise" into the "Inferno." "Money" is sometimes as dangerous as "sex," but is more often, like "family," a means of descent into "Purgatory," from which point the descent into the "Inferno" next proceeds. As Brigadier John Rawlings Rees and others have documented, the kernel of British (Tavistock) psychological-warfare technique concentrates on applying the principles learned in study of "combat fatigue" cases from battle-conditions to such targets as our members.

That is the key to understanding Costas' present paranoid condition, including the question of whether it is possible for Costas to recover his morality under his present state of extreme disassociation.

Politically, Costas' present behavior is one of opportunistic political renegacy, a political betrayal of the human race. Since Costas is incapable of such renegacy in a sane state of mind, it was necessary for him to go insane in order to betray what he had earlier dedicated his life to accomplishing.

There are two problems. One problem is the personal problem of Costas' present suffering. The other is the reluctance of some to face the ugly truth of the political implications of Costas' mismanagement of the organization's affairs. We can, from a personal standpoint, excuse Costas' malfesances on the expiating premises that he did this under the influence of a march toward insanity. Although we can be understanding and compassionate toward Costas personally, we must not confuse that compassion with the enormity of the political malfesances themselves.

In particular, there has been some recent misguided argument about the failures of the National Executive Committee generally during the relevant period. Certain facts, both true and distorted, are used by some in the effort to shift their own focus away from the enormity of what Costas' actions represented in consequence. It is necessary to put those mixed accurate and distorted criticisms of the NEC into perspective.

First, I shall summarize the way in which I discovered Costas' insanity, a summary account which bears directly on the political malfesances consequent upon that mental problem.

Who Knew What?

I begin with the fact that I had no relevant information on the nature of the crisis until Costas' refusal to speak with me by telephone, a refusal sparked by his irrational reaction to a

memorandum transmitted on the problems of Computron. It was only from that point that I began to piece together the evidence concerning a process which had been ongoing for months.

Like most members of the NEC, from February 1980 onwards, I received only piecemeal, misleading information concerning a number of crucial situations. This was not entirely improper. I had delegated responsibilities and authorities to Costas, because I judged him the person generally accepted by the NEC as well as myself to be the best suited to approximate my overall responsibilities for the NCLC for the duration of the 1980 election-campaign.

However, Costas increasingly excluded the NEC members generally from information. It might be argued that those NEC members might have double-checked Costas' reports. It might be argued more competently that I should have been told that vital information was being systematically kept from the NEC. I should also have been told of warning signs of Costas' growing insanity. I was not told of the former because NEC members presumed that Costas was adequately informing me, and that Costas was acting in agreement with my policy—which Costas did argue on a number of occasions where he was (sincerely or not) grossly misrepresenting my authority. (This included outlays for specific ventures which I had explicitly forbidden be made.)

This was complicated by Costas' increasingly paranoid hostility toward various members of the NEC and others. This created a situation in which the NEC could fulfill its responsibilities only by confronting Costas and calling him to account. It must be emphasized that these are the same NEC members who have recently pulled the organization back into functioning shape, doing so largely by being given a go-ahead for doing what Costas (chiefly) prohibited them from doing earlier.

In practice, *the only competent criticism of the NEC was that I was not told my direct intervention in the situation was imperative.* Those who have a different view of how the NEC erred have yet to learn the ABC's of institutional life. The best executive in any organization would have behaved no differently.

Carol White was the chief target of Costas' paranoia against the NEC, a vendetta which drove her wild and produced in her outbursts which were then used to justify the vendetta. This played upon her well-known neurotic reactions concerning the one area we keep her away from—financial crises. Except for her brilliant work in connection with the New Dark Ages, where her political leadership qualifications were afforded room for action, she was effectively neutralized.

Warren Hammerman had a few private fights over issues on which he was right, and then he capitulated.

Uwe was disoriented, and his weaknesses brought to the fore.

Allen Salisbury, was driven into fits by circumstances he rightly viewed as degrading him, and to which he reacted overall with inappropriate, resentment-brimming withdrawal.

Chris White was neutralized.

Crion Zoakos has never bucked Costas organizationally since the events in Germany nearly a decade ago.

Ken Dalto was ostracized and deprecated, except when his special services were needed for an emergency.

This all occurred under "combat conditions," in which no one wished to "rock the boat."

In short, the situation was such that matters could only continue to worsen until I was brought into the picture.

My first inkling of the problem's actual nature and dimensions was Costas' decision to collapse the entire European organization. Costas had the data informing him that he was collapsing Europe. When Uwe Friesecke confronted him with that fact, Costas responded with a vile, lying attack against not only Uwe, but much of the European organization, hinting even then that he was about to unleash massive lies against Helga.

I did not grasp even then the enormity of the problem. I attributed Costas' psychotic episode to combined physical and psychological stress in terms of known factors, and concentrated on calming him, reassuring him that I would return immediately if he judged the situation more than he could carry.

During that telephone conversation, Costas reported to me that the crux of the problem as a whole was the threatened collapse of Computron, which he reported as the result of the "Olympians" blocking of Computron's sales. This report by Costas was not entirely accurate, but I took it at his word, and transmitted memoranda demanding immediate counteraction against the "Olympian" agencies responsible.

In response to this Costas and Andy reacted violently. This was my first inkling that Costas' attitude toward Computron involved a mentally-aberrant obsession, rather than objectively-based concern as such.

It was at that point that Costas, for the first time, broke off communication with me, and the first occasion his attacks on the European organization focussed on Helga as the target of his lying, paranoid vitriol.

Later, he did relent on collapsing Europe, but the problem worsened in other respects.

The fact of the matter, as subsequently confirmed, was that Costas had made a decision to collapse Europe, and had concocted the lying attacks on European EC members and others as a smokescreen, a diversion of his own mind away from the enormity of the immoral decision he had made. I also discovered that he had acted similarly in his decision to collapse Colombia, behaving shamelessly toward LALC, threatening them if they once again attempted to lobby for not writing-off Colombia.

The period, after my return, until his paranoid outburst at the NEC meeting, is relevant.

I was to meet with Costas and Andy, to review the Computron situation. I reviewed this matter and other matters of business organizations with Costas over several hours—Andy was late by several hours for the appointment. Later, Andy gave a separate report, contradicting directly many things Costas had reported. I now know that in some matters Andy was wrong, and in others Costas was mistaken. Both, however, were selling me a bill of goods. Andy, for example, assured me that Computron's financial situation was fully covered by credit—which was exaggeration to the point of untruth.

Both attempted to assure me that the business entities, especially Computron, were all in stable condition, and that only the failures of the political organization were a financial problem. As long as they imagined that I was about to limit myself to correcting the nonfeasance of the field organization, there was no conflict.

Imagine the enormity of it all. Over a six-months interval, field income had risen in aggregate by about \$100,000 weekly. Invoiced earnings of entities, including the FEF, depended predominantly on field deployments—with the field subsidizing FEF almost entirely. Although the field performance was dropping, clearly a result of mismanagement from the national center, the field organization's performance was not the problem, could not be the problem.

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For example, EIR has reached the level of \$5 millions, the largest and fastest-growing component of our income. This is the sale of intelligence, a component of input which was being cut. Certainly gross mismanagement even by the most rudimentary business standards.

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There was a problem in the field, which is being remedied as rapidly as might be hoped, but the field problem is a consequence of mismanagement from the national center, a consequence of the same kind of immoral mismanagement which governed the decisions to collapse Colombia and Europe.

These two cases, Costas' decision to collapse Colombia and Europe, are paradigmatic. There were numerous, other decisions to the same effect with respect to the U.S.A. organization.

Aggravating Influences

Costas' own problems were being aggravated by a sophisticated targetting of Computron executives, especially Andy, by Dope, Inc. There were several approaches, which recent investigations have proven to be a coordinated deployment. Andy hired persons directly tied to circles setting up members for physical attacks up through assassination, under circumstances in which Andy should have recognized the connection. He incurred substantial expenses, of both money and major sections of his energy and time—taken away from business—because of errors of business judgment made by forces operating with foreknowledge and monitoring of his psychological profile.

While Andy was throwing tens of thousands of dollars out the window on moonbeams brought to him by enemy forces, he was spoiling important business opportunities of substance. I have direct, verified knowledge of three major business opportunities directly ruined by Andy's discrediting himself in the eyes of prominent business circles which were attempting to help Computron considerably as a personal favor to me.

There is no competent argument against the judgment that Andy's management has been increasingly incompetent. The basic firm is sound, but Andy's recent policies, if continued, will ruin it.

There are those who insist that Computron's software is not profitable. That statement is totally inaccurate. I know Computron's total expenses and its sales margins. If one deducts from Computron's expenses the amounts which are unrelated to software, and which are largely wild-goose chasing, the proof of software profitability stands out immediately—and conclusively.

There are two special reasons for this profitability. First, Computron's productivity and quality in software are superior to that found in any competitor, by up to an order of magnitude. Second, Labor Committee members and a few other producing persons employed by Computron are receiving \$12,000 of incomes for \$25,000 of quality performance. That latter discrepancy in wages has been a margin of implicit capitalization of software development costs. If proper training programs were resumed—admittedly a form of capital cost—the productivity would be increased.

Granted, some of Computron's development ventures could succeed, if their promotion had been approached on a sound basis, rather than the wild, irresponsible sort of long-shot gambles which have cost so many tens of thousands of dollars.

Just to be clear on the latter point, without naming the specific venture involved

I stated to Andy emphatically in New Hampshire and later that a certain desired business arrangement could work, provided I negotiated the crucial final step in the arrangement. That is, its

failure or success depended upon the outcome of my intervention at a crucial point. Not only was I bypassed, but tens of thousands of dollars were spent in an approach described as unworkable by very expert in doing business in the Middle East. I gave Andy a better chance of succeeding than any of those experts, because of a political asset I hold which Andy and Costas lately profess to overlook. Even with that added factor, Andy's Middle-East business ventures resemble parlaying long-shots at a Las Vegas roulette. Andy might have a limited success, but it would occur as one of the wildest, least-earned long shots in business history.

As far as Andy is concerned, the whole problem is merely one of talking to him like a "Dutch uncle," and prompting him to get off this suicidal kick, to get back to business and stop all this costly, fantasy-pornographic screwing around. The problem is the way in which Costas has reacted to Andy's curable episode of financier-delusions. Costas, who should have straightened Andy out, has instead become a major reinforcement of Andy's suicidal pursuit of "magic."

Costas' Computron Syndrome

What has been operating on Costas is not Computron, but influences impelling him toward leaving politics for business. Since Computron is the only visible avenue for making such a shift of loyalties, Costas has been on a "save Computron" binge whose motive has been protecting an avenue of escape from political life, not a realistic view of Computron's problems.

If Costas had been concerned to "save Computron," the first thing he would have demanded is a slash in unnecessary expenses of chasing "moonbeams." He would have reamed Andy royally for ruining important opportunities by attempting to con our helpful friends, and would have taken assorted measures to similar effect.

One recent case is exemplary. One of our most influential friends made an appointment to meet Andy. Andy made a mess of it, so that the friend left the appointment early in disgust and rage at Andy's efforts to "con" him rather than get down to a truthful account of matters. Costas and Andy refuse to admit that Andy's hype ruined that meeting and opportunity. As Andy's (illegible text) obsessive in insisting that he saw the man being overwhelmed with (illegible text), by Andy's performance.

Why does Costas need to believe in the purely mythical delusion of Andy's "magic"? The phenomenon is not unfamiliar. It is an attitude of loyalty toward one's employer, toward the "genius who founded this company." Costas is viewing himself as Andy's employee, to the point of sycophancy. He distinguishes between "insiders," who are permitted to gripe, and those are "outsiders," from which no criticism will be tolerated, even if the same criticism is fully agreed upon by leading "insiders." Anything which might tend to mar the illusion of Andy's "miraculous powers of business magic" is angrily denounced as a "lie," simply because tolerating its repetition might mar the delusion.

Since Costas could not proceed toward the change of loyalties from politics to business directly, all at once, he had to suppress conscious recognition of the shift in loyalties during the initial period such a shift was developing. The discrepancy between what Costas represented as his political policy in words, and the contrary, apolitical priorities increasingly introduced to practice, was covered by the customary neurotic repression of truths the conscious conscience would not tolerate.

He elects to destroy the Colombia organization, to marshal the resources to "save Computron." His anger is directed not against his own decision, but against those LALC representatives who anger him by asking him to repeal such an immoral decision. He elects to destroy the European organization, and

attempts to cover up that immoral decision by inventing paranoid lies against the European organization.

He informs me by telephone that Computron is the only major problem, and then calls me a liar when I react to his information by proposing that the organization take concrete steps to counterpunch the "Olympians." Later, when I referred to the fact that it was he who had reported this problem to me, he calls me a "liar." Anyone who says that Computron's management blunders should be corrected with at least an approximation of the severity with which Costas directed the "Schachtian triaging" of the political organization for the sake of Computron is called a "liar" or something equally vile even for proposing to discuss the matter.

All of the so-called "factual issues" which Costas has been raising in his paranoid rages are red herrings. There is not truth to any of those "factual issues." The function of those "factual issues" is to divert discussion away from any discussion of Computron. That is, if Costas once faced the truth about Computron, which in fact he knows rather well, the entire superstructure of his lying on all other issues would collapse.

Thus, it is Andy's own misguided efforts to protect the myth of his "\$100 millions potential" which is the prop for Costas' present paranoid self-degradation. If Andy would face the truth and tell Costas to stop the insanity, Costas would recover. Without going directly and exclusively at the issue of correcting mismanagement (illegible text)

Internal Notice

It has been reported from several locations to the National Center that certain members have decided "not to sell Fusion" under the excuse that by selling Fusion, one becomes victim to the "FEF Syndrome." Any rumor coming from New York that purports to justify this is precisely the kind of SOE-type rumor-mongering campaign that was warned against in the Dec. 26 memo.

(Part of the 12/31/80 MB)

ICLC Internal Memorandum

From L. Bouche
January 12, 1981

Andy Still Wildly Blocking Out Reality

Since Andy T. has refused to meet with me since our last very brief meeting together with Paul T., and has also refused meeting with either Security, Finance or other NEC members on the urgent crisis at hand, I am forced to rely on this fact but cross-checked reports of his false statements about me and Labor Committee matters to Labor Committee members. Since those false statements from Andy affect the morale of members of the organization, and are potentially damaging to both Computron and Andy himself, I regret that I must deal with this by internal memorandum.

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First, except for personal contributions to the organization by officers and employees of Computron, including personal loans by Andy himself, over the past months Computron has survived because of massive financial assistance from the Labor Committees, both direct aid and massive infusions of credit. This amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars of direct and indirect aid out of the pocket of the organization, and has been the only significant source, directly and indirect, of assistance to cover massive Computron losses incurred chiefly by uncapitalized outlays, including costly and rather numerous and fruitless foreign trips, to cover promotion of a special product unrelated to Computron's software business.

The point has been reached and passed at which we can presently continue to subsidize Computron as was done by Costas K. during the period since New Hampshire.

The associated problem is that while the special product is eminently marketable, Andy T. has been induced to believe in a fantastic myth concerning the way in which the financing of high-technology corporations is actually implemented, and has refused numerous opportunities to secure equitable terms of capitalization because he has been encouraged to hold out for a mythical arrangement which no investor in his right mind would ever offer.

This is complicated by Andy's stubborn refusal to face the fact that his employment of a person linked politically to the Armenian Secret Army ruined his opportunities for business in France. Whatever that individual's actual private beliefs and commitments, he remains a point of grave danger to the security of Computron and the Labor Committees because international intelligence agencies view Computron as harboring a person they have accurately linked as having a ten-year association with the political organizing providing cover and assistance to the terrorist organization.

Andy has mixed reality up with a misguided effort to defend what he regards as his ego in the matter, and tends to spew false statements like Wall Street ticker-tape confetti upon whomever he accosts in this and related matters. Since Computron is essentially sound, the matter could be straightened out if he would merely face reality for once.

The problem goes back to 1978, but became increasingly acute after the successive publication of the Our Town and New York Times articles. Under these conditions, especially over the course of most of 1980, Costas became increasingly psychotic, a growing pattern of episodes which many viewed as outbursts of merely irrational rage against one person or another. Under this influence, over the Spring and Summer, into the Fall, Costas directed many imprudent actions of a sort he would never have tolerated had he been fully in his right mind. These imprudences were not understood as such by many of the persons involved at the time, since none of them had the knowledge of other aspects of the same overall business to understand what was really going on. Costas, and to a lesser degree Andy and Chrissa, did necessarily have more or less complete overview of these incompetent actions, all taken with the motivation of "saving Computron" even at the expense of the basic infrastructure of the organization generally.

What was being subsidized in fact was not Computron as a software firm, but rather what was being subsidized was the margin of Computron's losses caused by Andy's wildly incompetent approach to marketing non-software products. In this process, Andy was dealing principally with, and being psychologically manipulated by, persons in Europe and North America as well as the Middle East, who all turn up on the list of key personnel tied to Dope, Inc. Andy is being psychologically manipulated by the flaw in this psychological profile, his proclivity to substitute bullshit for reality, and to imagine that the "psychology" of a fast "sales pitch" can solve all problems of reality, in defiance even of hard reality itself.

Internal Memo From L.H. LaRouche
To All Members Of The NCLC

January 15, 1981

My investigation has shown that *in the moral opinion of the membership*, Gus, along with Andy, and with the complicity of Chrissa, has been a liar and a thief increasingly over the last two years, and massively so.

The facts will come out in due course, but don't be surprised by a figure of up to or more than one million dollars.

New Solidarity International Press Service
News Release No. N-6

LaRouche Reaffirms "1.5 Millions" Analysis

New York, Jan. 17 (NSIPS)—Former Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. strongly affirmed today his earlier published statement, in which he distinguished between an estimated one-and-a-half million Jews killed by the Nazis under Goering "Green File" and related policies, and those Jews killed as part of Alfred Speer's slave-labor program.

"Although there is no doubt that Anglophile-linked Goering would have killed six million Jews or more outright," LaRouche stated, "the fact of the matter is that most of the Jews killed by the Nazis died at the hands of Speer, not Goering." LaRouche added, "This point I emphasized in a published article attacking Felix Kohatyn, who introduced the same policy to the government of the City of New York under which Speer had murdered the overwhelming majority of the Jews and other slave-labor victims murdered by the Nazis.

"There is only one conclusion to be made concerning those who have objected to my distinction among the two categories of Nazi murders. By alleging that six million Jews were killed entirely as a result of the "Green File" policy of Goering, those who criticize my distinction are covering up for the man who directed the murder of the majority of Jews who died: Albert Speer. Such a coverup is consistent with the toleration of the leading neo-Nazi economist of today, Milton Friedman."

LaRouche added: "Fascist sympathizer is therefore the only admissible term for those who have attacked my statement."

End News Release No. N-6

ICLC Internal Security Memorandum—Highest Priority
By Lyndon H. LaRouche
January 17, 1981

International "Yellow Alert-Plus" Status

The ICLC is herewith placed on security status "Yellow Alert-Plus" concerning probable endangerment of prominent international political figures, including NCLC Chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The agencies responsible for this present state of endangerment are an alliance among the "Solidarist" forces of IMEMO, the KGB and the Socialist International, as well as the "Liberation Theologists" per se, plus Tavistock-centered elements of British SIS. Behind those forces are the London financial community and SIS-command elements of the private household of Queen Elizabeth II. At the top-level of this wickedness is an aggregation of the private family funds of old "Black Nobility" families centered upon Venice and its adjunct city, Genoa.

The acuteness of the present danger is defined centrally by the conjuncture of the inauguration of President-elect Ronald Reagan and the threatened defeat of Socialist International-allied forces around Ponomarev and Suslov in the February conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Typified by the wickedness conducted through the outgoing Carter administration and Henry A. Kissinger, the enemy forces mobilized behind the Socialist International's front are deploying every capability to the purpose of affecting destabilizations within and outside the United States at this juncture.

Targets

Obvious principal targets for possible assassination attacks include President-elect Reagan, France's President Giscard d'Estaing, Mexico's President Jose Lopez Portillo and other prominent obstacles to the "post-industrial society" policies of Volcker and his masters associated with controllers of the Socialist International.

Every indication is that there is something just short of a "red alert" security-watch around President-elect Reagan. The record of the FBI in the matter of the JFK assassination and its aftermath is of grave concern to us in this connection, as well as the penetration of the incoming administration by Socialist International-controlled Heritage Foundation influences and also circles associated with the New York East Side Conservative Club. Members should be on the highest degree of alert for any information which might require investigation and evaluation in this connection.

Under these conditions, there is also a high risk to the lives of ICLC leading figures. Some of the forces which are under scrutiny by security agencies as potential threats to President-elect Reagan have LaRouche and others high on the list of preannounced targets for assassinations.

There must be no blocking on patterns of developments of the sort to be reported to Security. All information must be transmitted immediately to Security in New York City. This pertains not only to ostensible signs of physical menace, but to any queer form of increased harassment by the FBI or others against elements of the organization, including individual members. Remember: *the counterespionage element of the FBI is a major potential source of assistance to assassination attacks by some of the suspect organizations and persons.* (Remember who killed and who aided in covering up the assassination of JFK!)

FBI Links

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A paradigm for the links between the Foreign Divisions of the KGB and the counter-espionage division of the FBI is provided by the case of the "Armenian Secret Army" terrorist organization, which is indicated as being in cooperation with the FBI and Anti-Defamation League, and also with the Soviet KGB. An asset of the political mother-organization of the Armenian Secret Army has penetrated a firm in which members are employed—Computron—and constitutes several kinds of security-threat to the organization generally, as well as a major danger for Computron itself.

For the present period only an ignorant person or blind fool regards the FBI's counterespionage and related operations as different in this respect than the Soviet IMEMO-KGB forces. The two forces are co-deployed against what they regard as leading common adversaries.

Internal Security

The leading among several known risks to the internal security of the organization is the case of Costas Kalimtgis, who is presently in a paranoid-schizophrenic condition and is deploying against the organization with a campaign of lies aimed at confusing and destabilizing as many selected members as possible. Costas' state of mind is that of an evil "Mr. Hyde," who, like the Robert Cohen who turned against the organization for the organization's refusal to order selected members to provide him with sexual gratification, has a bitter "grudge" against the organization for catching him with his "hand in the till," for diverting more than \$750,000 from the organization through deceit and other fraud against the National Executive Committee and general membership.

Costas is currently a pawn in the hands of forces linked to both the KGB and FBI, and, together with Computron, has been under FBI counterespionage investigation since no later than 1977 to the present date. The pretext for this operation under the pretext of investigation is the continuing relationship of his mother to a relative associated with the KGB and with a KGB-linked operative based at the United Nations Organization Headquarters in New York City.

Furthermore, Andy T. has been a pawn under the manipulative control of agencies directly linked to both Dope, Inc. and international terrorism since no later than late 1978.

The danger to the New York side of the organization is that alien persons may attempt to exploit some foolish dupes' misplaced sympathy for Costas or Andy to gain access to penetration of security screens. Presently, Costas' evil state of insane mind and Andy's stupidity makes either of them and their foolish admirers ready dupes for manipulation. Although Andy has been approached for cooperation in sealing off his firm's continuing links to international terrorism, positive action to that effect has yet to be completed.

Duration of Alert

The present state of international alert will continue until the safe and complete inauguration of President-elect Ronald Reagan, at which time a new evaluation will be made on the basis of accumulated indications, plus information received from relevant sources.

ICLC Internal Memorandum
By Lyndon H. LaRouche
January 17, 1981

Correcting Mismanagement Errors

The principal cause of the problems of World Comp, and a major contributing source of blunders at PMR has been Andy T.'s wrecking-action conducted with full support from Costas K. Both joined in ordering a depoliticization of World Comp's personnel, and in running slander-operations and other forms of harassment to the purpose of discrediting the status of National Committee members.

Specifically targeted by Andy, with Costas' support, were Ken Kronberg, Mike Minnicino, John Sigerson, and Nancy Spannaus. These targeted persons were the leading qualified persons involved, and were assigned to lead in implementing policies discussed with and approved by the NEC and its chairman. As a consequence of rotten harassment and other actions initiated by Andy and Costas, World Comp was largely disorganized and damaged during its period of initial operations.

As members will recall from the 1978 conference, World Comp was initiated as an outcome of a policy I set forth at that conference, as adopted by the body at that time. This policy was to secure members engaged in outside employment against the evil operations we cited as examples then; we would utilize the fact that political leadership qualifications and business-leadership qualifications tended to be correlated. Andy, with support from Costas, set out to undermine that policy, using the wholly-groundless cover-assertion that Andy T. had advanced capital to World Comp, when, in fact, precisely the opposite was true.

No one could have succeeded in such a deliberate subversion of adopted policy without the complicity provided by Costas, and without massive lying to me by Costas on these and related matters on which he was formally accountable to me.

The environment introduced at World Comp and spilled over into PMR and other locations was the direct principal cause for demoralization and misdirected performance in those locations.

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This rotten policy endorsed by Costas was consistent with a ridiculous, totally-incompetent and rejected memorandum of about one page in length authored by Andy in 1974. That document from 1974 is unfortunately a source of insight into Andy's monstrous mismanagement of Computron over the period since October 1978. In matters of business management Andy's performance all around has been that of a "fast-talking salesman," virtually a confidence-man, who imagines that he can either talk his way out of everything or construct a mass of dubious financial paper. In fact, he is a pathetic amateur, as we have seen from studying the trail of paper which he and Costas put together in the course of their efforts to loot the organization.

The function of this memorandum is to return to those NC members and others immorally abused by Andy and Costas a part of the dignity of which they were immorally robbed. For myself, every track of uncovering what Andy and Costas did together, whether in financial operations or in matters such as this, causes me to vomit. Let us put the organization fully back together on the basis it was built, and purge the last vestige of this pragmatic, amateurish immorality which we are uncovering most extensively from day to day.

ICLC Internal Memorandum

First Steps Toward Rapid Growth of Capabilities

By National Executive Committee, NCLC
January 20, 1981

Over the course of this week, the NEC will complete its decisions on details for an initial phase of qualitative improvements in both field and national-center operations.

1. At least two, and possibly three NC members will be deployed to critical growth areas of field operations during the coming fortnight.
2. In addition, five or more additional organizers will be deployed into these growth areas.
3. Both the American Political Intelligence and Economic Sectors of Intelligence will be substantially strengthened.
4. The rationalization of administrative functions will be begun.

Although the measures being taken are fully justified by the current increase in growth-opportunities nationally, it will not and should not be overlooked that this represents a direct reversal of a drift in policy of practice over a period of approximately two years. The membership would not be able to approach new undertakings with confidence unless the members generally were assured that the NEC had fully confronted and corrected the grave errors tolerated over the past two years mismanagement of the administrative side of our operations.

Therefore, we now present our summary account of the nature of those administrative errors, and also an accounting of what was and what was not damaged.

The Kernel Problem

Since no later than Autumn 1979, the NEC member responsible for administrative affairs, Costas Kalimtgis, has been complicit in damage to the organization done under the cover of willful deceit of not only the NEC Chairman, but the NEC and organization as a whole. During the period from November 1979 into November 1980, this involved a massive diversion of organizational funds, under cover of deceit, to subsidize the massive losses which a firm, Computron, was incurring through gross mismanagement of its own business affairs.

The most criminal of the recent actions taken, from a moral standpoint, in this diversion of monies and credit to Computron, were the willful cutting-off of payments to Colombia and to European operations. In both cases, these actions represented Costas' willful decision to destroy both organizations in order to free payments due those organizations for diversion to Computron.

Costas' actions to this effect are mitigated by the evidence that he has suffered a mental breakdown of a classical paranoid-schizophrenic type. In layman's terms, he has a double personality, alternating between a "Dr. Jekyll" personality which is a weak, depressive echo of his former self, and a raging, venomous, lying "Mr. Hyde." In effect, two distinct personalities occupy the same flesh.

Beginning with the deceitful diversion of a massive amount of funds to Computron during Autumn 1978, the proclivity to pilfer the organization in concert with schemes provided for this purpose by Andy T. was associated with an anti-political policy,

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January 19, 1981

To the National Executive Committee of the NCLC

It is with sorrow that we, long-standing and loyal members of the National Caucus of Labor Committees, announce our resignation from that organization. The memos of Lyndon H. LaRouche are a hideous, moral abomination which can only destroy the ability of the organization and of its membership to contribute anything positive to the future of the human race. It was bad enough that LaRouche should echo the words of a known Nazi sympathizer, Willis Carto, cynically dismissing the true horror of the Nazi holocaust with the argument that "only" one and a half million Jews died. Much, much worse is the fact that LaRouche was too small a person to admit his mistake and retract that damaging statement, but instead sought to wallow in its reaffirmation. That reaffirmation was the sign of a mind which has become dangerously ill, a soul which has died.

How dare he set up Costas Kalimtgis, who has spent his entire life in the humanist movement; and who was our acting chief executive for so many years, for character assassination, and perhaps worse, as a "KGB agent"? How dare he villify and arrange the legal fratricide of loyal, self-sacrificing members, Chrissa and Andy? If you remain, you are complicit in this.

There is no such thing as the "moral opinion of the membership," when the membership has been psychologically profiled and whipped into a frenzied, unthinking mob. There is only the truth.

Look inside yourselves. If there is any man or woman among you who is not a pathetic, lying coward, you must resign now.

Donald Roth
Alice Roth
(signed)

a conscious organization-wrecking policy, which Andy introduced, and which Costas consistently supported at Andy's instigation beginning Autumn 1978. The myth employed to this latter purpose was the allegation that Andy "the world-class business operator" was correcting the amateurish and bungling of the political organization with introduction of "sophisticated business methods," in the name of "professionalism."

In fact, from Autumn 1978 onwards, the point at which we have presently conclusive documentation of the matter, except for proceeds of software sales, Computron never made a nickel except for the masses of funds diverted from the organization by various deceitful means. Over that period, there was never any net flow of funds from Computron to the organization—directly contrary to a lying myth with Andy and Costas repeatedly avowed as cover for the diversions of assets from the organization.

Furthermore, we have received a holographic document in Andy T.'s hand from a third party which outlines his long-range plans for looting the organization. In effect, this document and related evidence of actual practice, show that Costas and Andy were proceeding as the document outlines, to strip the organization of various technological capabilities, as well as other assets, to build a T. "empire" around a coopted group to be settled in the Riverdale area of the Bronx. This included Andy' and Costas' plan of 1980, to steal the EIR by giving Andy a sixty percent interest in an incorporated EIR, and a number of concrete efforts to steal World Composition.

This dirty operation was not, however, simply a joint concoction of the indicated witting perpetrators. In nearly all of its activities not directly related to software, Computron's management has been under the psychological control of forces integral to or directly allied with "Dope, Inc." Andy's psycho-profile was readily recognized and easily manipulated, and, in some yet undetermined way, Costas was also corrupted. The key position of the Computron employee linked to international terrorism (and, also directly to the FBI) is merely an illustrative, integral feature of the overall manipulative control exerted over Andy T. in particular.

These two conducted a fairly effective operation to keep NEC members from auditing any significant features of the administrative processes. The Chairman was isolated from direct audit of these matters, both by security problems and by the obligations of the presidential campaign. By consistently lying to the Chairman, but also lying to the NEC respecting matters allegedly cleared with and reported in full to the Chairman, Costas used his position as chief of staff responsible for administration to keep other NEC members from exploring matters under his supervision.

This was complemented by a persistent slander and harassment operation against various NEC members, beginning with a dirty operation which Andy and Costas jointly ran against Nancy Spannaus and Ken Kronberg (most emphatically) beginning October 1978. A different slander and manipulation operation was run against Carol White, against Allen Salisbury, and Christopher White. As a result, the NEC was confined to political-intelligence and political-policy matters. Costas' and Andy's policies respecting administration matters could not have been challenged effectively except by NEC action to suspend Costas from his duties for refusing to make competent disclosures. The unwillingness to organize such a challenge to Costas' raging dictatorship during the difficult period of the election-campaign was key to NEC toleration of a situation whose monstrous implications it did not even suspect.

Damage Assessment

Following the New Hampshire primary, Costas' and Andy's policy was to reduce the campaign to relatively token proportions, permitting just enough effort to be maintained to lull the suspicions of the Chairman and others. Except for television broadcasts and literature, there was virtually no campaigning after New Hampshire except for Wisconsin and episodes in Texas apart from the security-linked tour operations! The priority was funneling a growing amount of support to Computron, a priority which reached a point of crisis during Costas's and Andy's efforts to tear down security during the midst of the August convention, at a time when an imminent terrorist attack on the presidential candidate's party was the subject of a general security alert among some law-enforcement agencies as well as the various security organizations immediately dedicated to the candidate's safety. Why the conflict? Funds diverted to Computron had been so large that to cover security requirements, Andy would have to relinquish some of those funds.

This crisis, concealed from the Chairman at the time, was the subject of several days of heated discussion, with Warren Hammerman opposing Andy and Costas, during that period, as well as a massive interference with security itself, with Andy's participation.

Furthermore, although policies for the immediate period thereafter were discussed and adopted with participation of the Chairman, all of those policies were immediately countermanded, without informing the Chairman, thereafter, at the instigation of Costas and Andy.

This state of affairs came to the attention of the Chairman only during October and early November, as a result of a series of incidents which showed conclusively that Costas had gone effectively insane.

This series of incidents should be summarized here, since it indicates the crucial features of the problems and how they were finally uncovered in full.

EIR GmbH provides European intelligence for New York. To cover this EIR cost, including communications cost, and also security costs, EIR NYC is invoiced a combined charge of about \$15,000 per week. In addition to this amount, persons in the U.S. had contributed about \$32,000 for support of Helga's election-campaigning. During late August and September, most of those sums were withheld. Toward the last of September, funds due Europe were diverted to Computron weekly, bringing Europe to the point of irreparable financial collapse. In October, Uwe Friesecke attempted to communicate to the New York Office the disastrous nature of the situation Costas's policies had created. However, Costas already knew the nature of the damage to Europe his subsidies to Computron were causing.

Costas spoke to both Uwe and to Helga Zepp-LaRouche at this point. It was an obscene transatlantic phone call, followed by a repetition of the same lying, venomous obscenities against Uwe Friesecke and other Europeans generally to the Chairman.

The Chairman succeeded in calming Costas down at that point, during an extended conversation. The Chairman assumed at that point that Costas' mental state was essentially a reflection of stress combined with what was then mistakenly believed to be primarily a problem of Costas' physical health.

In the concluding portion of that conversation, Costas described the strains on the U.S. organization with a report at least echoing the general outlines of the truth. He stated that WorldComp and PMR were in relatively strong shape, and that without their help Computron would go under. In response to this information, the Chairman wrote two memoranda outlining proposed remedial action to deal with the problems caused to

Computron by the parties Costas has described in his telephone conversation as the "Olympians." This included a security investigation of the dirty tricks being deployed against Computron.

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We must share that estimate of Andy's dealings outside of the software area.

In response to this memorandum from Europe, Costas and Andy exploded into a rage against the Chairman and Helga Zepp-LaRouche, refusing to speak with the Chairman by telephone. The circumstances and Costas' behavior showed that the chief of staff was clearly not competent mentally. At this point, the Chairman chose to schedule an immediate return to take charge of administrative affairs.

After several meetings during the first twenty-four hours of the Chairman's return, during which both Costas and Andy T. lied sweepingly on many crucial matters, Costas exploded in two successive psychotic episodes of virtual babbling during the course of an NEC meeting. During the course of the second of those two psychotic episodes, he stormed out of the meeting, and has never since attempted to resume active functioning. Subsequently, as his behavior became increasingly deranged and uncontrolled, it was necessary to suspend Costas formally for reason of his mental condition.

The cases of the damage to Colombia and Europe are merely outstanding. Their significance is that they demonstrate in the most concentrated way that Costas' and Andy's actions in these cases were infamously immoral. However, in case after case, material damage and psychological injury were done to one after another element of the organization's structure. The same immoral looting of the organization in favor of Computron being exhibited in the Colombia and Europe cases had been practised against the organization generally.

The out-of-pocket damage is only part of the picture. The total payments from the organization and its vendors to Computron over a twelve-month period from November 1979 onward was just under \$1 millions, most conservatively, of which at least a half-million was unjustified. This involves payments and accruals in excess of payments. Contrary to Costas' and Andy's lying, at no point was there a net position accrued in favor of Computron in the balance of such flows. Naturally, the connection between accruals and payments—crises being time-determined, the full impact of the crisis of unjustified accruals to Computron hit the organization and its principal vendors during the September-December period, with effects of a variety known to every vendor and to every part of the field organization.

Without this looting, there would have been no painful cash-flow crisis during the latter half of 1980. On balance, all of the flow of unjustified payments to Computron by the organization and its vendors was to subsidize the greater margin of cost for sheer, non-software-related mismanagement by Computron.

It should be emphasized that there never was a proper business purpose involved in subsidizing Computron with unjustified business payments—in the interest-free banking for Computron by the organization and its vendors. A copy of the business proposal being circulated by Computron—for which foreign trips each costing up to tens of thousands of dollars have been repeatedly made—received from a source solicited by Andy T., shows that he has been peddling a deal seeking 10% of a project for \$3 million which has a competitive value such that \$3 millions would be worth not less than 75-85% interest. This view is shared among a variety of persons representing aggregately typical leading investors in the United States, including those with decades of experience doing business in the Middle East. The estimate of Andy's proposition in the business community is that he is a "bull-shit artist" and a "paper-hanger," who has been repeatedly turned down essentially on an unfavorable appraisal of his character as a businessman. That has been the consistent appraisal received from a number of leading business people.

What has been happening is that Andy's propositions have been turned down flat at inception by nearly all business contacts he has approached, except by persons linked to "Dope, Inc.," who continue to string him along, trip after trip, without ever making a definite commitment. Simple: no businessman in his right mind would accept Andy's 10% for \$3 millions offer. They would (and have) reject him at first presentation. However, certain interests have been stringing him along, after all legitimate contacts have rejected his proposition. These latter contacts are all persons directly allied to forces which are dedicated to the stripping of the organization and its principal vendors. That is the project the organization has been underwriting! That is the end to which Costas and Andy connived to loot the organization by deceit.

This self-esteeming "world-class business operator" albeit one of the worst "paper-hangers" and "con-man" personalities known to our experience—after examining some of his business arrangements, is nonetheless a foolish little sardine swimming among real sharks, who have been playing with him and laughing at him, because they will to perpetuate the arrangement under which he and Costas were looting the organization. Apart from the damages traceable to out-of-pocket losses, there are principally two other kinds of damage.

The first of these two is the loss of income. For example, but for this swindle, three books would have been on the streets during October and November: *The Ugly Truth About Milton Friedman*, the Khomeini book, and the new edition of *Dope, Inc.* Just as the looting of WorldComp back in 1978 grossly damaged the firm's operating capabilities and income during the following period to date, so the looting of the organization and its principal vendors destroyed significant portions of income-producing capacity.

The second class of damage is psychological.

Our political capabilities have significantly improved over the course of 1980, while our influence and scope of outreach has expanded geometrically. Both political-intelligence and security operations have produced outstanding accomplishments. Except as essential political functions were looted by administrative policy, the quality of political output and effectiveness of that output have been greatly increased over both the two-year period and the 1980 period.

The political problem in the organization is located in the effects of the spill-over, through Costas' direction of administrative functions, of the same, immoral, apolitical policy Andy maintains within Computron and attempted to impose upon both WorldComp and PMR beginning the Autumn 1978. Later, Andy attempted to move into to take effective control of FEF in the same manner, inhibited by Dr. Morris Levitt's willingness to tolerate only so much abuse from that quarter.

The center of the problem was in New York, where Andy and Costas worked toward developing a Riverdale clique, into which they hoped and worked to introduce a corrupted attitude of "professionalist" contempt for "political" work. Ideas of "professionalism" congruent with the myth of "Andy the professional business genius" filtered through administrative decisions, and also orders barked with venomous, dictatorial savagery, into many aspects of the organization's life. In place of political objectives for deployment, the monetary needs aggravated by Andy's hunger for subsidies were often degraded into an end in itself, even to be served by any means which accomplished such ends.

How silly. A Computron, earning in the order of \$2 millions

margin a year, which we have subsidized to the tune of \$500,000 or more this past year, has the combined stupidity and arrogance to profess, out of the fulness of its mismanagement of its own affairs, that we who have subsidized it lack knowledge of how to earn money! Not accidentally, wherever a local has been hornswoggled into accepting from Costas et al. some approximation of Andy's nonsense about "sharp business practices," we have seen the fall in income which resulted.

That apolitical corruption is what has to be weeded out of the mind of members directly and indirectly abused by Costas' administrative practices.

Computron Policy

Almost entirely because of the organization's members employed there, Computron is the best software house of its kind in the nation, with the highest productivity and quality of output of any firm. It has other tangible assets, too. Therefore, the firm is susceptible of rational reorganization.

Objectively, the deal Andy is peddling under the proposal to give 10% for \$3 millions could be cleaned up, freed of the sheer bullshit of the extant proposal, and transformed into a viable proposition for \$3 millions at 75-85%. On paper, that would extricate Andy from the horrible tangle he has created around himself through irresponsible business practices.

However, no investors would give Andy continued majority control of management in such an arrangement. Andy has skills, provided he is controlled on a firm leash, provided he is in a position to take orders as necessary by persons qualified to give them. Only if Andy surrenders Board of Directors positions to credible persons would investors accept what is otherwise a sound business arrangement of the sort indicated.

If Computron took the course indicated on those two points, a painless correction of the damage done to both the organization, its principal vendors and Computron itself could be facilitated.

In any case, whether that or some other arrangement is to be adopted, we are isolating the Computron problem as a business responsibility of the administrative functions of the national center.

We are going to waste no more precious, avoidable effort or concern on this matter insofar as the organization generally is concerned. Except as we have indicated, the work of the organization is too important to waste any further avoidable efforts on corrupted fools who lack the moral sense to save themselves.

We have been betrayed and swindled. Let us free ourselves from the aftereffects of Costas' betrayal of the human race, hoping meanwhile for his restoration to mental health and morality. Simply rip out of the habits of practice all vestiges of Costas' mismanagement, as indicated, and move on to what is important to be done.

Further Work

During the period immediately ahead, there will be a number of changes beyond those indicated at the outset here. We plan to increase the field deployment of trained organizers by between 20 and 30 in total, to increase the intelligence staff significantly, and the security research functions modestly. This and other gains will be facilitated by rationalization of expenditures for communications and by cost-saving and income-increasing assistance to our vendors.

Memo

January 22, 1981

The "LaRouche-Riemann Model" Problem

From: Alice Roth

It was by no means an accident that on the same day that Costas Kalimtgis was maliciously slandered at a national office briefing, a memo was also issued by Lyndon H. LaRouche on the "Riemannian" model project. I viewed that memo as a deliberate insult not only to myself but to the entire modeling staff and especially to the leader of that project, Uwe Henke.

LaRouche said, "First, it should be reemphasized to all members that every fundamental 'discovery' to be presented through the vehicle of the LaRouche-Riemann 'model' was effected decades ago by me, and was either elaborated or efficiently identified in such sources as 'Dialectical Economics.' Nothing is being done currently but to translate those relatively long-standing discoveries into appropriate Riemannian terms of mathematical physics."

If I had thought that there were no fundamental discoveries to be made in economic science, I would never have undertaken the project. Indeed, as I learned in plunging myself into this work, there is much that is yet to be properly understood in this area and there are few, if any, "pat answers." What was particularly annoying to me was LaRouche's pettiness in claiming that no one could possibly surpass his "1952" accomplishment and that all we mere model staffers had to do was to put it into the correct mathematical form. It's clear that there is a great deal of difference between the initial formulation of an approach for tackling a problem and the actual process of solving that problem. We may have important insights and clues concerning how nuclear fusion may ultimately be realized based on an advanced epistemological viewpoint but we have not yet succeeded in achieving fusion power. I will certainly applaud the person or group of persons who accomplish that feat, and would never dream of denigrating that accomplishment because "LaRouche already made all the fundamental breakthroughs in 1952."

The second point I would like to make is that for many months I was struck by the fact that there was a serious flaw in the model work—namely that there was no room in our model for the "subjective" side of the economic process. Many years ago I was impressed by Rosa Luxemburg's point that this "subjective" side—that is, the credit system or fictitious capital—is just as ontologically real as the so-called objective, tangible side. Was that not the whole point of her devastating critique of Marx's attempt to construct a mathematical model of the economic process? Essentially, the credit system and its development reflects the "creativity" of society's ruling public and private institutions in their efforts to either facilitate or sabotage the development of the productive ("objective") forces. Of course, this is something which evades mathematical formulation just as it is impossible to model individual creative breakthroughs in basic science and technology.

Because our so-called Riemannian model ignored the credit system, it was utterly useless for any kind of work involving short-run developments—i.e., the "quarterly forecast." Yet it was demanded that we constantly produce such projections at a moment's notice for EIR. The best the staff could do would be to first figure out what seemed to be going on *politically* in the business community and among policy circles and then attempt to generate computer graphs that matched our already-arrived at assessment. I found this degrading and intellectually dishonest. We were representing ourselves as one more "delphic oracle" among other competing "delphic oracles." But the tools we were using were even less sophisticated than the Keynesian-Friedmanite rubbish we claimed to be replacing. The

only thing that saved the project was that our logical intuition occasionally was more on target than that of the competition.

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ICLC Internal Memorandum

Security: KGB Footprints Around Computron

by NEC/NCLC

What was most significant about LaRouche's memo, however, was his insistence that "morality" was the key to the model staff's problems. Yes, morality is the keystone of any scientific endeavor. But LaRouche issued this memo at the very same time that he flew into a psychopathic rage against Costas Kallimigis just because Costas hubristically took LaRouche on concerning the severe financial crisis which was threatening to collapse the organization and demanded an international financial plan.

Last weekend, LaRouche's rage against Costas became homicidal as evidenced by the charge that Costas was a "KGB pawn." This is evil which cannot be compromised with. At the moment I read that memo, I decided to resign and I urge all others to do so.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The following urgent security information is for the knowledge of ICLC members only.

Generally speaking, the time for justified anger against Kostas's and Andy's deception and looting of the organization (over the period since October 1978) should be considered past. Too much time, too much effort more profitably devoted to practical work, are consumed by the labor of even those relative few who must clean up the mess Kostas and Andy made of our internal affairs. However, in the controlling environment around Kostas and Computron there are included a predominant role by Dope, Inc., the FBI and its corrupt agents, and a significant involvement of the Soviet KGB.

Since the IMEMO forces, which control at least predominantly the Soviet KGB's foreign-intelligence operations, are currently escalating their attacks against the ICLC internationally, it is urgent that members know how this is reflected in the Computron situation.

1. Highlights of KGB Attacks on the ICLC

The first known indication of an IMEMO-KGB attack on the ICLC dates from February 1973, the first known active phase of the targetting of Konstantine George (Jannis) which led to his attempted brainwashing by East Germany security officials. It is significant that this dates the attacks to approximately one month prior to the deployment of the CPUSA in what were intended to become homicidal attacks on members in Philadelphia. It is also relevant that the FBI was complicit in those latter attacks.

This is, as we have stated, the first definitely known instance of a KGB-related attack on the ICLC. However, there were two earlier attacks on Jannis which fit so closely the same pattern that an open book must be maintained for the present on the identity of the forces behind them. One case was a murderous knife-attack, from behind, following a significant achievement by Jannis a very brief time earlier. The other was a case of serious food poisoning, in which Jannis and Luba were the only restaurant patrons affected.

For such reasons, we have classed Jannis' present, severe illness as "suspicious," pending a change of classification of its etiology from the present "cryptic" category.

During a more recent period, there was a pattern of harassment directed against about forty members working part-time or full-time in the composition trade. Although the authorship of this dirty operation focussed investigations on convicted Col. Zwi Aldouby and his Dope, Inc., connections, the harassment was all of one piece with the cases of Jonathan and Kathy Leake. Not only did Jonathan avow that the contamination of him was Soviet, the operation was in fact run through a Soviet asset, an asset which also approached us with the offer to produce Brezhnev's memoirs.

The overall pattern of KGB actions against the ICLC is instructive.

From February 1973 into the end of 1973, KGB activity against us was focussed on the option of assassinating LaRouche, as FOIA releases indicate, and as the movements of Puerto Rican terrorist friends of Jose Torres' family indicated to us then the first on the list of probable evil-doers serving Gus

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Internal Memorandum
National Executive Committee, ICLC
January 23, 1981

Following a one-day disappearance, Alice Roth distributed a two-page statement whose only explanation, from its internal contents, is that she was brainwashed in some way. The statement attacks in an eerily irrational way Alice's own deep commitment to her work and the model, and concludes with the wild assertion that LaRouche attacked Kostas because Kostas allegedly "confronted" LaRouche with Kostas' demand for a comprehensive "international finance plan" for the organization. In "I.D. Format," the abrupt personality change represented by this pathetic document, more or less attests the "Chinese brainwashing" method of attack—"therapy" employed by the Rabbi Maurice David circuit associated with Dennis King's past.

Kostas may have been a factor in this, since in his present, "Mr. Hyde" state of paranoid-schizophrenic rage, he would be the sort of person a brainwasher of the David variety would consider an appropriate tool for an "attack" group. The mentally-disturbed Robert Cohen is also involved in this, through Don Roth.

End of Internal

Hall's whims in the matter. From late January 1974 until October of November 1977, there is a very low profile of threats from IMEMO and related sources, and no indication of such involvement in the August 1977 targetting of LaRouche for assassination by the Baader-Meinhof gang.

As of either October or November 1977, the IMEMO deployment is visibly aversive, including a level and intensity of public attacks without precedents.

The pattern of attacks against the ICLC by IMEMO and allied sources correlates with the ebb and flow of IMEMO's successes in bringing Soviet foreign policy into congruity with both Willy Brandt's Socialist International and relevant elements of British intelligence and finance. This intersects the ebb and flow of the factional situation inside the East Bloc. This aspect of the matter is generally understood clearly enough by most members, and need not be restated here in further detail.

There is a second dimensionality to this business, of which members are generally aware, at least in broad terms, but perhaps not in sufficient detail. It is to that second matter that we turn focus of attention next.

2. Caught Between Spooks

Our Autumn 1975 evaluation of the implications of the Hilex '75 NATO exercise had two immediate effects. Generally, within the intelligence community, it produced a startled recognition of our unusual quality of intelligence-evaluations capability. The FBI exploited that fact to argue that we could not conceivably have discovered such an accurate assessment of Hilex '75 unless we had either purloined "Cosmic" documents from NATO Brussels headquarters, or had such information slipped to us by the Soviets. The FBI used that argument to run a top-secret, international harassment operation against the ICLC under code-name "Kwaterbak."

The second result is more interesting. Knowing that the FBI operation against the ICLC was nonsense, that there was no KGB control over us, some of these gentlemen began evolving a grand game.

Since we represented an extraordinary private political-intelligence capability, it was not difficult for certain gentlemen in the intelligence community to convince the Soviet leadership that we were a CIA operation, and to convince credulous, unwitting members of the Western intelligence-community that we "must be KGB." Although this two-way deception-operation did contribute to the containment against the ICLC, there was another purpose, other than containment, involved.

In brief the Soviet KGB responded to us out of their induced conviction that the ICLC was a special, high-level kind of CIA asset or operation, and to cause information to be transmitted in our direction on the assumption that our address was a special channel for communicating policy relevant information to top policy-making circles of the U.S. intelligence community. Naturally, since we always evaluate and put our own construction on any interesting policy-relevant information gathered, leading policy-making circles of the intelligence-community could read our assessment of such information gathered in New Solidarity or the Executive Intelligence Review, and obtain the raw information through the massive National Security Agency tap on all our mail and telecommunications internationally.

In view of the fact that the quality of our performance in political-intelligence work corresponds, at least, to the quality of the best private or official agencies—if not in quantity, it was not difficult to convince the Soviets that we "must be CIA," or to convince unwitting members of the western intelligence community that "they must be KGB." More recently, much of the

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illusion as worn off. Only a few fools still take seriously the libel that we are linked to the "KGB." Although our interface with personalities of the intelligence community is obvious enough, few are silly enough to imagine that we are CIA assets, or, indeed, anything other than we profess ourselves to be. For a significant period, however, the belief of the unwitting that we were either KGB or CIA was widespread in intelligence circles, a widespread delusion which was not without significant consequences for the spook world as a whole.

So, a total National Security Agency mail and telecommunications surveillance was placed over the ICLC world-wide. Our intelligence was tapped daily, chiefly in this way, and larger or more concise excerpts were relayed from NSA to scores of authorized recipients daily.

A "dog and pony show" was arranged to cause the Soviets to presume that we must be a very special quality of CIA operation. The relevant smiling gentlemen in the intelligence community then sat back waiting to see how the Soviets would react to this deception. This was particularly significant during the period the Carter Administration was destroying most of the bridges built up between the U.S.A. and Soviet intelligence and military communities over the years. We appeared to be the potential open channel to which a Soviet representative or news service could pass policy-relevant information into high-level channels of the U.S. intelligence community. Indeed, always out of the blue, so to speak, we were passed that sort of information on Soviet initiative. We transmitted it from Europe or elsewhere to New York, knowing that the NSA would have passed the information to the relevant circles in the official intelligence-community before it reached Nancy Spannaus's hands in editorial. On a number of occasions, there were early reactions delivered to us from the intelligence-community side which proved without doubt that the NSA telecommunications intercept had been made and forwarded in exactly the manner we supposed.

Naturally, there were occasional efforts to "play us." We made it clear that we would under no circumstances follow a policy with which we did not independently agree, and the efforts to "play us" stopped in the main. The essential point, on the game-master's side, was that it was neither useful nor necessary to attempt to bring us under control for the purpose of the game being played. As long as some slow-thinking folk believed that we were CIA, and some other foolish folk believed that we KGB, our mere continuing our own policy of independent intelligence-work kept the game on the field.

There was only one qualification to this. Some folks who were witting of the game assessed Kostas and Andy as "potential KGB assets." Unlike the FBI's meatheads, these gentlemen knew the truth about Kostas. However, they did assess Kostas and Andy as the two persons in the organization's influential circles who might, under some circumstances, be influenced by the KGB. Therefore, they viewed the classification of Kostas and Andy under "counterespionage/foreign/KGB/Athens" as merely a considerably exaggerated evaluation of a mere potential tilt.

Therefore, within the overall grand game being played, Kostas and Andy were players of special significance. They were viewed as persons who, together, might seek to open a certain kind of contact to the KGB under certain kinds of circumstances. Not because Kostas was viewed as having a witting intent to do so, but because the potentiality for developing such an intent was estimated to be included in their overall psychoprofile and their KKE-oriented sense of "Greek family identity."

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That would not be a ridiculous assessment of the potentials. As long as Kostas continued to be morally self-defined within the body of the NEC and NCLC more generally, this potentiality was nullified. However, most intelligence agents are, virtually by definition, apolitical persons. They are political only in the sense of "family loyalties," rather than independent political process of judgment. A former Communist, raised in a Communist family, but turned apolitical, and concerned with matters of "earthly paradise" is the sort of personality the KGB could "control," whereas independently political people, who can not be such dutiful zombies, are intrinsically unstable under control.

That, we must assume, would also be the assessment of Kostas' and Andy's potential from the side of KGB recruiters. If such recruitment has not occurred, it remains likely that an attempt at recruitment would be made. If such a recruitment were attempted, it would occur with the blessings and environmental assistance of the FBI.

This, apart from the special case of Kostas and Andy, defines broadly the second dimensionality of IMEMO-KGB interest in running operations against the ICLC. We are currently still viewed by the KGB as an important, special sort of asset of either the CIA or of some section of the military side of the U.S. intelligence community. They will tend to act against us accordingly.

3. KGB Links To Computron

The KGB has a twofold significance for Kostas and Computron. First, the characterization of Kostas and Andy as subjects of "counterespionage/foreign/KGB/Athens," is the only aspect of the ICLC membership which is documented as still subject to such an aversive classification. This means that the FBI, ONI, et al., can "legally" run dirty operations at and around Kostas and Computron which are outlawed under present guidelines against all other targets associated with the NCLC. It is true that the FBI does run dirty operations against the NCLC through its officially-classified "agent in place," the Anglopagan Defecation League (ADL), but in that case the ADL does its evil under private cover. The KGB is also a very real problem for Computron in its own right, as well as a pretext for the FBI-ADL operations being deployed.

One employee, in particular, is a member of the political cover organization for the Armenian Secret Army. This mother-organization's conduits in the United States are long-standing joint-assets of the FBI and KGB. Another instance, in Paris, intersecting both Computron and this particular employee, is a private front-organization of long-standing for the KGB.

Although Andy has already been delivered conclusive evidence of the existence of this problem as a problem, no significant action has been taken to deal with this on his side up to this time. This and related problems have been stalled for approximately a month and a half.

This KGB contamination is only a dirty part of a picture that is immensely soiled all over. Among all Andy's active contacts outside software matters, he is being played like a yo-yo by financial and other interests which are either witting, Dope, Inc., adversaries of ours, or equally evil allies of Dope, Inc. in respect to terrorism and other filth.

The reason for this is largely explained by the old saw, to the effect that the best target for a swindle is a confidence-man. In business matters, Andy is, on record, a completely immoral chiseller and worse. In such matters, his mind is never able to acknowledge the existence of reality except from the depths of a manic-depressive's depressive cycle. He operates on the basis of fantasies, fantasies directed to bamboozling persons with

whatever mixture of half-truths and outright lies will, according to the fantasy, talk the victim into doing what Andy desires. Reality for Andy is the reality of being able to tell wild stories which can swindle dupes who believe such stories into doing as Andy wishes.

Over the recent two years, that mental problem of Andy's has manifestly become progressively worse.

There are three key features of the overall pattern by which Andy has plunged himself into his present embarrassments. 1. Relying on looting of NCLC assets as a major source of capital for such expenditures, since October 1978, Andy has been dipping into the resources of NCLC to fund his investment in developing and promoting a word-processor. Rather than facing reality respecting the needed capitalization of such a venture, Andy, with Kostas' complicity has become addicted to dipping into the resources of the ICLC to cope with each emergency caused by his gross mismanagement of Computron. His moral defense of such practices is that what he has extracted from the ICLC, chiefly with Kostas' complicity, falls into the category of "lawful prey." His last defense against the charge of using deception to loot the ICLC is caveat emptor. 2. He had developed a fantasy concerning himself, that he is a "world-class business operative," in the footsteps of Onassis or Niarchos. He is, in such matters, really a poor little sardine pretending to be a shark. No amount of evidence of his incompetence in management, or of his dubious nature of the devices by which he paints himself a brilliant operator, dets the delusion that he is the equivalent of a "world-class yacht." 3. In keeping with his obsessive fantasy-life, he has been peddling a proposition which every honest investor rejects immediately, but which Dope, Inc.-linked adverseries of the organization continue to go through the motions of encouraging him to pursue with them.

The crux of the deal is this. According to a proposal outlined by Andy and presented to a member of the notorious Triad group over the signature of "Special Project Director Ray Kasberian," Andy has been soliciting \$3 millions to purchase 10% interest in project, for which the probable value would be at least 75% of the project, out of which Computron software would be paid about \$1 millions and would also have a 15-25% interest in the shares of the endeavor. Naturally, every honest prospective investor has turned him down promptly. The Dope, Inc.-linked crowd teases Andy along, playing him like a yo-yo. Numerous trips costing tens of thousands each for Andy and other Computron representatives, have been thrown down the sink-hole in this lunatic pursuit of an obsession. In net, the NCLC paid for this out of resources looted from the ICLC with Kostas' complicity.

There are other aspects of this overall matter which the NEC has chosen not to report, chiefly for the sake of Andy and other more innocent owners and employees among Andy's and Kostas' dupes in this matter. It is fair to say, that no investor with business experience would make any investment of any kind in Computron as long as Andy remained President of the firm or a majority stockholder. Andy's track-record, as shown by any reasonable audit of transactions, would lead any experienced investor to insist that Andy's executive control over the company and financial holdings be generously subordinated as a precondition for assistance.

Apart from software, Computron has not a single honest prospect of business or investment, and he is operating amid the shards of his aggravated mismanagement in an environment controlled by Dope, Inc., the FBI, Roy M. Cohn, and the Soviet KGB. On the basis of lack of manifest morality in business transactions, his refusal to make peace even with the friends he has looted by deception when that is offered, the probable course of events is that Andy would go down in the shattered pieces of one

last grand scam-effort rather than come to his senses to adopt a sane course of action. Unfortunately, this occurs in an environment in which all sorts of adversaries of ours, including the KGB, would be easily capable of pulling poor Andy's string. At this point, Kostas would encourage that—since the ICLC is no longer willing to be scammed, and the FBI would go into whatever passes as a substitute for fits of laughing with joy where the KGB to be approached in that way.

In this circumstances, the NEC must act not only on the basis of the ugly, immoral picture documented before it, it must also act on the basis of the obvious security-contingencies embedded in the situation.

4. Kostas As A Security Risk

Kostas' mental state is visibly degenerating rapidly, reached the level of death-threats against several named NEC members.

This is in keeping with the oedipal rage he has acted on in the past in brutal beatings of his son. Since the manic-depressive cycle is based on oedipal rage, and since Kostas is currently in a downward spiral of paranoid-schizophrenic degeneration of his personality, the oedipal rage will increase in intensity, and in shaping his judgment. The KGB is an oedipal cathexis for Kostas. A well-defined security risk exists presently on that account.

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January 24, 1981
The National Executive Committee
National Caucus of Labor Committees

It is with great sadness that I am submitting this resignation from the International Caucus of Labor Committees. I have delayed this action until now in the hope that, somehow, the NEC would find the courage to deal with the LaRouche problem. It is clear to me now that this will most probably never happen and that the organization is currently morally bankrupt.

What morality can remain in an organization which permits one man to scapegoat his closet collaborator for carrying out those policies which he himself initiated? What possible excuse can be made for allowing Costas Kalimtgis to be crucified by a howling mob of looted members, in order that a catharsis could be safely directed away from the man whose policies had caused the problems in the first place.

No one can any longer remain in the ICLC who is not a coward, a sycophant, a liar, a fool, or some combination thereof. Mr. LaRouche has insisted that the membership accept as true what they know cannot possibly be true. They must deny the existence of an article in the August 22, 1978 issue of New Solidarity as an oath of personal loyalty to Mr. LaRouche. They must accept as plausible that Mr. LaRouche can know as his closest collaborator for a decade a man who becomes a moral imbecile over a period of more than two years, and that this can totally escape his notice, while at the same time proclaiming Mr. LaRouche to be possessed of the greatest psychological acumen of any person alive. If no other evidence was presented, the timing of this Jacobin catharsis alone—following Election Day and preceding Inauguration Day—would cause any person with a mind to wonder at the convenience of the period chosen to effect this operation.

For anyone to replicate the drivel arising from Mr. LaRouche's recent series of "memos," either because he forces himself to believe it or because he feels that circumstances force him to mouth it for expediency sake, is to degrade him or herself to such a degree as to render him or her unfit to be called human.

I am ready at any time to rejoin this, or any other, organization which can deal with this problem. I have but scant hope, however, that this organization can do so.

Sincerely,
Eric Nelson
(signed)

33740364033

January 26, 1981

To: The National Executive Committee, and NCLC membership
From: Anne-Marie Vidal Sawicky

(1/26/81)

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Open Letter To Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

I joined the National Caucus of Labor Committees in January 1973. I was originally motivated to join because of an intense intellectual atmosphere which was concretized in programmatic organizing to build a class-wide movement. I have always considered myself a loyal cadre and a good organizer. Like any other NCLC member, I have endured physical and financial difficulties during my membership. These I neither regret or bemoan; I never fooled myself that being a Labor Committee member would be easy.

I did, however, expect that as an LC member that reason and morality would be the guidelines in any internal or external political discussion. The recent series of memos written by Lyndon LaRouche are a violation of reason. LaRouche has subjected Costas Kalimtgis to a trial by memo, having pronounced Costas guilty without bothering to produce evidence. LaRouche's tactics would make Mao's Cultural Revolutionaries blush. But more seriously, LaRouche has cynically destroyed that very moral and intellectual atmosphere he sought to create. At the present, an LC member in good standing must swallow whole LaRouche's claims that Costas is a paranoid schizophrenic, Andy T. is a thief, and Alice R. has no independent mind.

It is hardly original for a leader of an organization to deal with inquires or skepticism by sounding the alarm of "intelligence agency's dirty tricks" to inspire the membership to complete obedience. This has been the case in totalitarian organizations before; it is the case in the Labor Committees now.

There is a hideous immorality in LaRouche's manipulation of the NCLC membership. There is an cowardly lack of morality in the NEC's response. If I were to accept LaRouche's lying assertions of Costas' insanity or Andy's thievery, I would have to admit that the NEC stood by and watched themselves be robbed. This would hardly be indicative of world historic leadership. If Andy and Gus are being slandered—which I emphatically believe—the NEC is cowardly in not informing the membership of the truth.

Because the NCLC no longer exists as a humanist organization capable of building a political movement, I resign. This has been a difficult decision but the only appropriate one under the circumstances. I urge all members to take the same action.

Anne-Marie Vidal Sawicky
(signed)

Dear Lyndon:

Last week I received an abusive phone call from Jeff Steinberg who in the course of the discussion harrangued me about Bob Cohen's "pimping" (for me!) and my "factionalizing." My wife has also been repeatedly confronted with such abuse. I wish to reassure you and others that I would never degrade myself by allowing myself to become the instrument of enemy efforts to demoralize or destroy the membership of the organization which I spent so many years in building.

I shall always retain for you the same respect I had in 1968 when in the course of a single lecture you communicated the connection between creative mentation and the lawfulness of expanded reproduction in a way that resolved for me the most crucial problems that I had been grappling with for several years. Furthermore, your independent discovery, which allowed you to develop economics as a science and the further elaboration of that discovery through a political process which you initiated is a matter of history. These accomplishments are not subject to opinion or to rejection on my part due to ephemeral disagreements on other matters. If, therefore, others, be they misguided individuals or agents, choose to "rally around" my person, I hope that you will spare me the humiliation of ascribing to me the responsibility for such an occurrence.

I must nevertheless inform you that I have been under continuous pressure to respond to your memos by very responsible members who interpreted my silence as a sure sign of guilt. They could not understand, nor did I dare to explain to them that I had realized from early on that any attempt on my part to defend myself would be met by the most virulent outpouring of McCarthyite-like indictments. I concluded that once such a process was unleashed, the ICLC would become prey to a variety of operations despite our intentions.

My worst fears of what could happen should I have defended myself were nothing compared to the harm you did without the benefit of any response or provocation from my quarter. I shudder to think what may have ensued if I had allowed myself to be swayed by those members who demanded that I either defend myself or in silence be found guilty.

Lately I have been repeatedly amazed at your miraculous ability to weave rumors, lies, facts, half-truths and international developments to suit your purpose of the day.

It is the same disregard for truthful facts that characterizes every piece of filth that you have circulated about me. You accuse me of attempting to strip your security during the Democratic convention even though you knew full well that I was incapacitated at the time, with absolutely no power to determine policy even if I had chosen to. Again you lie when you charge that I chased business ventures and used the organization to that end when you possess all necessary knowledge of how I repeatedly tried to sell off future business assets, and business ventures to meet our immediate political and security needs.

I find it too tedious and demeaning to defend myself against every new lie which you and your minions concoct on a daily basis. I have lived my entire life according to a dedication to humanity which my parents instilled me with. I have been active politically towards that end since I was 12 years old. I have never benefitted nor have I sought benefits according to the standards of banalized society. Under no circumstances would I, or could I be influenced into making political decisions based upon "family, sex or money" consideration. I would prefer suicide

before resorting to such degradation, and indeed my record in the organization is a testament to the fact no matter how much slander you circulate in order to obliterate that truth.

Your actions over the past two months have proven to me that even though you are of great accomplishment in the realm of science and philosophy you are deficient in statesmanship. You lack an indispensable quality Plato calls 'sophrosene,' a term usually mistranslated as 'temperance.' You have made yourself a prisoner of a cult of infallibility around your person, and you have manufactured a chain of security rationalizations to prevent discussions on any matter, even on the most inconsequential detail, whenever such a detail threatens to pierce the cult of your infallibility.

On any such occasion you resort to alternatively bludgeoning (and stroking) the individuals involved until they submit, often by using the most despicable modes of psychological manipulation. Despite your commitment to truth in other matters, you find it appropriate on those occasions to rewrite history and to lie lest you be proven wrong. That is why you did not have the capacity to retract the lies you uttered when you returned from Germany. Though I gave you no occasion to find fault with my conduct—since I remained silent and isolated—you became even more obsessed and wrote memo after memo and thus became prisoner to your own lies. Each new memo with its fresh findings was written—not to me, but in response to some member who had been foolish enough to express some doubt; doubt which was then reported to security and which you felt compelled to respond to by inventing more extravagant slanders and crimes. First, you called me a liar, a thief, classified me as clinically insane and because there was still doubt in the membership it was only natural that the next step was to connect me to some form of agency. You have thus created a situation which has left no alternative for me but either accept your infallible falsifications—accept that I am insane, immoral and have been so since the fall of 1978—or to resign from the organization.

I have chose to resign, because it is my responsibility to do so. I can not allow you to create a precedent whereby anyone can be subjected to charges of insanity, and backroom frameups because they choose to disagree with you in an honorable and proper way. Furthermore, I will not fall into the trap of defending myself against charges which could put members and even yourself in legal jeopardy. Unlike you Lyn, I do not say to myself that "even if I were put before 10 grand juries I would tell them that I knew nothing..." You have rejected every appropriate forum within which I could have presented every sensitive fact. You also knew that I was not about to make a public presentation of material that could irrefutably clear me of all your malicious charges, but would ultimately be used to bring harm to many members and to the organization.

If I had chosen to follow your method and to irresponsibly react out of honor, pique or self-righteousness that is what I would have done. However, over the years I have acquired, no doubt inadequately, approximations of that quality 'sophrosene' which you totally lack. I have also learned to couple that quality with a deep respect for people who despite their problems, have made sacrifices to the organization—(unlike you Lyn, who out of personal vendetta can within 24 hours degrade such people and liable them thieves, traitors, and agents.)

In that sense, despite your greatness you could not have founded the American Republic, nor could you have risen to the heights of Lincoln's statesmanship. I am afraid that you will never develop those qualities because of your psychological need to surround yourself with people who must at all time feel compelled to pay homage to your infallibility, and to even amplify your errors in these matters despite their better knowledge.

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I am neither, depressed or existentially enraged as I follow each day's outburst of slanders that paint me as the new Satan for the benefit of the gullible. Nothing that you write Lyn can hurt me or surprise me any longer; for once the corruption of malice and lies spreads, it creates an environment from which no good can come. I am only deeply distressed at the effect this has on the membership whose power of judgment is the most important asset of the human race. We have seen repeatedly in this century the pernicious effect that big lies have had on the powers of reason of the citizenry, on whose powers ultimately the development of civil society depends.

Once the members believe that our financial difficulties during and immediately after the campaign resulted from thievery; or that the poor NEC was destroyed by me beginning in 1978; that there was no campaign because evil Kostas was stealing money.....then the membership despite its greatness will have committed moral suicide.

I wish you the best and hope for the successful implementation of the principles and policies of the ICLC.

Good-bye
Kostas
(signed)

Report on Status of National Organization

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
January 29, 1981

Since it is physically (i.e., financially) impossible to convene a delegated national convention at this time, some brief summary report of the current state of affairs is in order.

On receiving conclusive evidence of Kostas' deranged state of mind, I returned to the United States from urgent work in Europe, announcing that I was assuming direct responsibility for administrative affairs. My first actions were to assemble the National Committee, and on the basis of that action to reassemble the National Executive Committee as a functioning deliberative body in respect to administrative, as well as political affairs.

Apart from the fact that we have suffered very serious financial damages as a result of worsening mismanagement of administrative affairs over many months, and apart from a relatively tiny proportion of members who still refuse to accept the implications of very clear and ultimately simple facts, the direction of the national organization is presently in better condition than ever before, an improved quality significantly evoked by the sensed need to respond to what was potentially a very serious, extensive damage to the organization.

Although it has been necessary to deal with the concrete destruction wrought by Kostas K., the necessary focus upon that concrete problem and its immediate correlatives must not obscure the fact that these developments were caused by a still-continuing operation coordinated through the Fabian Bureau of Investigation—which has been deployed against the organization, according to FOIA records, since 1968. The role of the ADL which began its operations against us openly in 1974, is and has been essentially a reflection of its current official status, as an "agent in place" of the FBI. The overall background to this matter is adequately summarized in the public attack on the Chicago Sun-Times.

To understand the FBI's part in this one must peek at highlights of the dossier on the FBI being assembled by the security staff.

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Although the FBI has adopted criminal-justice functions, even the substance of such "gang-busters" activities has been chiefly a matter of making credible a certain needed camouflage, the manufacture of a certain public-relations image, whose function was to conceal what the Bonaparte BOI set out to be from the beginning, a "right-wing," social-democratic "Gestapo" in the United States.

This continuing, underlying character of the (text illegible) by the "Federal Witness Invention Program," and the deployment of that FBI-directed branch of organized crime in the abortive effort to smear Secretary of Labor-designate Donovan, with naked complicity of Senators Kennedy and Eagleton and a leading foul role by FBI-trained Walter Sheridan. Presently, the FBI is working in collaboration with the Ramparts-Mother Jones Collective gang, including the familiar Bo Burlingham and Andrew Kopkind, in spearheading the William Safire-initiated "mafia" reagangate effort through the corrupt news media.

Robert Cohen, enraged by his wife's inability to endure his semi-psychotic fits of brutality any longer, repeatedly admitted his collaboration with "Gay" Edgar Hoover crony Roy M. Cohn in conjunction with the New York Times and Our Town, admitting that he helped to develop many of the specific lies used by those corrupt publications. Recently, Kostas has been in collaboration with Robert Cohen, as well as with Cohen associate, former LC drop-out and "sleeper," Don Roth. This merely exemplifies that what Kostas has done against the organization he has betrayed was done in an environment controlled by the FBI and the FBI's wicked accomplices.

Unlike Don Roth, this betrayal of the organization increasingly over many months, created an increasingly irresolvable conflict in loyalties within Kostas, who went insane under such increasing stress.

The point is this. Although it is necessary to deal appropriately in practice with the damage done by Kostas' betrayal of the organization, this must not cause us to lose sight of the fact that that betrayal has been merely a predicated, relatively ephemeral feature of the continuing problem represented by the virtually treasonous FBI.

In fact, the FBI is the enemy of the United States and its Constitution.

It was the FBI, together with the ONI, which collaborated with assets of the Socialist International to destroy the effectiveness of "Gay" Edgar Hoover's long-standing and dangerous competitor, the Central Intelligence Agency. The business is more complicated, as the report on the Chicago Sun-Times illustrates, but the direct and witting complicity of the FBI, ONI, IPS, and the Kennedy crowd, as well as Kissinger and Haig, is specific and undiluted, despite the larger context of those activities.

It was this same crowd which engineered "Watergate" from beginning to end.

It is the exact same crowd, including the enemies of the United States within the FBI, which is currently engineering the attempted "mafia links" Reagangate operation.

Together with FBI we include the heritage of attorneys-general Ramsey Clark and Nicholas deBoer Katzenbach and Benjamin Civiletti, as well as Ed Levy, Patrick Murphy, et al. This is the combination, collaborating with the forces of Willy Brandt's Socialist International, which formed the crucial betrayal of the United States in connection with the Khomeini coup and the seizure of U.S. hostages.

It is the same elements of the FBI and corrupt collaborating elements of the Department of Justice which destroyed the drug-enforcement and related capabilities of the Federal government—as well as every other aspect of Federal law-enforcement which has been co-opted by the FBI.

It is the FBI which led in the effort to cover up the Permindex connections to the assassination of President JFK, the same FBI and ONI whose "SIS" operations of the past were coordinated by the same Major Louis M. Bloomfield who headed the Permindex organization in cooperation with Hitler protege Ferenc Nagy.

We know the relevant elements of the FBI to be as treasonous as Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr, accomplices of the same master as Arnold and Burr in their time. We know the FBI to be the principal official predicate of the betrayal of our nation as well as the official conduit for every dirty operation run against us with complicity of official institutions since 1968.

Although the Reagan administration has numerous Trojan horses within, including the Heritage Foundation asset of the Socialist International, Kissinger such as Haig and Allen, and the Kemp-Wanniski "delphic" crowd self-implicated in the effort to launch "Reagangate," it is the role of the traitorous elements of the FBI and Justice Department which is the key pivot in all the evil operations afoot.

It is urgent that the sensuous immediacy of the internal sabotage effected by Kostas not distract our attention and energies from deploying to clean up the enemies of the U.S.A. hiding behind the status of the FBI.

The NEC is more or less fully aware of this nature of our larger problems and is focussing its efforts accordingly. The shaping of policy-decisions and related practices in respect to what might appear otherwise as isolated matters is governed by that perception.

Granted, various corrupt, immoral private agents such as the ADL are most visible in wickedness deployed against us. The official mother of that wickedness is not those private agencies; those private agencies, like FBI official "agent-in-place," the ADL and its "Irwin Sewage," are essentially fronting for the FBI, for the degenerate heirs of "Gay" Edgar Hoover.

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direct and indirect cause of the internally-caused financial and budgetary problems of the present period. If there is any complaint to be made over the necessary implementation of budgetary and financial priorities, blame the sustained poor margin for field performance. For the poor field performance-margin, there is only one significant cause: the failure to come fully to grips with Kostas' "divide and conquer, KGB methods" for preventing any interference in his looting and wrecking of the organization.

We repeat; the absolute and unarguable priorities are: the maintenance of the production (intelligence, editorial, composition, printing, binding) and distribution of publications, with subscriptions the highest relative priority of distribution. Everything else, except security and other essential matters of the political structure of the political organization as a political organization, has automatically and non-arguably a lower relative budgetary and financial priority.

Therefore, each region and local must immediately increase gross income by 10 percent, beginning today, or the consequences of the continued shortfall in performance must inevitably begin to be felt in the regions generally. Get out there and fight politically against attempted containment; take no nonsense we should not tolerate from any source. Counter-punch; be security-alert for rumor-mongering and other "moral factors" attacks on the membership. Memorialize Gerry Rose to produce good FBI jokes, plus a few good Kostas jokes. Emphasize, please, that we mean good jokes.

Enough said. Get at it.

To the NCLC Membership:

February 3, 1981

A Method In The Madness?

We are issuing this statement because we feel that the NCLC membership has become overly fixated on the long overdue internal crisis in the organization and has all but ignored the fundamental shift in the external political practice and policies of the organization in recent months. The reader should be forewarned that what follows is solely our own viewpoint and should not be attributed to Gus, Andy, or any of the individuals who have resigned from their positions or from the organization in protest. We do not agree with these individuals on some points and they should issue their own statements, when and if they deem it proper to do so.

In our view, the crux of the problem has been LaRouche's propitiation of the extreme rightwing of the Reagan machine, the Jesse Helms-Joe Coors-Liberty Lobby side of Reagan. The problem was especially manifest in the closing weeks of the New Hampshire campaign but it became even more acute when LaRouche decided to swing the organization behind Reagan's campaign two weeks before Election Day. The membership was then regaled with fantasy-laden tales of LaRouche's and the NEC's "successful" trip to Washington. The Reagan administration was said to have succumbed to the obvious superiority of the NCLC's ideas and programs, despite the fact that we had failed to mobilize a mass constituency capable of pressuring the administration to deliver on any promise.

The reality was quite different. What actually happened was that LaRouche's "KGB agents under every bed" campaign contributed to a McCarthyite hysteria among Reagan layers in Washington. Since the inauguration, the *New Solidarity* headlines of December and January have found their way into the mouths of Reagan, Alexander Haig, and Henry Kissinger.

Each has charged in recent public appearances that the Soviet Union is masterminding every aspect of international terrorism and that "linkage" must be established on this issue to the SALT negotiations.

Reagan described the Soviet Union as bent on "world revolution and a one-world Communist state The only morality they recognize is what will further their cause, meaning they reserve to themselves the right to commit any crime, to lie, to cheat in order to attain" their goal. Brezhnev responded through TASS that the President "spoke in an unseemly manner Such words can only mean that the people in Washington apparently cannot understand the meaning of the changes taking place in the world (which) are not dependent either on the United States or the Soviet Union." In other words, there are a lot of indigenous socialist and nationalist movements in the world over which the Soviets do not have much control (which is probably a fortunate thing in our estimation, too).

To be blunt, the Reagan administration is plunging the nation into a new Cold War. If not opposed, this will be followed within months by a massive military buildup and a reorganization of the U.S. economy along "sunrise-sunset" industry lines for this purpose. To give just one indication, Caspar Weinberger has just announced that the administration plans to build the neutron bomb and deploy it in Western Europe, and will look into stationing U.S. troops in Israel.

Granted, the Soviet Union's foreign policy during the last two years has been despicable, particularly in regards to its pragmatic adaptation to the Khomeiniac fascists in Iran. The NCLC was right when it belatedly condemned the Soviets for this. But does that mean that the NCLC must fuel "anti-red" hysteria in the U.S., which merely reinforces the Suslov hardliners and compels the Soviets to further their own military buildup? The pro-detente faction in Western Europe no longer has any room in which to maneuver. Reagan's tirades mean that Helmut Schmidt's days are probably numbered. The world strategic situation has taken a dramatic shift for the worse and the NCLC's role in this affair has been substantial.

We expect that the membership will be told that a military buildup is really all right because it will have technological spin-offs that will aid the economy. This is nonsense as the actual historical experience of the U.S. and Soviet Union has shown. A military buildup necessarily favors only a few, selected industries while scrapping all others, since it gobbles up most available capital goods and other resources. Rosa Luxemburg's devastating critique of military statism has been proven correct against all other so-called economists.

A military buildup will also require extremely harsh austerity measures and the destruction of the living standards of the American population. For this reason, the Reagan administration is planning Federal budget cuts, which in the words of Reagan advisor John Rutledge "will role like a panzer division across the desert." Certain Social Security programs, unemployment benefits, food stamp programs, student scholarships, and farm price supports are slated for the chopping block.

The NCLC's response to Reagan's austerity drive has been a politically impotent campaign "against high interest rates." The Reagan administration's response to this has been: "Sure, we want to lower interest rates. We will do so, as soon as we finish wringing the fat out of the economy. By the way, our only problem with Paul Volcker is that he's been too soft in applying his monetarist philosophy."

Certain individuals on the NCLC intelligence staff proposed that the organization extend its "anti-tight money" campaign to a fight to rebuild Chrysler and the auto industry, perhaps

through a program of reconversion to production of farm machinery or mass transit equipment. Such a campaign might have mobilized UAW and other trade union layers and put some muscle behind the NCLC's anti-austerity rhetoric. This proposal was ignored by LaRouche and the NEC, because it would have proved too *offensive* to the Reagan forces they were catering to, both to those rightwingers who oppose any government intervention into the economy as a matter of principle and those "dirigists" who believe Chrysler should be building tanks.

It is still possible to reverse the Reagan administration's drift into Cold War and a vicious military buildup-austerity policy. But it can only be done by mobilizing the traditional Democratic labor and minority constituencies. We believe that under the present, degenerated leadership, the organization is constitutionally incapable of playing such a positive role, and that in fact LaRouche is opposed to doing this.

The crucial question is: Why has the NCLC membership tolerated this for so long? A clue can be found in LaRouche's Feb. 1 internal memorandum on "budgetary and financial policy." The reader need only substitute "Lyndon L." for "Kostas K." throughout this memo to get a proper appreciation of what has been going on. LaRouche has merely employed the old bureaucratic trick of making someone else take the rap for his own political crimes.

LaRouche's use of "jokes" has been an important tool for psychological manipulation of the membership. For years, NCLC members have been subjected to sick "Jewish" and other "ethnic jokes." This has been used to create a "Betelheim syndrome" among particularly the Jewish and "red diaper baby" members, who were bludgeoned into rejecting every aspect of their parents; and their own political past, no matter how valid. This led to a moral anaesthetization of the members, a splitting of their intellectual and emotional lives, so that they were capable of taking political actions which violated their most basic sense of morality. (For example, one "joke" that circulated went: "How many Jews can you fit into a Volkswagen?" "One hundred. Four on the seats and ninety-six in the ashtray.")

As a result, members were able to tolerate LaRouche's statement in an August 1978 *New Solidarity* article that "only" one and a half million Jews died in the Nazi holocaust. This statement was extremely damaging to the political credibility of the organization, particularly in the Jewish community, where some layers might otherwise have identified with the NCLC's Middle East development program as well as with certain of its domestic proposals. LaRouche's statement set the organization up for the vicious attack by *Our Town* and the *New York Times*. If enough members had confronted LaRouche on this question and insisted on his retracting the statement, the damage could have been contained. In fact, some members did call for a retraction but they did not bring the matter before the general membership and were quickly isolated through LaRouche's psychological smear campaigns. We can only conclude that LaRouche's reaffirmation of the one-and-a-half millions statement is designed to keep the membership in a controlled paranoid environment.

Finally, we must state that there are many fine individuals, our former friends, who feel they must remain within the organization and who suffer under the illusion that they will be changing it for the better. We believe that under the present leadership, this is impossible. Indeed, we fear that these individuals will be compelled to use their considerable talents in the commission of political crimes which they would not even have dreamed of committing even two months ago.

To those who remain, to those who accept the radical bifurcation of their intellectual and emotional being, to those who are

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willing to wait for all eternity to see "The Evidence" that Gus is "clinically insane and a KGB agent," that Andy is "an embezzler," that Don is a "sleeper," and that Alice is "brain-washed," the warning of the great humanist poet John Keats should be sufficient:

"Beauty is truth, truth beauty,"—that is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know.

We further demand that, if LaRouche is serious about the charges that he has made about us, he publish these in *New Solidarity* and we will promptly resolve this in the courts.

Sincerely,

Alice Roth
Don Roth
(signed)

ICLC Internal Memorandum

Immediate Policy Against Enemy Moles

New York, Feb. 10—For reasons of very important developments today, which will not be reported at this particular time, it is the obligation of the National Executive Committee to meet its fiduciary responsibilities to the membership by stipulating a set of ground-rules which will equip the membership with efficient instruments to dealing appropriately with a network of "moles" developed in the organization under the KGB methods which Kostas employed in a concerted way over a period of approximately two years to the conscious purpose of attempting to wreck the ICLC from within.

First, since every member has been given and has absorbed overwhelming evidence of the hideous character of Kostas' offenses (if not all his offenses), any expression to the effect of alleging that "Kostas has been unjustly victimized by the NEC" will be treated summarily as a lie by the person who makes it on that spot and at that instant.

There will be no extended debates over that matter. The only discussion permitted under those circumstances at that moment is the report by the person repeating the lie of the identity of the person who transmitted such false information, and on what occasion and under what circumstances. If the person perpetrating the lie refuses to discuss such matters in a frank manner, then the immediate official body shall conduct immediate "trial proceedings," offering the person a second chance to make disclosure of the influences causing him or her to perpetrate such a lie. If the person in question refuses to make disclosure, that person shall be immediately suspended from membership, and the case shall be immediately referred to both the NEC and to security headquarters in New York City.

These are stringent procedures but under the known circumstances of the present period, such stringent procedures are necessary at this particular phase of developments.

Furthermore, we shall require that any business or equivalent entity whose employee or other active associate circulates such lying representations on those premises or in any other manner which might be reasonably construed as the activities of that entity shall be summarily disciplined by the management of that entity, or otherwise shall risk immediate appropriate action by the ICLC according to the cause for offense given.

This "nagging" disease of putative "syndicalists" of Kostas K. will be stamped out as of this date. True, persons have a right to honest differences of opinion; they do not have the right to knowingly spread malicious and damaging falsehoods. Since the conditions have been more than fully established that any person of the indicated categories repeating the indicated falsehoods is knowingly lying maliciously, there is not the slightest color of injustice in the simple, clean source of hygienic action prescribed.

Additional Facts To Be Made Known

As Uwe H. restated his own information on this matter during a recent NEC meeting, Kostas K. had been engaged in constructing a network within the organization, as an integral part of his wrecking-operation.

There are two general phases to this problem. One phase covers the period from Kostas' return from Germany, up to the beginning of his overt treachery. The second phase, of more immediate practical concern, dates from no longer than the summer of 1978, and it is strongly indicated that it dates from as early as October or November 1977.

Throughout the earlier period, Kostas had to be caught up short for his lapse into the KGB organizational methods (in which he had been trained earlier). The hideous ego-stripping orgy conducted at the 1973 local meeting at New York University was only the discovered expression of the evil practices of "psychological conditioning" in which Kostas and others had been engaged during the "Mop Up" security period. The OTS school was another case of Kostas' resort to KGB methods of attempted "Korean brainwashing." The Chairman and NEC on these and other occasions sharply corrected such abuses and Kostas whenever this sort of evil practice was discovered.

Admittedly, serious injury was done to the organization by Kostas's use of such methods, and his efforts to induce similar practices by others. This is one of the reasons the EEC has always tended to function better as a deliberative body than the NEC. The poisonous effects of Kostas' KGB organizational methods, too often echoed by others, promoted precisely the sort of heteronomic ferment *such methods are designed to effect* when used by the KGB proper.

It well known that for reasons not yet precisely determined, but probably bearing on the early 1974 Lower Saxony campaign and the confrontation with the Club of Rome at Bucharest later that year, that the Venetians and their underlings have a special hatred against Helga. The case of Venetian terrorist-linked Tony Rissotti is an early example of this. It usually makes no sense in the immediate cases this is encountered, except from the standpoint of *the barking of the master's dog*.

It is consistent with that that every phase of Kostas' known willful efforts to wreck the organization since the summer of 1978 coincided and often even pivoted upon a campaign of filthy rumors, and otherwise immoral degenerate's attacks against Helga. For example, those persons deemed insufficiently "cold" to Helga on the security staff were systematically victimized on orders from Kostas. This degenerate wretch's venom against Helga was merely the leading-edge of a corresponding malicious falsehood-spreading against the European organization generally.

What came out into the open when Kostas was confronted by the Chairman in the midst of Kostas' efforts to wreck the European organization completely, early last October, had been conducted through duplicity over a period of more than a year preceding. This has now come out into the open through a

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security meeting at which members of the staff compared experiences face to face. Kostas had given cause for summary expulsion by the time the 1980 election-campaign began. His removal from the NEC would have been moved immediately by the Chairman back during the Spring of 1974 if the whole truth about the OTS operations had been fully disclosed by members of the security staff ordered to conduct a KGB-style brainwashing operation against the NEC and others at OTS.

Over the course of the period of his conscious treachery, Kostas concentrated on attempting to destroy certain persons, or at least to isolate and discredit them with aid of lies, while at the same time constructing a network, *predominantly of women*, in the legal, financial, and entities' staffs in New York City. This was supplemented by a special operation of manipulative lying and related measures against the Detroit region.

This attempt to build a "KGB-network apparatus" of women is an aspect of the process reflecting an infantile-oedipal side of this personality, the same flaw which triggered paranoid-schizophrenic mental degeneration under the increasing stress which Kostas' treachery inflicted upon him. It has been subsequently determined that Kostas' degree of apparent illness last early summer was highly exaggerated. The most alarming symptom was not found to have any supporting basis in illness, and was reported to have been voluntary—e.g., psycho-somatic. Moreover, his degree of activity from his convalescence, including rage-filled orders to endanger the Chairman's life and his curbing the newspaper mailings (and then blaming this on Uwe H. afterwards), typify the evil scheming with which he was actually occupied, and at a considerable level of activity considering the reports put out concerning his reduced condition.

Some persons in the networks Kostas was building in legal, security, finance, entities' management, and in a scattered way around the field, became witting "moles" in more or less witting service of the same agencies controlling the NAG group around Eric Lerner controlled by the D.K. Ludwig interests, the *New York Times*, and Roy Cohen's clients. Others, unable to face the wall of psychological pain separating them from recognizing the form of "Korean-style" brainwashing to which they had been subjected, became foolish accomplices of the NAG operation, chiefly because they could not muster the moral strength to face the simple truth which confronted them.

Although the foregoing is merely a small fraction of the whole picture, it should prove helpful to members—especially those manipulated by Kostas' lies and related KGB organizational methods—in becoming self-conscious of the evil experience through which we have recently lived, and becoming self-conscious, getting on top of the problem, they will more readily free themselves from the psychological wounds inflicted by this evil combination of wrecking and KGB-network building.

The ultimate points of control of this problem the members already know. It is Tavistock, et al., including the circles of Noam Chomsky and Major Louis M. Bloomfield, who happen to be interlocked in this and other matters. It is the same crowd which ran the "Bavarian" operation during 1969-1970. It is the same crowd which deployed Michael Vale and which created the NAG group around Robert Dillon, Arthur Castle, Alice Weitzman, Lauren Goldner, and the operations involving the famous rental informer, Jose Torres of the well-known Puerto Rican terrorist Torreses. It is the nest of Fabian horrors based in the University of Chicago.

Paul Teitelbaum
February 1, 1981

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Throughout the recent "discussion," making reference to those few courageous and dignified statements made by individuals unable to swallow the excrement dished out for them and greedily devoured by the overwhelming majority of the rest of the organization, the letter of resignation submitted by Eric Nelson deserves particular attention. The reason for this is that Eric correctly locates the most significant problem in a way which has not otherwise been explicitly stated.

Specifically, Eric does *not* address himself to LaRouche. The question he asks is whether the NEC, and, by extension, the membership at large, you, would "find the courage to deal with the LaRouche problem." That's the right question.

Let's state some facts. Most of us joined the organization for good reasons. Long before we enshrined the word "reason" as a jargon term with a capital "R", we understood the purpose of the organization as being the means to allow for the existence of a human race which would deliberately and deliberately determine its own destiny based on the scientific understanding of its own self interest. And that this conception included the highest notions of art, integrity, and intellectual achievement of which men and women are capable. And most of us put our money where our mouth is. For the last six years, eight years, ten years, and so on.

During the course of putting our money where our mouth is, some of us learned that the test of adulthood, the test of personal strength, is the ability to deal with the painful truth, the ability to find that part of you which forces you to do what you should do, as opposed to what you want to do. We've frequently heard, and spoken, the word "ruthlessness." Right now, Lyn is not playing with a full deck. It's really very obvious. Can you face it?

Back when this thing started, how many of you heard David Goldman accuse Gus of being an embezzler during a National Office briefing? Two weeks or so later, how many of you heard Lyn say that, not only was it untrue that Gus was an embezzler, but furthermore, Goldman *could not have said it*, and anyone who claimed that the statement had been made was a liar! When Mary said that she was there when Goldman made that particular statement and had confidence in the ability of her ears to hear and her mind to remember, Lyn switched gears, changed the subject, and told us that money diverted into Computron was not really the issue, that Gus had single-handedly destroyed the entire national organization, that Andy could own five percent of a computer selling for \$14,000 and make \$7,000 per unit, that Lyn invented the software business in general and on-line validation in particular, and much more. How many times did the same thing happen during the course of this one meeting? Do you think that Goldman developed the "embezzler" formulation himself? Where the hell do you think he got it?

Then there's the famous one and one half million Jews. Read the goddamned article. New Solidarity, August 22, 1978; I'll be glad to furnish copies. There's nothing in there about Schacht or Speer or the useless eaters policy versus another policy. It simply, baldly, states that the Nazis only killed one and a half million Jews. Furthermore, you, as a loyal member, are *ordered* to consider me, and treat me, as a conscious agent of Roy Cohn merely for pointing this out. Doesn't that bother you? It's not such a big deal for a person to retract an irresponsible statement. Consider the enormity of Lyn being unable to do even to do even this.

This past week saw the issuance of Andy's and Lyn's joint statement. Lyn tells us that we are not to apply any type of perjorative interpretation into his statements. Isn't that a little too much? But I've actually seen people say to my face that "thief doesn't really mean thief, liar really doesn't mean liar." Nor are the phrases "immoral chiseller" and "fast talking two-bit salesman" perjorative. How can any of you repeat this sort of double talk without feeling very sick?

And there's so much more. As you well know. When has the enemy ever been handed so many weapons to use against us as he has through Lyn's memos over the last two months? Massive divergence of funds from the campaign into a private business? Among other things. Isn't that just a little more illegal than any number of scandals that have destroyed political careers and movements in recent memory? If it were true, and it's not, how much would the enemy pay to be able to prove it? Lyn has been telling us for years about how much money the enemy has invested to that end. Now he seems to be determined to provide them with a return on their investment. This is sheer insanity.

I've talked to several people who've said that the question of particular facts and so on and so forth is not the question. The question, they say, must be posed politically. If there was a consistent pattern of mismanagement and bad decisions which reflected a systematic flaw in the thinking of the decision makers, then this must be rooted out.

Well, that's fine. I believe that serious mistakes have been made and that mismanagement has occurred. But the above cited people are wrong. The lies *are* the point. The character assassinations *are* the point. And most importantly, your hysterical refusal to see what the evidence adds up to is the point. How will you act if someone puts a gun to your head and demands that you join the pogrom? Do you think that you will have integrity when you can't find your courage now? You laugh at Nick's description of the Greek peasant with the high IQ. Will *you* behave like the peasant's peasant father who was not a member of any humanist organization but took a gun and fled to the mountains? Will *you* act like the woman who ran dynamite to the resistance, or will *you* act like the man who accuses that same woman of being an agent of the KGB while he rewrites his autobiography to hide the fact that he was in a Conscientious Objector Camp while she was fighting the Nazis?

Look at your leaders. What a disgusting spectacle. Nick. Disgusting. Nancy, not surprising to me, but still disgusting. Uwe, watching Bruno burn while he kisses the pope's ring - if we compare Gus' mother with Galileo on a moral scale, where do we put Uwe? One must point out that Galileo, at least, was in peril of his life. Paul Goldstein, Jeff and Michele Steinberg, people who maintain their silence while Gus is accused of stripping Lyn's security and failing to counterpunch against Roy Cohn, what a bunch of swine. And the rest. At the same time, since we are all entitled to play by the same rules, let me take the opportunity to assure you that the above statements are for informational purposes only and are not to be misinterpreted as being perjorative against individuals.

Last Saturday, someone who should know better told me that he knew Gus was insane because Gus made a statement to the effect that the organization was, at this moment, fascist. He went on to say that Gus was not, in fact, insane at the point that Lyn insistently and repeatedly denounced Gus as such to the membership, and that it was Lyn's very activity which drove Gus insane! The astonishing conclusion which he reached from this is that, when considering Gus, a particular statement reported to him by a third party was sufficient for him to conclude that Gus had gone over the deep end. When considering

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Lyn, who has just been charged with falsely accusing his closest collaborator of ten years of insanity and thereby causing this to occur, one discards all such vulgar predicates. One defends Lyn's most recent statements with no reference to the way in which these statements contradict Lyn's previous statements. One's duty is to ignore all of the evidence which points to Lyn's unbalanced state of mind, despite the fact that many, many people know that the evidence I've alluded to is merely the tip of the iceberg.

One last comment. Some time ago, Lyn returned from an extended stay in Europe and gave a public presentation in New York. Some of our German members were present. At the end of the speech, the clique initiated the chant of "Lah' Rouche, Lah' Rouche, Lah' Rouche, Lah' Rouche..." My reaction at this and all subsequent occasions is difficult to describe. Suffice it to say that one's hair really does stand up on one's neck. We're all guilty of a disservice to the human race, and to Lyn in particular, for playing "hear no evil, see no evil, speak no evil" with this. We all bear responsibility for Lyn's slide into megalomania.

In summation: I demand that Lyndon LaRouche be suspended from all policy and decision making functions in the organization, for his own good and for the good of the human race. I demand that our otherwise gifted people find the vertebrae that they have misplaced. I realize too well that the likely fate of this document is to be confiscated by our zealous Security officers while the few copies that slip through provoke some contemptuous giggling in the National Office, as was the fate of the eloquent statement written by Gus. If you act in this fashion, if you betray this trust, then the characterization of the organization as fascist will become irrevocable, with all that you know that this implies.

Postscript - February 11, 1981

After having decided to postpone publication of this document, today's Internal Memo calling for the institution of the New Inquisition has made the question of whether or not I choose to resign a moot point. It should be obvious that this hysterical piece, which follows logically from the earlier pieces

which variously insult and threaten the field organization, reflects Lyn's realization that many members are not swallowing these enormities but are instead silently and sullenly going through their day to day motions.

Three evenings ago I had a discussion with a long-time friend and colleague of mine who, like many of you, has kept his mouth shut during the current period. This person told me, as I had so often in the past told myself, that the briefing and Lyn's contributions in particular are often looney, and that it is necessary to tune out the discordant notes in order to appreciate the harmony of the music. This same person had attended a public briefing given by the NEC the night before during which Uwe Friesecke had told us the one about "What's the difference between Kostas and Judas? - Judas didn't spend the money." When asked how he felt about this the fellow admitted that "it turned my stomach." So why didn't he say anything? Why didn't he protest? Well, "the aversive climate in the organization makes it impossible for me to speak up." Untrue, of course. I and others have not found it "impossible" to repeatedly publicly and privately confront Lyn on his lies. What this person really meant to say is, "the aversive climate in the organization makes it impossible for me to speak up without sacrificing the warm feelings and sentimental regards of the frothing dogs and cringing jackals who presently comprise the leadership of the ICLC." When asked what he thought might happen if a hundred people like him suddenly found the courage to speak up, he replied that this would destroy the organization! Isn't that unbelievable? The organization can only survive based on a conspiracy to maintain immoral silence by all members who have even a moderate sense of decency? And by default, to leave everything we have fought for in the hands of the variously wild-eyed, wide-eyed, and shifty-eyed people who have committed themselves to the cult of LaRouche's infallibility? For those of you whose "stomachs turn," you'd better realize that a massive public outpouring of protests and/or resignations is the last chance that you'll have to even try to deliver a shock to bring the organization to its senses.

I hereby formally resign my membership in the National Caucus of Labor Committees and disassociate myself from all organizations under the control or influence of Lyndon LaRouche...

February 14, 1981

I am writing this letter to the NCLC membership in response to the actions of my friends, some of whom have resigned, some who have resolved to go through fire and water with LaRouche, and some who have resigned themselves to remain with the LC, at least until the next affront to their consciences.

The flurry of memos from LaRouche since mid-December, the subsequent letters of resignation and the consequent "security" memoranda issued in reply to the resignations, have raised questions somewhat larger than the specific charges and slanders raised at various members.

Theoretically, the cadre participates in the selection of the organization's leadership - i.e., those political and administrative executives who are, hopefully, most qualified to initiate and develop the new strategies required as the organization achieves - or fails to achieve - its goals. In practical terms, the selection of leadership necessarily involves trust. It is not *faith* (the belief in someone or something irrespective of or despite knowledge) but *trust* - rational belief based *in* knowledge - which is the basis of the cadre's implicit or explicit mandate to political and intellectual leadership.

Developments following the elaboration of the "elites" organizing perspective have placed a heavy burden on the membership's trust in its leadership, and necessarily so: the membership is often necessarily distanced from certain negotiations and decisions made on its behalf.

It is in this context that the membership should review the present situation. Whether or not initiated by LaRouche, and whether or not known to LaRouche, primitive accumulation against the membership and infrastructure was carried out over a protracted period. Members most directly affected worked in intolerable conditions, and continued to do so because of the political and "objective" portrayal of the situation.

One would expect of a responsible leader a careful evaluation of the scope and details of the situation once learned of, and the written dissemination of only that information sufficient to "get back on the track." Instead, LaRouche, upon learning of the economic holocaust ostensibly for the first time, launched a cynical campaign to "blow the scandal," placing the organization and a significant number of members in political and legal jeopardy. The sheer amount of crap placed in writing - including the "moral opinion of the majority" posturing - reflects a complete abandonment of prudence, and a de facto breach of trust as Chairman.

Further, LaRouche pursued a policy of capricious brinksmanship against certain leaders in the entities, further lowering productivity and making even more precarious the survival of the entire collection of entities. (Has the membership considered the practical repercussions of a failure of one of these entities? We can only assume that Mr. LaRouche knew of these practical considerations, which makes the "politics" of his tactics untenable).

To what end was all this grandstanding aimed? First, LaRouche had to force Andy and Gus to *reply* to his charges, since the membership would - on the whole - agree with LaRouche's charges with few reservations once either or both rose to "defend themselves against Lyn." LaRouche may also have been counting on their reluctance to defend themselves with facts which would damage both the Chairman and the entire organization: this would be the mark of someone who has placed himself "beyond." The fact that hysteria-induced attacks on Gus escalated to the point of practically threatening his life, and that then and only then did Gus say anything publicly, should give the membership some food for thought in an otherwise-starved period.

The second, and ultimate aim of the campaign involved playing down the NEC as helpless - given Gus and the circumstances - and thus to remind us all that, lest we forget, there is not only one Lyn, but only one truly competent leader—period. By giving the NEC an 'out' for the recent past, and by announcing "trials and purges" of anyone who doubts that Gus poisoned Alexander the Great, LaRouche has one-upped George Orwell in showing how to close ranks at the top to carry on as usual.

Each member must examine the current political situation, the present political direction of the organization, the "ecumenical" nature of certain Sunbelt ventures formed recently, and the psychological climate emerging in the organization.

The handling of "security" is an efficient "crucial experiment" in assessing LaRouche's motives. If the current "scandal"-based hysteria is later used to discourage political and strategic discussion within the membership, how will proper intelligence (for example) ever be gathered, let alone acted on?

If the membership has lost the right to question or recall an executive, on what *basis* does the organization operate? What kind of humanism can be cited to support the present situation (no Borgias need apply)?

If the criteria for continued membership ceases to be trust (and how can the knowledge required for trust be obtained without free discussion?) and becomes *fealty*, what will emerge that is distinguishable from Scientology or the Sicilian family business?

D. Phillips
(signed)

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Federal Election Commission
Washington, DC

20463

GC 4504

RECEIVED
April 12, 1980
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Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find a 27-page document that indicates financial irregularities committed by Lyndon LaRouche during ~~the~~^{his} 1980 Presidential Campaign bid. They are startling in that LaRouche incriminates himself herein.

The document was generated during the ^{late} 1980 faction fight, when LaRouche expelled the "Computron" computer software faction, including Axios, Typhalos, Teitelbaum, Roth, + Coleman.

33040364050

Lyndon H. LaRouche,
December 15, 1980

Because some members have been behaving as well-meaning damned fools, I have been forced to take an action I have been avoiding: to formalize Costas Kalimtgis's *temporary suspension* from executive duties, pending his recovery from a mental disassociation correlated with his recent and current condition of physical health.

I report as much of the hard fact as it is discreet to put into writing.

My first indication of a deterioration of Costas' mental condition came when he acted to collapse the European organization, and attempted to excuse that action by diversionary wild, insane libels against Uwe Friesecke, Helga, and the European organization generally.

My first reaction was to calm Costas down by telephone, assuming that that irrational outburst was simply a product of his overexertion under the unusual added stress of certain critical administrative problems. When the same mental aberration recurred, I moved into the situation. I had no inkling of the severity of the situation until Costas erupted in a psychotic-like episode during the course of a National Executive Committee meeting on the eve of the recent National Committee meeting.

The problem is simply that Costas is extremely ill and extremely disoriented, all as an outgrowth of the accumulated stress he has suffered since approximately September-October 1979.

Without going into privileged details of the matter, the Computron connection to Costas' problems is essentially as follows.

Computron Software is the leading minicomputer programming and software entity in the United States, and perhaps the world today. This success is significantly to the credit of the leadership that effort supplied by Andy Typaldos up into about September-October 1979. It is also the result of the dedication and sacrifices of talented Labor Committee members who have provided the firm with capabilities and dedication of a quality which no employer could have found otherwise.

The actions of the Eagle-Star-centered grouping of the Anglo-Canadian SOE crowd, attempting to ruin Computron by defamation and related methods of financial warfare, had a grave initial impact on software sales, although that has been reduced to a marginal problem over the course of 1980.

There has been serious mismanagement of Computron's affairs, a mismanagement whose reality has been covered over by exaggerated and sometimes downright mythological assumptions that the Labor Committees or the recent campaign were in some way the principal cause of Computron's difficulties.

The central point of the mismanagement is a wrong-headed belief, significantly nurtured by Costas and some others, that Andy is a "business magician." This illusion has resulted in incurring a large amount of non-software expense-burden for activities in which Andy was a sardine swimming among sharks. In other words, Andy was encouraged to go outside of the area of his specific competencies in business into areas in which he is essentially a fumbling amateur. As of this point, that is the only cause of Computron's recent and continuing problems. Without those grave policy-errors, Computron would not have suffered the recent difficulties in the form or severity with which they occurred.

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This is coupled with the fact that a number of international business groups have sought to help Computron expand its business and secure additional capital. These offers were made by capable persons who wished to help enterprises of my friends, and who have been most efficiently helpful in other matters. Acting under the influence of the illusion of great financial coups, Andy and other representatives of Computron made themselves ridiculous in the eyes of these business circles—each of whom has confided, independently of one another, the same general complaint of Andy's obsession with "moonbeams," rather than sticking to the sound business which Computron is.

The problem of mismanagement of the ICLC has been Costas' growing obsession with the delusion that Andy was about to pull off a financial miracle outside of regular Computron business. The national administration of the NCLC, most emphatically, was directed according to the delusion that everything had to be subordinated, and sacrificed if necessary, to the assumption that Andy was some sort of magician about to put over a world-resounding financial miracle.

In fact Andy's approach to the overseas and certain other promotions (outside Computron's specialized, extraordinary competence) had violated every sound principle in the book. This has continued in defiance of advice of experts with long, successful experiences in these areas, as well as my own direct advice to Andy and others in this matter.

Instead of pressing Andy to stop high-priced pursuit of moonbeams, and to get down to the business for which he had proven competence, Costas and others ran the organization's affairs on the assumption that Andy was a "world super-magician" whose outlook must be adopted as a model by the ICLC. Month after month, Computron's mismanagement of its extracurricular activities aggravated the problem. Inevitably, the enemy forces took advantage of this, and struck to produce the crisis.

It was not Computron's crisis which prompted Costas to choose to collapse the European organization. That latter decision was made weeks before the first warning of the crisis at Computron. The origin of the latter decision was the repeatedly-stated commitment to sacrifice anything for the pursuit of moonbeams.

Although most of the "international" and other extracurricular promotions were a mixture of incompetent judgment and outright delusions, there was one element of these extracurricular projects which had a certain soundness, if the project were approached in the right manner, and with the proper financial support: prior to high-ticket expenditures on its account. I was to supply one of the crucial parts in a sound approach to this, a tactic which has not been followed through to the present date.

To remove cause for any simplistic misinterpretation of the facts: Computron was not the direct cause of the problems of the organization during the recent period. Rather, the problems of Computron are a mere predicate of a broader disorientation: the same mismanagement which has dominated Computron's extra-curricular ventures over the past period was introduced as a philosophy of gross mismanagement into the administrative and related affairs of the NCLC. Costas built Andy up in his own mind (and to some degree in Andy's mind as well) as a "world-class operative," and aggravated this by using Costas' deluded conception of Andy's stature as a "world-class operative" to impose what Costas imagined to be Andy's genius on the political and administrative management of the organization.

According to Costas' own report, as confirmed by others, sometime, not later than immediately following the New Hamp-

shire primary, Costas developed the "bug in his head" that the European organization was in some way responsible for various important difficulties of the organization as a whole—that Europe was somehow "disloyal" to the U.S.A. organization. What Costas recently described as his March 1980 hatred against Europe generally, and Helga in particular, is corroborated by some others to whom Costas confided this private view. The "bug in his head" was pure paranoia—especially to those of us who know Uwe Friesecke as the most outspoken American nationalist of Europe.

This "bug in his head" erupted overtly at the point he acted to collapse the European organization. When I remonstrated (by telephone) with him against collapsing the European organization, Costas replied with a paranoid litany about the disloyalty of the European organization as the reason for his actions. Later, in the psychotic-like outburst the night before the National Committee meeting, Costas came out into the open with a vile, slanderous, altogether lying attack against Helga ... the same Helga who, out of dedication to our efforts, endured, if sometimes restively, being kept in a virtual "cage" month after month as her duty to the U.S. campaign-effort.

This paranoid hostility against Europe was extended to the National Executive committee, and later against the National Committee broadly and to others. Increasingly, the attitude was that the members were merely plastic figures who were failing to fulfill their duty to serve business-like demands.

It is not so simple. On the one side, on many occasions, Costas continued to make correct observations about the political process. These were, in practice, increasingly lip-service. Not that Costas' sincerity is to be doubted: rather, whenever those political principles conflicted with the obsessive pursuit of moonbeams, it was the political organization which was instructed to suffer.

Immoral, yes. Costas of 1979 or earlier would have been the first to lead in condemning such immorality. Was Costas consciously immoral? I doubt it. To commit immoral acts, it was necessary for him to become almost insane, to hide reality from himself behind a screen of paranoid obsessions, to direct paranoid obsessions of hatred against those whom he was acting to injure. *It was divided loyalties which broke Costas.*

This was not Andy's fault. Andy knows almost nothing of real politics, has never organized politically, and tends to defend himself by deprecating political organizers as intellectually inferior to "successful businessmen." This problem is commonplace among those whose daily activity centers on the manipulative business of selling "important business executives." It is a classical psychological tendency among salesmen. This is aggravated by the fact that he has lately mistaken his special competencies in some aspects of business as evidence that he is a good businessman in general—which he is not.

The problem is that Andy became a mythological figure within Costas' growing fantasies. It is not the real, living, breathing Andy who dominates Costas' delusion, but a purely-mythological Andy within Costas' recently-developing fantasy-life. When Andy speaks, Costas does not hear the actual Andy: he views Andy as the incarnation of the fantasy-Andy who exists only in Costas' delusion. Thus, if the real-life Andy says something which is politically incompetent, or makes an obvious blunder, Costas takes this utterance as Olympian wisdom, as almost an infallible pronouncement.

Hence, when I responded to Costas' telephonic advice that the "Olympians" were killing Computron's sales, both Costas and Andy reacted with irrational rage. Costas' statement was

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broadly true, although—as I have subsequently discovered—not in exactly the way Costas represented it. The Olympians have reduced the directly aversive actions against Computron sales over the recent period. The problem has been the mismanagement aggravated by Andy's efforts to adapt to the psychologically-controlled environment of the Olympians who have been targetting his mind with knowledge of the weak points of his psycho-profile. He has been chasing a carrot around the world, a carrot which remains just close enough within reach to remain attractive to him.

Costas' role has been to feed Andy's misdirection, and to impose the mythology, the obsessions associated with that delusion on the organization generally.

The Mismanagement of the NCLC

Costas is no "devil," no "scapegoat." Others played their part in contributing to the obsessions causing the mismanagement of both Computron and the organization. Costas is simply a person whose mental balance broke under combined physical and psychological stresses. The problem has been the way various persons interacted with Costas' problems to institutionalize them.

Costas' problem should be isolated. A person who had become as a son to me has gone "bonkers" under stress. If well-meaning meddlers do not reinforce Costas' attachment to his delusions, he will probably recover. We have had some repeated experience with this sort of paranoid problem developed under stress. One must, in such cases, confront the victim of the paranoia with the truth in the most uncompromising way, and then provide a protected environment in which they will probably recover by their own means. Costas is a high-grade personality, after all, not a weak personality such as Bob Cohen or Eric Lerner. The prognosis is good, if well-meaning meddlers do not encourage Costas to cut himself off from his inner mooring to sanity, an inner mooring he locates essentially with me.

The task is to take the pressure away from Costas while isolating his problem. Bunglers and busy gossips have been worsening his condition after it had been significantly stabilized.

What do the bunglers wish to do? Make Costas anti-political, in order to make him non-political, more business-oriented? If you succeed in such bungling meddling, you will destroy him. Costas' entire identity is political; undermine that and you destroy him. That is precisely how the mythology involving a fantasy-image of "Andy and the world-class business operative" weakened Costas to the point this problem could have developed in the first place.

The "interesting problem" is the process of interactions which institutionalized the suicidal policies of mismanagement. The interesting thing is the way in which various circumstances and persons fed the problem, reinforcing it.

This occurred because the circumstances of the campaign cut me off from day to day supervision of administrative and related policies. The principal responsibility was given to Costas as my surrogate, on the assumption most of us shared, that he was best capable of such all-around responsibilities. However, National Executive Committee and National Committee members were eased out of all policy-making deliberations of any practical importance. After the August Democratic Convention, National Executive Committee members were prohibited from access to the information concerning the most crucial matters of financial and operating policy and practice. Then, the word was spread that various NEC and NC persons were foot-draggers, blocked, inept—relative to the world-class business genius Costas' increasingly disoriented mind imagined Andy to be.

policy-decisions which caused the problems. The impression was spread that Computron was the paragon of policy-making and practice—directly contrary to the truth: it has been the NCLC members in the field and in various business enterprises which have been carrying everything on their backs all the way through. With one important exception, none of the recent collapse of structure was caused by payment of campaign or campaign-related debt. Rumors to the contrary have been a complete hoax. There are some few lacunae in tracing flows of funds, but this in the order of probably not more than \$70,000, and all of those flows from the field organization were duly authorized for issuance. The entire problem, three important cases aside, has been chiefly a variety of financial mismanagement shaped under a wrong perception of political priorities.

The crux of the financial management problems has been the institutionalization of a "need to know" practice which excluded me and all but a few of the National Executive Committee. There is no indication of "embezzling," but only of wrong choices, including one category of expenditure made contrary to my direct, explicit instructions. The problem is simply one of mismanagement, a mismanagement of the NCLC's affairs echoing the continued mismanagement of Computron.

The most fundamental political error involved was the degradation of the membership generally as well as the majority of the NEC—including me—in particular. Certain "wise guys" proceeded on the correct assumption that I and other NEC members would have objected strongly to certain policies, had we been adequately informed. Therefore, to prevent we "misguided meddlers" from opposing the "wise guys" policies, we were each given our "assignments" plus an occasional accompanying explanation which was in fact deliberate misrepresentation. The purpose of this was not consciously wicked. Those involved proceeded from the assumption that they were persons of Olympian wisdom burdened with the duty of "handling" we less gifted folk.

Thus, by adopting a policy which in effect degraded the politically-active membership to virtual robots carrying out assignments, the mental powers and experience of the field organization and National Executive Committee as a whole were excluded as efficient factors in the situation. As the exhausted membership tended to become depoliticized by the "wise guys" mismanagement of affairs, the political vitality of the organization was undermined, and performance lawfully began to decline at an accelerating rate.

By blowing the lid from this mismanagement, and giving the organization back to the members—in effect, we have effected significant, even qualitative improvements. These improvements are not outwardly remarkable by comparison with summer levels, but they are most substantial relative to the catastrophic decline to which mismanagement had brought us.

Meanwhile, we are developing consolidated management, and in that process have the overwhelming body of national figures and much of the regional data under administrative control. Now, we know more of what happened during the summer-fall period than those who were directing the process at that time. The thing which stands out, horrifyingly, is simply a record of monstrous mismanagement, combined with an admittedly heroic exertion by Costas and others to make the mismanagement succeed despite itself.

When the combined effects of mismanagement of the organization and Computron produced simultaneous crises in October, Costas cracked under the strain—he "flipped out." It was not the strain which caused the "flip-out," but his obsessive

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obsession in policy had generated the aggravated form of crisis we faced. He manifestly "preferred" to "go bonkers," rather than face simply coolly the fact that a grave political error had dominated policy-making. In former times, when we faced and corrected major errors many times, Costas would have reacted with a deep sigh of relief to the fact that the problem had been identified for correction. This time, because of the power of the delusion dominating his mind, he preferred to "go bonkers" rather than rally himself to enjoy the process of correcting the error.

The general circumstances which permitted an institutionalized policy of mismanagement to develop around Costas are classical. A significant number of members, feeling the burdens of old age, and tired of the ingratitude of the human race, retreated from "Paradise" to "Purgatory," to a yearning for "earthly paradise." Security and perks for family and sensual appetites loomed as of increasing importance, a Kantian morality, a wish that one might retreat from an ungrateful human race to enjoy at last some of the personal creature comforts which appeared to be "only a decent recompense" for a stress-scarred veteran of many battles over a decade or longer.

Interestingly, this foolish descent down the moral ladder occurred at precisely the moment we had effected the most spectacular accomplishment of this century in the global impact of our election campaigning. The organization had demonstrated a capability which Andy (for example) has never comprehended, a capability whose lack is key to the failures of Computron's management. When we were ostensibly crushed and on the ground, we rose again and renewed the assault—through that continuing approach, continued into October, we rid this nation of the Carter administration. If the incoming Reagan administration fulfills its leading promises to restore industrial growth, our efforts have saved the human race from the worst catastrophe in known history.

Nonetheless, the moral decline in some members' outlook was understandable, if nonetheless as irrational as it was lacking in moral worth. Personal life's demands are an insistent clamor. "Family responsibilities" are a more powerful moral-depressant than individual-personal demands.

Into this was introduced the myth of Andy the "world-class business magician," a myth which Andy himself tended to absorb as a outwardly-projected self-image. Computron became the cynosure for the morally tired. Not the actual Computron, badly mismanaged, but the mythical Computron of the days when Andy returned with a bag of gold from the Persian Gulf. The mythical Computron, not the actual Computron whose profitable software activities, its only day-to-day asset, were neglected and deprecated by comparison with the costly pursuit of moonbeams.

So, the NCLC, which approaches each day with a do-or-die determination and proficiency in accomplishing what others would regard as the impossible, carried the burden, while those whose comfort depended upon those members deprecated the members and made snide references to the lack of better performance from "blocked," unsophisticated "politicals."

The roots of this go back some years. Computron used to prohibit daily briefings from its premises. This foolishness was introduced to WorldComp at the start, and sowed the seeds of serious problems of business management there. The same poison of apoliticalization disoriented PMR, with effects of that still being carried on members' backs there and in the organization otherwise. Where the contribution to WorldComp's cash-flow (for example) from marginal work dropped below that which could have been mobilized in field political deployments, the marginal (apolitical) work was cherished, so that members employed there would not have to contaminate themselves with the unbusinesslike ways of the political universe.

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
December 17, 1980

The field produces between \$200 and \$400 per member deployed, including almost the entirety of the income of FEF. Without that field-income, and without the dedication and sacrifice of members working in certain entities as well as in the regional and national offices, nothing would exist. Our field organization, our security organization, our intelligence organization are the only self-evident priorities of the whole. Everything else subsists (properly) only on the basis that it proves its worthiness to enjoy the support of our members.

It is the combined activity of our members, as a political organization, including our international intelligence and security-investigations resources, which is our purpose, and which is the source of the unprecedented achievements of the organization.

The Quality of the Organization

Recently, I have produced several short books. The first of these, concerning *credit*, was oriented to the needs of policy-makers interested in receiving our elaborated statement on this matter. This was in response to a general need within the U.S.A., and more emphatically in direct response to September meetings with scores of leading figures of politics, business, and finance which Helga and I held, during which the need for elaboration of such matter was emphasized. The other three were directed, in each case, to a specific policy-task, but were designed to selectively educate and recruit from certain platonic-oriented elite strata. They were also designed as updated educational materials for recruits to directly replenish our ranks.

These books, however, are simply an exposition of the same methodological approach which has characterized the organization since 1966. Associated with this method has been the notion of an organization committed to truth against all odds, an organization not only committed to truth but possessed of the method needed to discover efficiently what is truth.

Out of that combined resource, as reflected freshly in those books, we have developed an organization whose knowledge of and commitment to action is independent of the approval or disapproval of any popular opinion or authoritative institution. It is that specific sort of moral quality which has enabled us to rise from the ground and strike back with greater and more effective force than ever before each time the enemy has imagined himself to have crushed us. That is the secret of the organization—an organization based on persons who have assimilated that and who have found in themselves the moral stamina to act so despite the pressures of family responsibilities, personal desires for "earthly paradise" and so forth.

Ironically, those same qualities are the most admirable for business management—as many persons from that side of things have complimented us increasingly over recent times. But for members so steeled in the employment of certain entities, those entities would not have survived the combined problems of externally and internally-developed difficulties. The more political one is, the better a business manager one is in the clinches, indeed, in businesses which are successfully built, that same quality is always evident in a non-political form (usually). In such cases, a combination of a political-organizing sense with a day-by-day do-or-die approach produces success—in contrast to the lackadaisical approach toward decisive policy-matters which has sometimes affected the business entities with which the members are associated.

I am not deprecating Andy's achievements and capabilities. I am simply exploding the lunatic myth which Costas has helped to develop around Andy. Andy is effective, as long as he does not lose sight of his limitations as a business executive, as well as his lack of understanding of the ABCs of the human side of the political-organizing process.

The International Caucus of Labor Committees is the miracle of 1980. Within the perceived limits of factitious advantage, the forces associated with the continuation of the Special Operations Executive have engaged over a period of more than twelve years in an escalating campaign to eradicate the ICLC's existence. By our methods, including the enhancement of the potential of factitious advantage, we have not only survived—where no other organization in similar circumstances ever survived—but, with the aid of the 1980 election-campaigns in the U.S.A. and West Germany—have altered significantly for the better the infrastructure determining world politics.

This continuing struggle is not without costs. People do tend to wear out through "combat fatigue." The flaws in personalities which make individuals susceptible to such "combat fatigue" are *sex, money and family*. "Sex" is often the direct, vaseline-lubricated skid from even "Paradise" into the "Inferno." "Money" is sometimes as dangerous as "sex," but is more often, like "family," a means of descent into "Purgatory," from which point the descent into the "Inferno" next proceeds. As Brigadier John Rawlings Rees and others have documented, the kernel of British (Tavistock) psychological-warfare technique concentrates on applying the principles learned in study of "combat fatigue" cases from battle-conditions to such targets as our members.

That is the key to understanding Costas' present paranoid condition, including the question of whether it is possible for Costas to recover his morality under his present state of extreme disassociation.

Politically, Costas' present behavior is one of opportunistic political renegecy, a political betrayal of the human race. Since Costas is incapable of such renegecy in a sane state of mind, it was necessary for him to go insane in order to betray what he had earlier dedicated his life to accomplishing.

There are two problems. One problem is the personal problem of Costas' present suffering. The other is the reluctance of some to face the ugly truth of the political implications of Costas' mismanagement of the organization's affairs. We can, from a personal standpoint, excuse Costas' malfeasances on the expiating premises that he did this under the influence of a march toward insanity. Although we can be understanding and compassionate toward Costas personally, we must not confuse that compassion with the enormity of the political malfeasances themselves.

In particular, there has been some recent misguided argument about the failures of the National Executive Committee generally during the relevant period. Certain facts, both true and distorted, are used by some in the effort to shift their own focus away from the enormity of what Costas' actions represented in consequence. It is necessary to put those mixed accurate and distorted criticisms of the NEC into perspective.

First, I shall summarize the way in which I discovered Costas' insanity, a summary account which bears directly on the political malfeasances consequent upon that mental problem.

Who Knew What?

I begin with the fact that I had no relevant information on the nature of the crisis until Costas' refusal to speak with me by telephone, a refusal sparked by his irrational reaction to a

memorandum transmitted on the problems of Computron. It was only from that point that I began to piece together the evidence concerning a process which had been ongoing for months.

Like most members of the NEC, from February 1980 onwards, I received only piecemeal, misleading information concerning a number of crucial situations. This was not entirely improper. I had delegated responsibilities and authorities to Costas, because I judged him the person generally accepted by the NEC as well as myself to be the best suited to approximate my overall responsibilities for the NCLC for the duration of the 1980 election-campaign.

However, Costas increasingly excluded the NEC members generally from information. It might be argued that those NEC members might have double-checked Costas' reports. It might be argued more competently that I should have been told that vital information was being systematically kept from the NEC. I should also have been told of warning signs of Costas' growing insanity. I was not told of the former because NEC members presumed that Costas was adequately informing me, and that Costas was acting in agreement with my policy—which Costas did argue on a number of occasions where he was (sincerely or not) grossly misrepresenting my authority. (This included outlays for specific ventures which I had explicitly forbidden be made.)

This was complicated by Costas' increasingly paranoid hostility toward various members of the NEC and others. This created a situation in which the NEC could fulfill its responsibilities only by confronting Costas and calling him to account. It must be emphasized that these are the same NEC members who have recently pulled the organization back into functioning shape, doing so largely by being given a go-ahead for doing what Costas (chiefly) prohibited them from doing earlier.

In practice, *the only competent criticism of the NEC was that I was not told my direct intervention in the situation was imperative.* Those who have a different view of how the NEC erred have yet to learn the ABC's of institutional life. The best executive in any organization would have behaved no differently.

Carol White was the chief target of Costas' paranoia against the NEC, a vendetta which drove her wild and produced in her outbursts which were then used to justify the vendetta. This played upon her well-known neurotic reactions concerning the one area we keep her away from—financial crises. Except for her brilliant work in connection with the New Dark Ages, where her political leadership qualifications were afforded room for action, she was effectively neutralized.

Warren Hammerman had a few private fights over issues on which he was right, and then he capitulated.

Uwe was disoriented, and his weaknesses brought to the fore.

Allen Salisbury, was driven into fits by circumstances he rightly viewed as degrading him, and to which he reacted overall with inappropriate, resentment-brimming withdrawal.

Chris White was neutralized.

Crison Zoakos has never bucked Costas organizationally since the events in Germany nearly a decade ago.

Ken Dalto was ostracized and deprecated, except when his special services were needed for an emergency.

This all occurred under "combat conditions," in which no one wished to "rock the boat."

In short, the situation was such that matters could only continue to worsen until I was brought into the picture.

(5) My first inkling of the problem's actual nature and dimensions was Costas' decision to collapse the entire European organization. Costas had the data informing him that he was collapsing Europe. When Uwe Friesecke confronted him with that fact, Costas responded with a vile, lying attack against not only Uwe, but much of the European organization, hinting even then that he was about to unleash massive lies against Helga.

I did not grasp even then the enormity of the problem. I attributed Costas' psychotic episode to combined physical and psychological stress in terms of known factors, and concentrated on calming him, reassuring him that I would return immediately if he judged the situation more than he could carry.

During that telephone conversation, Costas reported to me that the crux of the problem as a whole was the threatened collapse of Computron, which he reported as the result of the "Olympians" blocking of Computron's sales. This report by Costas was not entirely accurate, but I took it at his word, and transmitted memoranda demanding immediate counteraction against the "Olympian" agencies responsible.

In response to this Costas and Andy reacted violently. This was my first inkling that Costas' attitude toward Computron involved a mentally-aberrant obsession, rather than objectively-based concern as such.

It was at that point that Costas, for the first time, broke off communication with me, and the first occasion his attacks on the European organization focussed on Helga as the target of his lying, paranoid vitriol.

Later, he did relent on collapsing Europe, but the problem worsened in other respects.

The fact of the matter, as subsequently confirmed, was that Costas had made a decision to collapse Europe, and had concocted the lying attacks on European EC members and others as a smokescreen, a diversion of his own mind away from the enormity of the immoral decision he had made. I also discovered that he had acted similarly in his decision to collapse Colombia, behaving shamelessly toward LALC, threatening them if they once again attempted to lobby for not writing-off Colombia.

The period, after my return, until his paranoid outburst at the NEC meeting, is relevant.

I was to meet with Costas and Andy, to review the Computron situation. I reviewed this matter and other matters of business organizations with Costas over several hours—Andy was late by several hours for the appointment. Later, Andy gave a separate report, contradicting directly many things Costas had reported. I now know that in some matters Andy was wrong, and in others Costas was mistaken. Both, however, were selling me a bill of goods. Andy, for example, assured me that Computron's financial situation was fully covered by credit—which was exaggeration to the point of untruth.

Both attempted to assure me that the business entities, especially Computron, were all in stable condition, and that only the failures of the political organization were a financial problem. As long as they imagined that I was about to limit myself to correcting the nonfeasance of the field organization, there was no conflict.

Imagine the enormity of it all. Over a six-months interval, field income had risen in aggregate by about \$100,000 weekly. Invoiced earnings of entities, including the FEF, depended predominantly on field deployments—with the field subsidizing FEF almost entirely. Although the field performance was dropping, clearly a result of mismanagement from the national center, the field organization's performance was not the problem, could not be the problem.

For example, EIR has reached the level of \$5 millions, the largest and fastest-growing component of over income. This is the sale of intelligence, a component of input which was being cut. Certainly gross mismanagement even by the most rudimentary business standards.

There was a problem in the field, which is being remedied as rapidly as might be hoped, but the field problem is a consequence of mismanagement from the national center, a consequence of the same kind of immoral mismanagement which governed the decisions to collapse Colombia and Europe.

These two cases, Costas' decision to collapse Colombia and Europe, are paradigmatic. There were numerous, other decisions to the same effect with respect to the U.S.A. organization.

Aggravating Influences

Costas' own problems were being aggravated by a sophisticated targetting of Computron executives, especially Andy, by Dope, Inc. There were several approaches, which recent investigations have proven to be a coordinated deployment. Andy hired persons directly tied to circles setting up members for physical attacks up through assassination, under circumstances in which Andy should have recognized the connection. He incurred substantial expenses, of both money and major sections of his energy and time—taken away from business—because of errors of business judgment made by forces operating with foreknowledge and monitoring of his psychological profile.

While Andy was throwing tens of thousands of dollars out the window on moonbeams brought to him by enemy forces, he was spoiling important business opportunities of substance. I have direct, verified knowledge of three major business opportunities directly ruined by Andy's discrediting himself in the eyes of prominent business circles which were attempting to help Computron considerably as a personal favor to me.

There is no competent argument against the judgment that Andy's management has been increasingly incompetent. The basic firm is sound, but Andy's recent policies, if continued, will ruin it.

There are those who insist that Computron's software is not profitable. That statement is totally inaccurate. I know Computron's total expenses and its sales margins. If one deducts from Computron's expenses the amounts which are unrelated to software, and which are largely wild-goose chasing, the proof of software profitability stands out immediately—and conclusively.

There are two special reasons for this profitability. First, Computron's productivity and quality in software are superior to that found in any competitor, by up to an order of magnitude. Second, Labor Committee members and a few other producing persons employed by Computron are receiving \$12,000 of incomes for \$25,000 of quality performance. That latter discrepancy in wages has been a margin of implicit capitalization of software development costs. If proper training programs were resumed—admittedly a form of capital cost—the productivity would be increased.

Granted, some of Computron's development ventures could succeed, if their promotion had been approached on a sound basis, rather than the wild, irresponsible sort of long-shot gambles which have cost so many tens of thousands of dollars.

Just to be clear on the latter point, without naming the specific venture involved

I stated to Andy emphatically in New Hampshire and later that a certain desired business arrangement could work, provided I negotiated the crucial final step in the arrangement. That is, us

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failure or success depended upon the outcome of my intervention at a crucial point. Not only was I bypassed, but tens of thousands of dollars were spent in an approach described as unworkable by very expert in doing business in the Middle East. I gave Andy a better chance of succeeding than any of those experts, because of a political asset I hold which Andy and Costas lately profess to overlook. Even with that added factor, Andy's Middle-East business ventures resemble parlaying long-shots at a Las Vegas roulette. Andy might have a limited success, but it would occur as one of the wildest, least-earned long shots in business history.

As far as Andy is concerned, the whole problem is merely one of talking to him like a "Dutch uncle," and prompting him to get off this suicidal kick, to get back to business and stop all this costly, fantasy-pornographic screwing around. The problem is the way in which Costas has reacted to Andy's curable episode of financier-delusions. Costas, who should have straightened Andy out, has instead become a major reinforcement of Andy's suicidal pursuit of "magic."

Costas' Computron Syndrome

What has been operating on Costas is not Computron, but influences impelling him toward leaving politics for business. Since Computron is the only visible avenue for making such a shift of loyalties, Costas has been on a "save Computron" binge whose motive has been protecting an avenue of escape from political life, not a realistic view of Computron's problems.

If Costas had been concerned to "save Computron," the first thing he would have demanded is a slash in unnecessary expenses of chasing "moonbeams." He would have reamed Andy royally for ruining important opportunities by attempting to con our helpful friends, and would have taken assorted measures to similar effect.

One recent case is exemplary. One of our most influential friends made an appointment to meet Andy. Andy made a mess of it, so that the friend left the appointment early in disgust and rage at Andy's efforts to "con" him rather than get down to a truthful account of matters. Costas and Andy refuse to admit that Andy's hype ruined that meeting and opportunity. As Andy's (illegible text) obsessive in insisting that he saw the man being overwhelmed with (illegible text), by Andy's performance.

Why does Costas need to believe in the purely mythical delusion of Andy's "magic"? The phenomenon is not unfamiliar. It is an attitude of loyalty toward one's employer, toward the "genius who founded this company." Costas is viewing himself as Andy's employee, to the point of sycophancy. He distinguishes between "insiders," who are permitted to gripe, and those are "outsiders," from which no criticism will be tolerated, even if the same criticism is fully agreed upon by leading "insiders." Anything which might tend to mar the illusion of Andy's "miraculous powers of business magic" is angrily denounced as a "lie," simply because tolerating its repetition might mar the delusion.

Since Costas could not proceed toward the change of loyalties from politics to business directly, all at once, he had to suppress conscious recognition of the shift in loyalties during the initial period such a shift was developing. The discrepancy between what Costas represented as his political policy in words, and the contrary, apolitical priorities increasingly introduced to practice, was covered by the customary neurotic repression of truths the conscious conscience would not tolerate.

He elects to destroy the Colombia organization, to marshal the resources to "save Computron." His anger is directed not against his own decision, but against those LALC representatives who anger him by asking him to repeal such an immoral decision. He elects to destroy the European organization, and

attempts to cover up that immoral decision by inventing paranoid lies against the European organization.

He informs me by telephone that Computron is the only major problem, and then calls me a liar when I react to his information by proposing that the organization take concrete steps to counterpunch the "Olympians." Later, when I referred to the fact that it was he who had reported this problem to me, he calls me a "liar." Anyone who says that Computron's management blunders should be corrected with at least an approximation of the severity with which Costas directed the "Schachtian triaging" of the political organization for the sake of Computron is called a "liar" or something equally vile even for proposing to discuss the matter.

All of the so-called "factual issues" which Costas has been raising in his paranoid rages are red herrings. There is not truth to any of those "factual issues." The function of those "factual issues" is to divert discussion away from any discussion of Computron. That is, if Costas once faced the truth about Computron, which in fact he knows rather well, the entire superstructure of his lying on all other issues would collapse.

Thus, it is Andy's own misguided efforts to protect the myth of his "\$100 millions potential" which is the prop for Costas' present paranoid self-degradation. If Andy would face the truth and tell Costas to stop the insanity, Costas would recover. Without going directly and exclusively at the issue of correcting mismanagement (illegible text)

Internal Notice

It has been reported from several locations to the National Center that certain members have decided "not to sell Fusion" under the excuse that by selling Fusion, one becomes victim to the "FEF Syndrome." Any rumor coming from New York that purports to justify this is precisely the kind of SOE-type rumor-mongering campaign that was warned against in the Dec. 26 memo.

(Part of the 12/31/80 MB)

ICLC Internal Memorandum

From L. Bouche
January 12, 1981

Andy Still Wildly Blocking Out Reality

Since Andy T. has refused to meet with me since our last very brief meeting together with Paul T., and has also refused meeting with either Security, Finance or other NEC members on the urgent crisis at hand, I am forced to rely on this fact but cross-checked reports of his false statements about me and Labor Committee matters to Labor Committee members. Since those false statements from Andy affect the morale of members of the organization, and are potentially damaging to both Computron and Andy himself, I regret that I must deal with this by internal memorandum.

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First, except for personal contributions to the organization by officers and employees of Computron, including personal loans by Andy himself, over the past months Computron has survived because of massive financial assistance from the Labor Committees, both direct aid and massive infusions of credit. This amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars of direct and indirect aid out of the pocket of the organization, and has been the only significant source, directly and indirect, of assistance to cover massive Computron losses incurred chiefly by uncapitalized outlays, including costly and rather numerous and fruitless foreign trips, to cover promotion of a special product unrelated to Computron's software business.

The point has been reached and passed at which we can presently continue to subsidize Computron as was done by Costas K. during the period since New Hampshire.

The associated problem is that while the special product is eminently marketable, Andy T. has been induced to believe in a fantastic myth concerning the way in which the financing of high-technology corporations is actually implemented, and has refused numerous opportunities to secure equitable terms of capitalization because he has been encouraged to hold out for a mythical arrangement which no investor in his right mind would ever offer.

This is complicated by Andy's stubborn refusal to face the fact that his employment of a person linked politically to the Armenian Secret Army ruined his opportunities for business in France. Whatever that individual's actual private beliefs and commitments, he remains a point of grave danger to the security of Computron and the Labor Committees because international intelligence agencies view Computron as harboring a person they have accurately linked as having a ten-year association with the political organizing providing cover and assistance to the terrorist organization.

Andy has mixed reality up with a misguided effort to defend what he regards as his ego in the matter, and tends to spew false statements like Wall Street ticker-tape confetti upon whomever he accosts in this and related matters. Since Computron is essentially sound, the matter could be straightened out if he would merely face reality for once.

The problem goes back to 1978, but became increasingly acute after the successive publication of the Our Town and New York Times articles. Under these conditions, especially over the course of most of 1980, Costas became increasingly psychotic, a growing pattern of episodes which many viewed as outbursts of merely irrational rage against one person or another. Under this influence, over the Spring and Summer, into the Fall, Costas directed many imprudent actions of a sort he would never have tolerated had he been fully in his right mind. These imprudences were not understood as such by many of the persons involved at the time, since none of them had the knowledge of other aspects of the same overall business to understand what was really going on. Costas, and to a lesser degree Andy and Chrissa, did necessarily have more or less complete overview of these incompetent actions, all taken with the motivation of "saving Computron" even at the expense of the basic infrastructure of the organization generally.

What was being subsidized in fact was not Computron as a software firm, but rather what was being subsidized was the margin of Computron's losses caused by Andy's wildly incompetent approach to marketing non-software products. In this process, Andy was dealing principally with, and being psychologically manipulated by, persons in Europe and North America as well as the Middle East, who all turn up on the list of key personnel tied to Dope, Inc. Andy is being psychologically manipulated by the flaw in this psychological profile, his proclivity to substitute bullshit for reality, and to imagine that the "psychology" of a fast "sales pitch" can solve all problems of reality, in defiance even of hard reality itself.

Internal Memo From L.H. LaRouche
To All Members Of The NCLC

January 15, 1981

My investigation has shown that *in the moral opinion of the membership*, Gus, along with Andy, and with the complicity of Chrissa, has been a liar and a thief increasingly over the last two years, and massively so.

The facts will come out in due course, but don't be surprised by a figure of up to or more than one million dollars.

New Solidarity International Press Service
News Release No. N-6

LaRouche Reaffirms "1.5 Millions" Analysis

New York, Jan. 17 (NSIPS)—Former Democratic Presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. strongly affirmed today his earlier published statement, in which he distinguished between an estimated one-and-a-half million Jews killed by the Nazis under Goering "Green File" and related policies, and those Jews killed as part of Alfred Speer's slave-labor program.

"Although there is no doubt that Anglophile-linked Goering would have killed six million Jews or more outright," LaRouche stated, "the fact of the matter is that most of the Jews killed by the Nazis died at the hands of Speer, not Goering." LaRouche added, "This point I emphasized in a published article attacking Felix Kohatyn, who introduced the same policy to the government of the City of New York under which Speer had murdered the overwhelming majority of the Jews and other slave-labor victims murdered by the Nazis.

"There is only one conclusion to be made concerning those who have objected to my distinction among the two categories of Nazi murders. By alleging that six million Jews were killed entirely as a result of the "Green File" policy of Goering, those who criticize my distinction are covering up for the man who directed the murder of the majority of Jews who died: Albert Speer. Such a coverup is consistent with the toleration of the leading neo-Nazi economist of today, Milton Friedman."

LaRouche added: "Fascist sympathizer is therefore the only admissible term for those who have attacked my statement."

End News Release No. N-6

ICLC Internal Security Memorandum—Highest Priority
By Lyndon H. LaRouche
January 17, 1981

International "Yellow Alert-Plus" Status

The ICLC is herewith placed on security status "Yellow Alert-Plus" concerning probable endangerment of prominent international political figures, including NCLC Chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The agencies responsible for this present state of endangerment are an alliance among the "Solidarist" forces of IMEMO, the KGB and the Socialist International, as well as the "Liberation Theologists" per se, plus Tavistock-centered elements of British SIS. Behind those forces are the London financial community and SIS-command elements of the private household of Queen Elizabeth II. At the top-level of this wickedness is an aggregation of the private family funds of old "Black Nobility" families centered upon Venice and its adjunct city, Genoa.

The acuteness of the present danger is defined centrally by the conjuncture of the inauguration of President-elect Ronald Reagan and the threatened defeat of Socialist International-allied forces around Ponomarev and Suslov in the February conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Typified by the wickedness conducted through the outgoing Carter administration and Henry A. Kissinger, the enemy forces mobilized behind the Socialist International's front are deploying every capability to the purpose of affecting destabilizations within and outside the United States at this juncture.

Targets

Obvious principal targets for possible assassination attacks include President-elect Reagan, France's President Giscard d'Estaing, Mexico's President Jose Lopez Portillo and other prominent obstacles to the "post-industrial society" policies of Volcker and his masters associated with controllers of the Socialist International.

Every indication is that there is something just short of a "red alert" security-watch around President-elect Reagan. The record of the FBI in the matter of the JFK assassination and its aftermath is of grave concern to us in this connection, as well as the penetration of the incoming administration by Socialist International-controlled Heritage Foundation influences and also circles associated with the New York East Side Conservative Club. Members should be on the highest degree of alert for any information which might require investigation and evaluation in this connection.

Under these conditions, there is also a high risk to the lives of ICLC leading figures. Some of the forces which are under scrutiny by security agencies as potential threats to President-elect Reagan have LaRouche and others high on the list of preannounced targets for assassinations.

There must be no blocking on patterns of developments of the sort to be reported to Security. All information must be transmitted immediately to Security in New York City. This pertains not only to ostensible signs of physical menace, but to any queer form of increased harassment by the FBI or others against elements of the organization, including individual members. Remember: *the counterespionage element of the FBI is a major potential source of assistance to assassination attacks by some of the suspect organizations and persons.* (Remember who killed and who aided in covering up the assassination of JFK!)

FBI Links

A paradigm for the links between the Foreign Divisions of the KGB and the counter-espionage division of the FBI is provided by the case of the "Armenian Secret Army" terrorist organization, which is indicated as being in cooperation with the FBI and Anti-Defamation League, and also with the Soviet KGB. An asset of the political mother-organization of the Armenian Secret Army has penetrated a firm in which members are employed—Computron—and constitutes several kinds of security-threat to the organization generally, as well as a major danger for Computron itself.

For the present period only an ignorant person or blind fool regards the FBI's counterespionage and related operations as different in this respect than the Soviet IMEMO-KGB forces. The two forces are co-deployed against what they regard as leading common adversaries.

Internal Security

The leading among several known risks to the internal security of the organization is the case of Costas Kalimtgis, who is presently in a paranoid-schizophrenic condition and is deploying against the organization with a campaign of lies aimed at confusing and destabilizing as many selected members as possible. Costas' state of mind is that of an evil "Mr. Hyde," who, like the Robert Cohen who turned against the organization for the organization's refusal to order selected members to provide him with sexual gratification, has a bitter "grudge" against the organization for catching him with his "hand in the till," for diverting more than \$750,000 from the organization through deceit and other fraud against the National Executive Committee and general membership.

Costas is currently a pawn in the hands of forces linked to both the KGB and FBI, and, together with Computron, has been under FBI counterespionage investigation since no later than 1977 to the present date. The pretext for this operation under the pretext of investigation is the continuing relationship of his mother to a relative associated with the KGB and with a KGB-linked operative based at the United Nations Organization headquarters in New York City.

Furthermore, Andy T. has been a pawn under the manipulative control of agencies directly linked to both Dope, Inc. and international terrorism since no later than late 1978.

The danger to the New York side of the organization is that alien persons may attempt to exploit some foolish dupes' misplaced sympathy for Costas or Andy to gain access to penetration of security screens. Presently, Costas' evil state of insane mind and Andy's stupidity makes either of them and their foolish admirers ready dupes for manipulation. Although Andy has been approached for cooperation in sealing off his firm's continuing links to international terrorism, positive action to that effect has yet to be completed.

Duration of Alert

The present state of international alert will continue until the safe and complete inauguration of President-elect Ronald Reagan, at which time a new evaluation will be made on the basis of accumulated indications, plus information received from relevant sources.

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ICLC Internal Memorandum
By Lyndon H. LaRouche
January 17, 1981

Correcting Mismanagement Errors

The principal cause of the problems of World Comp, and a major contributing source of blunders at PMR has been Andy T.'s wrecking-action conducted with full support from Costas K. Both joined in ordering a depoliticization of World Comp's personnel, and in running slander-operations and other forms of harassment to the purpose of discrediting the status of National Committee members.

Specifically targeted by Andy, with Costas' support, were Ken Kronberg, Mike Minnicino, John Sigerson, and Nancy Spannaus. These targeted persons were the leading qualified persons involved, and were assigned to lead in implementing policies discussed with and approved by the NEC and its chairman. As a consequence of rotten harassment and other actions initiated by Andy and Costas, World Comp was largely disorganized and damaged during its period of initial operations.

As members will recall from the 1978 conference, World Comp was initiated as an outcome of a policy I set forth at that conference, as adopted by the body at that time. This policy was to secure members engaged in outside employment against the evil operations we cited as examples then; we would utilize the fact that political leadership qualifications and business-leadership qualifications tended to be correlated. Andy, with support from Costas, set out to undermine that policy, using the wholly-groundless cover-assertion that Andy T. had advanced capital to World Comp, when, in fact, precisely the opposite was true.

No one could have succeeded in such a deliberate subversion of adopted policy without the complicity provided by Costas, and without massive lying to me by Costas on these and related matters on which he was formally accountable to me.

The environment introduced at World Comp and spilled over into PMR and other locations was the direct principal cause for demoralization and misdirected performance in those locations.

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This rotten policy endorsed by Costas was consistent with a ridiculous, totally-incompetent and rejected memorandum of about one page in length authored by Andy in 1974. That document from 1974 is unfortunately a source of insight into Andy's monstrous mismanagement of Computron over the period since October 1978. In matters of business management Andy's performance all around has been that of a "fast-talking salesman," virtually a confidence-man, who imagines that he can either talk his way out of everything or construct a mass of dubious financial paper. In fact, he is a pathetic amateur, as we have seen from studying the trail of paper which he and Costas put together in the course of their efforts to loot the organization.

The function of this memorandum is to return those NC members and others immorally abused by Andy and Costas a part of the dignity of which they were immorally robbed. For myself, every track of uncovering what Andy and Costas did together, whether in financial operations or in matters such as this, causes me to vomit. Let us put the organization fully back together on the basis it was built, and purge the last vestige of this pragmatic, amateurish immorality which we are uncovering most extensively from day to day.

ICLC Internal Memorandum

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First Steps Toward Rapid Growth of Capabilities

By National Executive Committee, NCLC
January 20, 1981

Over the course of this week, the NEC will complete its decisions on details for an initial phase of qualitative improvements in both field and national-center operations.

1. At least two, and possibly three NC members will be deployed to critical growth areas of field operations during the coming fortnight.
2. In addition, five or more additional organizers will be deployed into these growth areas.
3. Both the American Political Intelligence and Economic Sectors of Intelligence will be substantially strengthened.
4. The rationalization of administrative functions will be begun.

Although the measures being taken are fully justified by the current increase in growth-opportunities nationally, it will not and should not be overlooked that this represents a direct reversal of a drift in policy of practice over a period of approximately two years. The membership would not be able to approach new undertakings with confidence unless the members generally were assured that the NEC had fully confronted and corrected the grave errors tolerated over the past two years mismanagement of the administrative side of our operations.

Therefore, we now present our summary account of the nature of those administrative errors, and also an accounting of what was and what was not damaged.

The Kernel Problem

Since no later than Autumn 1979, the NEC member responsible for administrative affairs, Costas Kalimtgis, has been complicit in damage to the organization done under the cover of willful deceit of not only the NEC Chairman, but the NEC and organization as a whole. During the period from November 1979 into November 1980, this involved a massive diversion of organizational funds, under cover of deceit, to subsidize the massive losses which a firm, Computron, was incurring through gross mismanagement of its own business affairs.

The most criminal of the recent actions taken, from a moral standpoint, in this diversion of monies and credit to Computron, were the willful cutting-off of payments to Colombia and to European operations. In both cases, these actions represented Costas' willful decision to destroy both organizations in order to free payments due those organizations for diversion to Computron.

Costas' actions to this effect are mitigated by the evidence that he has suffered a mental breakdown of a classical paranoid-schizophrenic type. In layman's terms, he has a double personality, alternating between a "Dr. Jekyll" personality which is a weak, depressive echo of his former self, and a raging, venomous, lying "Mr. Hyde." In effect, two distinct personalities occupy the same flesh.

Beginning with the deceitful diversion of a massive amount of funds to Computron during Autumn 1978, the proclivity to pilfer the organization in concert with schemes provided for this purpose by Andy T. was associated with an anti-political policy,

January 19, 1981

To the National Executive Committee of the NCLC

It is with sorrow that we, long-standing and loyal members of the National Caucus of Labor Committees, announce our resignation from that organization. The memos of Lyndon H. LaRouche are a hideous, moral abomination which can only destroy the ability of the organization and of its membership to contribute anything positive to the future of the human race. It was bad enough that LaRouche should echo the words of a known Nazi sympathizer, Willis Carto, cynically dismissing the true horror of the Nazi holocaust with the argument that "only one and a half million Jews died." Much, much worse is the fact that LaRouche was too small a person to admit his mistake and retract that damaging statement, but instead sought to wallow in its reaffirmation. That reaffirmation was the sign of a mind which has become dangerously ill, a soul which has died.

How dare he set up Costas Kalimtgis, who has spent his entire life in the humanist movement and who was our acting chief executive for so many years, for character assassination, and perhaps worse, as a "KGB agent"? How dare he vilify and arrange the legal frameup of loyal, self-sacrificing members, Chrissa and Andy? If you remain, you are complicit in this.

There is no such thing as the "moral opinion of the membership," when the membership has been psychologically profiled and whipped into a frenzied, unthinking mob. There is only the truth.

Look inside yourselves. If there is any man or woman among you who is not a pathetic, lying coward, you must resign now.

Donald Roth
Alice Roth
(signed)

a conscious organization-wrecking policy, which Andy introduced, and which Costas consistently supported at Andy's instigation beginning Autumn 1978. The myth employed to this latter purpose was the allegation that Andy "the world-class business operator" was correcting the amateurish and bungling of the political organization with introduction of "sophisticated business methods," in the name of "professionalism."

In fact, from Autumn 1978 onwards, the point at which we have presently conclusive documentation of the matter, except for proceeds of software sales, Computron never made a nickel except for the masses of funds diverted from the organization by various deceitful means. Over that period, there was never any net flow of funds from Computron to the organization—directly contrary to a lying myth with Andy and Costas repeatedly avowed as cover for the diversions of assets from the organization.

Furthermore, we have received a holographic document in Andy T.'s hand from a third party which outlines his long-range plans for looting the organization. In effect, this document and related evidence of actual practice, show that Costas and Andy were proceeding as the document outlines, to strip the organization of various technological capabilities, as well as other assets, to build a T. "empire" around a coopted group to be settled in the Riverdale area of the Bronx. This included Andy' and Costas' plan of 1980, to steal the EIR by giving Andy a sixty percent interest in an incorporated EIR, and a number of concrete efforts to steal World Composition.

This dirty operation was not, however, simply a joint concoction of the indicated witting perpetrators. In nearly all of its activities not directly related to software, Computron's management has been under the psychological control of forces integral to or directly allied with "Dope, Inc." Andy's psycho-profile was readily recognized and easily manipulated, and, in some yet undetermined way, Costas was also corrupted. The key position of the Computron employee linked to international terrorism (and, also directly to the FBI) is merely an illustrative, integral feature of the overall manipulative control exerted over Andy T. in particular.

These two conducted a fairly effective operation to keep NEC members from auditing any significant features of the administrative processes. The Chairman was isolated from direct audit of these matters, both by security problems and by the obligations of the presidential campaign. By consistently lying to the Chairman, but also lying to the NEC respecting matters allegedly cleared with and reported in full to the Chairman, Costas used his position as chief of staff responsible for administration to keep other NEC members from exploring matters under his supervision.

This was complemented by a persistent slander and harassment operation against various NEC members, beginning with a dirty operation which Andy and Costas jointly ran against Nancy Spannaus and Ken Kronberg (most emphatically) beginning October 1978. A different slander and manipulation operation was run against Carol White, against Allen Salisbury, and Christopher White. As a result, the NEC was confined to political-intelligence and political-policy matters. Costas' and Andy's policies respecting administration matters could not have been challenged effectively except by NEC action to suspend Costas from his duties for refusing to make competent disclosures. The unwillingness to organize such a challenge to Costas' raging dictatorship during the difficult period of the election-campaign was key to NEC toleration of a situation whose monstrous implications it did not even suspect.

Damage Assessment

Following the New Hampshire primary, Costas' and Andy's policy was to reduce the campaign to relatively token proportions, permitting just enough effort to be maintained to lull the suspicions of the Chairman and others. Except for television broadcasts and literature, there was virtually no campaigning after New Hampshire except for Wisconsin and episodes in Texas apart from the security-linked tour operations! The priority was funneling a growing amount of support to Computron, a priority which reached a point of crisis during Costas's and Andy's efforts to tear down security during the midst of the August convention, at a time when an imminent terrorist attack on the presidential candidate's party was the subject of a general security alert among some law-enforcement agencies as well as the various security organizations immediately dedicated to the candidate's safety. Why the conflict? Funds diverted to Computron had been so large that to cover security requirements, Andy would have to relinquish some of those funds.

This crisis, concealed from the Chairman at the time, was the subject of several days of heated discussion, with Warren Hammerman opposing Andy and Costas, during that period, as well as a massive interference with security itself, with Andy's participation.

Furthermore, although policies for the immediate period thereafter were discussed and adopted with participation of the Chairman, all of those policies were immediately countermanded, without informing the Chairman, thereafter, at the instigation of Costas and Andy.

This state of affairs came to the attention of the Chairman only during October and early November, as a result of a series of incidents which showed conclusively that Costas had gone effectively insane.

This series of incidents should be summarized here, since it indicates the crucial features of the problems and how they were finally uncovered in full.

EIR GmbH provides European intelligence for New York. To cover this EIR cost, including communications cost, and also security costs, EIR NYC is invoiced a combined charge of about \$15,000 per week. In addition to this amount, persons in the U.S. had contributed about \$32,000 for support of Helga's election-campaigning. During late August and September, most of those sums were withheld. Toward the last of September, funds due Europe were diverted to Computron weekly, bringing Europe to the point of irreparable financial collapse. In October, Uwe Friesecke attempted to communicate to the New York Office the disastrous nature of the situation Costas's policies had created. However, Costas already knew the nature of the damage to Europe his subsidies to Computron were causing.

Costas spoke to both Uwe and to Helga Zepp-LaRouche at this point. It was an obscene transatlantic phone call, followed by a repetition of the same lying, venomous obscenities against Uwe Friesecke and other Europeans generally to the Chairman.

The Chairman succeeded in calming Costas down at that point, during an extended conversation. The Chairman assumed at that point that Costas' mental state was essentially a reflection of stress combined with what was then mistakenly believed to be primarily a problem of Costas' physical health.

In the concluding portion of that conversation, Costas described the strains on the U.S. organization with a report at least echoing the general outlines of the truth. He stated that WorldComp and PMR were in relatively strong shape, and that without their help Computron would go under. In response to this information, the Chairman wrote two memoranda outlining proposed remedial action to deal with the problems caused to

Computron by the parties Costas has described in telephone conversation as the "Olympians." This included security investigation of the dirty tricks being deployed against Computron.

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We must share that estimate of Andy's dealings outside of the software area.

In response to this memorandum from Europe, Costas and Andy exploded into a rage against the Chairman and Helga Zepp-LaRouche, refusing to speak with the Chairman by telephone. The circumstances and Costas' behavior showed that the chief of staff was clearly not competent mentally. At this point, the Chairman chose to schedule an immediate return to take charge of administrative affairs.

After several meetings during the first twenty-four hours of the Chairman's return, during which both Costas and Andy T. lied sweepingly on many crucial matters, Costas exploded in two successive psychotic episodes of virtual babbling during the course of an NEC meeting. During the course of the second of those two psychotic episodes, he stormed out of the meeting, and has never since attempted to resume active functioning. Subsequently, as his behavior became increasingly deranged and uncontrolled, it was necessary to suspend Costas formally for reason of his mental condition.

The cases of the damage to Colombia and Europe are merely outstanding. Their significance is that they demonstrate in the most concentrated way that Costas' and Andy's actions in these cases were infamously immoral. However, in case after case, material damage and psychological injury were done to one after another element of the organization's structure. The same immoral looting of the organization in favor of Computron being exhibited in the Colombia and Europe cases had been practised against the organization generally.

The out-of-pocket damage is only part of the picture. The total payments from the organization and its vendors to Computron over a twelve-month period from November 1979 onward was just under \$1 millions, most conservatively, of which at least a half-million was unjustified. This involves payments and accruals in excess of payments. Contrary to Costas' and Andy's lying, at no point was there a net position accrued in favor of Computron in the balance of such flows. Naturally, the connection between accruals and payments—crises being time-determined, the full impact of the crisis of unjustified accruals to Computron hit the organization and its principal vendors during the September-December period, with effects of a variety known to every vendor and to every part of the field organization.

Without this looting, there would have been no painful cash-flow crisis during the latter half of 1980. On balance, all of the flow of unjustified payments to Computron by the organization and its vendors was to subsidize the greater margin of cost for sheer, non-software-related mismanagement by Computron.

It should be emphasized that there never was a proper business purpose involved in subsidizing Computron with unjustified business payments—in the interest-free banking for Computron by the organization and its vendors. A copy of the business proposal being circulated by Computron—for which foreign trips each costing up to tens of thousands of dollars have been repeatedly made—received from a source solicited by Andy T., shows that he has been peddling a deal seeking 10% of a project for \$3 million which has a competitive value such that \$3 millions would be worth not less than 75-85% interest. This view is shared among a variety of persons representing aggregately typical leading investors in the United States, including those with decades of experience doing business in the Middle East. The estimate of Andy's proposition in the business community is that he is a "bull-shit artist" and a "paper-hanger," who has been repeatedly turned down essentially on an unfavorable appraisal of his character as a businessman. That has been the consistent appraisal received from a number of leading business people.

What has been happening is that Andy's propositions have been turned down flat at inception by nearly all business contacts he has approached, except by persons linked to "Dope, Inc.," who continue to string him along, trip after trip, without ever making a definite commitment. Simple: no businessman in his right mind would accept Andy's 10% for \$3 millions offer. They would (and have) reject him at first presentation. However, certain interests have been stringing him along, after all legitimate contacts have rejected his proposition. These latter contacts are all persons directly allied to forces which are dedicated to the stripping of the organization and its principal vendors. That is the project the organization has been underwriting! That is the end to which Costas and Andy connived to loot the organization by deceit.

This self-esteemed "world-class business operator" albeit one of the worst "paper-hangers" and "con-man" personalities known to our experience—after examining some of his business arrangements, is nonetheless a foolish little sardine swimming among real sharks, who have been playing with him and laughing at him, because they will to perpetuate the arrangement under which he and Costas were looting the organization. Apart from the damages traceable to out-of-pocket losses, there are principally two other kinds of damage.

The first of these two is the loss of income. For example, but for this swindle, three books would have been on the streets during October and November: *The Ugly Truth About Milton Friedman*, the Khomeini book, and the new edition of *Dope, Inc.* Just as the looting of WorldComp back in 1978 grossly damaged the firm's operating capabilities and income during the following period to date, so the looting of the organization and its principal vendors destroyed significant portions of income-producing capacity.

The second class of damage is psychological.

Our political capabilities have significantly improved over the course of 1980, while our influence and scope of outreach has expanded geometrically. Both political-intelligence and security operations have produced outstanding accomplishments. Except as essential political functions were looted by administrative policy, the quality of political output and effectiveness of that output have been greatly increased over both the two-year period and the 1980 period.

The political problem in the organization is located in the effects of the spill-over, through Costas' direction of administrative functions, of the same, immoral, apolitical policy Andy maintains within Computron and attempted to impose upon both WorldComp and PMR beginning the Autumn 1978. Later, Andy attempted to move into to take effective control of FEF in the same manner, inhibited by Dr. Morris Levitt's willingness to tolerate only so much abuse from that quarter.

The center of the problem was in New York, where Andy and Costas worked toward developing a Riverdale clique, into which they hoped and worked to introduce a corrupted attitude of "professionalist" contempt for "political" work. Ideas of "professionalism" congruent with the myth of "Andy the professional business genius" filtered through administrative decisions, and also orders barked with venomous, dictatorial savagery, into many aspects of the organization's life. In place of political objectives for deployment, the monetary needs aggravated by Andy's hunger for subsidies were often degraded into an end in itself, even to be served by any means which accomplished such ends.

How silly. A Computron, earning in the order of \$2 millions

(13)

The LaRouche-Riemann Model Problem

From: Alice Roth

through a year, which we have subsidized to the tune of \$300,000 or more this past year, has the combined stupidity and arrogance to profess, out of the fulness of its mismanagement of its own affairs, that we who have subsidized it lack knowledge of how to earn money! Not accidentally, wherever a local has been hornswoggled into accepting from Costas et al. some approximation of Andy's nonsense about "sharp business practices," we have seen the fall in income which resulted.

That apolitical corruption is what has to be weeded out of the mind of members directly and indirectly abused by Costas' administrative practices.

Computron Policy

Almost entirely because of the organization's members employed there, Computron is the best software house of its kind in the nation, with the highest productivity and quality of output of any firm. It has other tangible assets, too. Therefore, the firm is susceptible of rational reorganization.

Objectively, the deal Andy is peddling under the proposal to give 10% for \$3 millions could be cleaned up, freed of the sheer bullshit of the extant proposal, and transformed into a viable proposition for \$3 millions at 75-85%. On paper, that would extricate Andy from the horrible tangle he has created around himself through irresponsible business practices.

However, no investors would give Andy continued majority control of management in such an arrangement. Andy has skills, provided he is controlled on a firm leash, provided he is in a position to take orders as necessary by persons qualified to give them. Only if Andy surrenders Board of Directors positions to credible persons would investors accept what is otherwise a sound business arrangement of the sort indicated.

If Computron took the course indicated on those two points, a painless correction of the damage done to both the organization, its principal vendors and Computron itself could be facilitated.

In any case, whether that or some other arrangement is to be adopted, we are isolating the Computron problem as a business responsibility of the administrative functions of the national center.

We are going to waste no more precious, avoidable effort or concern on this matter insofar as the organization generally is concerned. Except as we have indicated, the work of the organization is too important to waste any further avoidable efforts on corrupted fools who lack the moral sense to save themselves.

We have been betrayed and swindled. Let us free ourselves from the aftereffects of Costas' betrayal of the human race, hoping meanwhile for his restoration to mental health and morality. Simply rip out of the habits of practice all vestiges of Costas' mismanagement, as indicated, and move on to what is important to be done.

Further Work

During the period immediately ahead, there will be a number of changes beyond those indicated at the outset here. We plan to increase the field deployment of trained organizers by between 20 and 30 in total, to increase the intelligence staff significantly, and the security research functions modestly. This and other gains will be facilitated by rationalization of expenditures for communications and by cost-saving and income-increasing assistance to our vendors.

It was by no means an accident that on the same day that Costas Kalimtgis was maliciously slandered at a national office briefing, a memo was also issued by Lyndon H. LaRouche on the "Riemannian" model project. I viewed that memo as a deliberate insult not only to myself but to the entire modeling staff and especially to the leader of that project, Uwe Henke.

LaRouche said, "First, it should be reemphasized to all members that every fundamental 'discovery' to be presented through the vehicle of the LaRouche-Riemann 'model' was effected decades ago by me, and was either elaborated or efficiently identified in such sources as 'Dialectical Economics.' Nothing is being done currently but to translate those relatively long-standing discoveries into appropriate Riemannian terms of mathematical physics."

If I had thought that there were no fundamental discoveries to be made in economic science, I would never have undertaken the project. Indeed, as I learned in plunging myself into this work, there is much that is yet to be properly understood in this area and there are few, if any, "pat answers." What was particularly annoying to me was LaRouche's pettiness in claiming that no one could possibly surpass his "1952" accomplishment and that all we mere model staffers had to do was to put it into the correct mathematical form. It's clear that there is a great deal of difference between the initial formulation of an approach for tackling a problem and the actual process of solving that problem. We may have important insights and clues concerning how nuclear fusion may ultimately be realized based on an advanced epistemological viewpoint but we have not yet succeeded in achieving fusion power. I will certainly applaud the person or group of persons who accomplish that feat, and would never dream of denigrating that accomplishment because "LaRouche already made all the fundamental breakthroughs in 1952."

The second point I would like to make is that for many months I was struck by the fact that there was a serious flaw in the model work—namely that there was no room in our model for the "subjective" side of the economic process. Many years ago I was impressed by Rosa Luxembourg's point that this "subjective" side—that is, the credit system or fictitious capital—is just as ontologically real as the so-called objective, tangible side. Was that not the whole point of her devastating critique of Marx's attempt to construct a mathematical model of the economic process? Essentially, the credit system and its development reflects the "creativity" of society's ruling public and private institutions in their efforts to either facilitate or sabotage the development of the productive ("objective") forces. Of course, this is something which evades mathematical formulation just as it is impossible to model individual creative breakthroughs in basic science and technology.

Because our so-called Riemannian model ignored the credit system, it was utterly useless for any kind of work involving short-run developments—i.e., the "quarterly forecast." Yet it was demanded that we constantly produce such projections at a moment's notice for EIR. The best the staff could do would be to first figure out what seemed to be going on *politically* in the business community and among policy circles and then attempt to generate computer graphs that matched our already-arrived at assessment. I found this degrading and intellectually dishonest. We were representing ourselves as one more "delphic oracle" among other competing "delphic oracles." But the tools we were using were even less sophisticated than the Keynesian-Friedmanite rubbish we claimed to be replacing. The

only thing that saved the project was that our personal intuition occasionally was more on target than that of the competition.

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Security: KGB Footprints Around Computron

by NEC/NCLC

What was most significant about LaRouche's memo, however, was his insistence that "morality" was the key to the model staff's problems. Yes, morality is the keystone of any scientific endeavor. But LaRouche issued this memo at the very same time that he flew into a *psychopathic rage* against Costas Kalimigis just because Costas hubristically took LaRouche on concerning the severe financial crisis which was threatening to collapse the organization and demanded an international financial plan.

Last weekend, LaRouche's rage against Costas became homicidal as evidenced by the charge that Costas was a "KGB pawn." This is evil which cannot be compromised with. At the moment I read that memo, I decided to resign and I urge all others to do so.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23—The following urgent security information is for the knowledge of ICLC members only.

Generally speaking, the time for justified anger against Kostas's and Andy's deception and looting of the organization (over the period since October 1978) should be considered past. Too much time, too much effort more profitably devoted to practical work, are consumed by the labor of even those relative few who must clean up the mess Kostas and Andy made of our internal affairs. However, in the controlling environment around Kostas and Computron there are included a predominant role by Dope, Inc., the FBI and its corrupt agents, and a significant involvement of the Soviet KGB.

Since the IMEMO forces, which control at least predominantly the Soviet KGB's foreign-intelligence operations, are currently escalating their attacks against the ICLC internationally, it is urgent that members know how this is reflected in the Computron situation.

1. Highlights of KGB Attacks on the ICLC

The first known indication of an IMEMO-KGB attack on the ICLC dates from February 1973, the first known active phase of the targetting of Konstantine George (Jannis) which led to his attempted brainwashing by East Germany security officials. It is significant that this dates the attacks to approximately one month prior to the deployment of the CPUSA in what were intended to become homicidal attacks on members in Philadelphia. It is also relevant that the FBI was complicit in those latter attacks.

This is, as we have stated, the first definitely known instance of a KGB-related attack on the ICLC. However, there were two earlier attacks on Jannis which fit so closely the same pattern that an open book must be maintained for the present on the identity of the forces behind them. One case was a murderous knife-attack, from behind, following a significant achievement by Jannis a very brief time earlier. The other was a case of serious food poisoning, in which Jannis and Luba were the only restaurant patrons affected.

For such reasons, we have classed Jannis' present, severe illness as "suspicious," pending a change of classification of its etiology from the present "cryptic" category.

During a more recent period, there was a pattern of harassment directed against about forty members working part-time or full-time in the composition trade. Although the authorship of this dirty operation focussed investigations on convicted Col. Zwi Aldouby and his Dope, Inc., connections, the harassment was all of one piece with the cases of Jonathan and Kathy Leake. Not only did Jonathan avow that the contamination of him was Soviet, the operation was in fact run through a Soviet asset, an asset which also approached us with the offer to produce Brezhnev's memoirs.

The overall pattern of KGB actions against the ICLC is instructive.

From February 1973 into the end of 1973, KGB activity against us was focussed on the option of assassinating LaRouche, as FOIA releases indicate, and as the movements of Puerto Rican terrorist friends of Jose Torres' family indicated to us then the first on the list of probable evil-doers serving Gus

040354065

Internal Memorandum
National Executive Committee, ICLC
January 23, 1981

Following a one-day disappearance, Alice Roth distributed a two-page statement whose only explanation, from its internal contents, is that she was brainwashed in some way. The statement attacks in an eerily irrational way Alice's own deep commitment to her work and the model, and concludes with the wild assertion that LaRouche attacked Kostas because Kostas allegedly "confronted" LaRouche with Kostas' demand for a comprehensive "international finance plan" for the organization. In "I.D. Format," the abrupt personality change represented by this pathetic document, more or less attests the "Chinese brainwashing" method of attack—"therapy" employed by the Rabbi Maurice David circuit associated with Dennis King's past.

Kostas may have been a factor in this, since in his present, "Mr. Hyde" state of paranoid-schizophrenic rage, he would be the sort of person a brainwasher of the David variety would consider an appropriate tool for an "attack" group. The mentally-disturbed Robert Cohen is also involved in this, through Don Roth.

End of Internal

Hall's whims in the matter. From late January until October of November 1977, there is a very low profile of threats from IMEMO and related sources, and no indication of such involvement in the August 1977 targeting of LaRouche for assassination by the Baader-Meinhof gang.

As of either October or November 1977, the IMEMO deployment is visibly aversive, including a level and intensity of public attacks without precedents.

The pattern of attacks against the ICLC by IMEMO and allied sources correlates with the ebb and flow of IMEMO's successes in bringing Soviet foreign policy into congruity with both Willy Brandt's Socialist International and relevant elements of British intelligence and finance. This intersects the ebb and flow of the factional situation inside the East Bloc. This aspect of the matter is generally understood clearly enough by most members, and need not be restated here in further detail.

There is a second dimensionality to this business, of which members are generally aware, at least in broad terms, but perhaps not in sufficient detail. It is to that second matter that we turn focus of attention next.

2. Caught Between Spooks

Our Autumn 1975 evaluation of the implications of the Hilex '75 NATO exercise had two immediate effects. Generally, within the intelligence community, it produced a startled recognition of our unusual quality of intelligence-evaluations capability. The FBI exploited that fact to argue that we could not conceivably have discovered such an accurate assessment of Hilex '75 unless we had either purloined "Cosmic" documents from NATO Brussels headquarters, or had such information slipped to us by the Soviets. The FBI used that argument to run a top-secret, international harassment operation against the ICLC under code-name "Kwaterbak."

The second result is more interesting. Knowing that the FBI operation against the ICLC was nonsense, that there was no KGB control over us, some of these gentlemen began evolving a grand game.

Since we represented an extraordinary private political-intelligence capability, it was not difficult for certain gentlemen in the intelligence community to convince the Soviet leadership that we were a CIA operation, and to convince credulous, unwitting members of the Western intelligence-community that we "must be KGB." Although this two-way deception-operation did contribute to the containment against the ICLC, there was another purpose, other than containment, involved.

In brief the Soviet KGB responded to us out of their induced conviction that the ICLC was a special, high-level kind of CIA asset or operation, and to cause information to be transmitted in our direction on the assumption that our address was a special channel for communicating policy relevant information to top policy-making circles of the U.S. intelligence community. Naturally, since we always evaluate and put our own construction on any interesting policy-relevant information gathered, leading policy-making circles of the intelligence-community could read our assessment of such information gathered in New Solidarity or the Executive Intelligence Review, and obtain the raw information through the massive National Security Agency tap on all our mail and telecommunications internationally.

In view of the fact that the quality of our performance in political-intelligence work corresponds, at least, to the quality of the best private or official agencies—if not in quantity, it was not difficult to convince the Soviets that we "must be CIA," or to convince unwitting members of the western intelligence community that "they must be KGB." More recently, much of the

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illusion as worn off. Only a few fools still take seriously the libel that we are linked to the "KGB." Although our interface with personalities of the intelligence community is obvious enough, few are silly enough to imagine that we are CIA assets, or, indeed, anything other than we profess ourselves to be. For a significant period, however, the belief of the unwitting that we were either KGB or CIA was widespread in intelligence circles, a widespread delusion which was not without significant consequences for the spook world as a whole.

So, a total National Security Agency mail and telecommunications surveillance was placed over the ICLC world-wide. Our intelligence was tapped daily, chiefly in this way, and larger or more concise excerpts were relayed from NSA to scores of authorized recipients daily.

A "dog and pony show" was arranged to cause the Soviets to presume that we must be a very special quality of CIA operation. The relevant smiling gentlemen in the intelligence community then sat back waiting to see how the Soviets would react to this deception. This was particularly significant during the period the Carter Administration was destroying most of the bridges built up between the U.S.A. and Soviet intelligence and military communities over the years. We appeared to be the potential open channel to which a Soviet representative or news service could pass policy-relevant information into high-level channels of the U.S. intelligence community. Indeed, always out of the blue, so to speak, we were passed that sort of information on Soviet initiative. We transmitted it from Europe or elsewhere to New York, knowing that the NSA would have passed the information to the relevant circles in the official intelligence-community before it reached Nancy Spannaus's hands in editorial. On a number of occasions, there were early reactions delivered to us from the intelligence-community side which proved without doubt that the NSA telecommunications intercept had been made and forwarded in exactly the manner we supposed.

Naturally, there were occasional efforts to "play us." We made it clear that we would under no circumstances follow a policy with which we did not independently agree, and the efforts to "play us" stopped in the main. The essential point, on the game-master's side, was that it was neither useful nor necessary to attempt to bring us under control for the purpose of the game being played. As long as some slow-thinking folk believed that we were CIA, and some other foolish folk believed that we KGB, our mere continuing our own policy of independent intelligence-work kept the game on the field.

There was only one qualification to this. Some folks who were witting of the game assessed Kostas and Andy as "potential KGB assets." Unlike the FBI's meatheads, these gentlemen knew the truth about Kostas. However, they did assess Kostas and Andy as the two persons in the organization's influential circles who might, under some circumstances, be influenced by the KGB. Therefore, they viewed the classification of Kostas and Andy under "counterespionage/foreign/KGB/Athens" as merely a considerably exaggerated evaluation of a mere potential tilt.

Therefore, within the overall grand game being played, Kostas and Andy were players of special significance. They were viewed as persons who, together, might seek to open a certain kind of contact to the KGB under certain kinds of circumstances. Not because Kostas was viewed as having a witting intent to do so, but because the potentiality for developing such an intent was estimated to be included in their overall psychoprofile and their KKE-oriented sense of "Greek family identity."

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That would not be a ridiculous assessment of the potentials. As long as Kostas continued to be morally self-defined within the body of the NEC and NCLC more generally, this potentiality was nullified. However, most intelligence agents are, virtually by definition, apolitical persons. They are political only in the sense of "family loyalties," rather than independent political process of judgment. A former Communist, raised in a Communist family, but turned apolitical, and concerned with matters of "earthly paradise" is the sort of personality the KGB could "control," whereas independently political people, who can not be such dutiful zombies, are intrinsically unstable under control.

That, we must assume, would also be the assessment of Kostas' and Andy's potential from the side of KGB recruiters. If such recruitment has not occurred, it remains likely that an attempt at recruitment would be made. If such a recruitment were attempted, it would occur with the blessings and environmental assistance of the FBI.

This, apart from the special case of Kostas and Andy, defines broadly the second dimensionality of IMEMO-KGB interest in running operations against the ICLC. We are currently still viewed by the KGB as an important, special sort of asset of either the CIA or of some section of the military side of the U.S. intelligence community. They will tend to act against us accordingly.

3. KGB Links To Computron

The KGB has a twofold significance for Kostas and Computron. First, the characterization of Kostas and Andy as subjects of "counterespionage/foreign/KGB/Athens," is the only aspect of the ICLC membership which is documented as still subject to such an aversive classification. This means that the FBI, ONI, et al., can "legally" run dirty operations at and around Kostas and Computron which are outlawed under present guidelines against all other targets associated with the NCLC. It is true that the FBI does run dirty operations against the NCLC through its officially-classified "agent in place," the Anglopagan Defecation League (ADL), but in that case the ADL does its evil under private cover. The KGB is also a very real problem for Computron in its own right, as well as a pretext for the FBI-ADL operations being deployed.

One employee, in particular, is a member of the political cover organization for the Armenian Secret Army. This mother-organization's conduits in the United States are long-standing joint-assets of the FBI and KGB. Another instance, in Paris, intersecting both Computron and this particular employee, is a private front-organization of long-standing for the KGB.

Although Andy has already been delivered conclusive evidence of the existence of this problem as a problem, no significant action has been taken to deal with this on his side up to this time. This and related problems have been stalled for approximately a month and a half.

This KGB contamination is only a dirty part of a picture that is immensely soiled all over. Among all Andy's active contacts outside software matters, he is being played like a yo-yo by financial and other interests which are either witting, Dope, Inc., adversaries of ours, or equally-evil allies of Dope, Inc. in respect to terrorism and other filth.

The reason for this is largely explained by the old saw, to the effect that the best target for a swindle is a confidence-man. In business matters, Andy is, on record, a completely immoral chiseller and worse. In such matters, his mind is never able to acknowledge the existence of reality except from the depths of a manic-depressive's depressive cycle. He operates on the basis of fantasies, fantasies directed to bamboozling persons with

whatever mixture of truths and outright lies will, according to the fantasy, talk the victim into doing what Andy desires. Reality for Andy is the reality of being able to tell wild stories which can swindle dupes who believe such stories into doing as Andy wishes.

Over the recent two years, that mental problem of Andy's has manifestly become progressively worse.

There are three key features of the overall pattern by which Andy has plunged himself into his present embarrassments. 1. Relying on looting of NCLC assets as a major source of capital for such expenditures, since October 1978, Andy has been dipping into the resources of NCLC to fund his investment in developing and promoting a word-processor. Rather than facing reality respecting the needed capitalization of such a venture, Andy, with Kostas' complicity has become addicted to dipping into the resources of the ICLC to cope with each emergency caused by his gross mismanagement of Computron. His moral defense of such practices is that what he has extracted from the ICLC, chiefly with Kostas' complicity, falls into the category of "lawful prey." His last defense against the charge of using deception to loot the ICLC is caveat emptor. 2. He had developed a fantasy concerning himself, that he is a "world-class business operative," in the footsteps of Onassis or Niarchos. He is, in such matters, really a poor little sardine pretending to be a shark. No amount of evidence of his incompetence in management, or of his dubious nature of the devices by which he paints himself a brilliant operator, dents the delusion that he is the equivalent of a "world-class yacht." 3. In keeping with his obsessive fantasy-life, he has been peddling a proposition which every honest investor rejects immediately, but which Dope, Inc.-linked adverseries of the organization continue to go through the motions of encouraging him to pursue with them.

The crux of the deal is this. According to a proposal outlined by Andy and presented to a member of the notorious Triad group over the signature of "Special Project Director Kay Kasberian," Andy has been soliciting \$3 millions to purchase 10% interest in project, for which the probable value would be at least 75% of the project, out of which Computron software would be paid about \$1 millions and would also have a 15-25% interest in the shares of the endeavor. Naturally, every honest prospective investor has turned him down promptly. The Dope, Inc.-linked crowd teases Andy along, playing him like a yo-yo. Numerous trips costing tens of thousands each for Andy and other Computron representatives, have been thrown down the sink-hole in this lunatic pursuit of an obsession. In net, the NCLC paid for this out of resources looted from the ICLC with Kostas' complicity.

There are other aspects of this overall matter which the NEC has chosen not to report, chiefly for the sake of Andy and other more innocent owners and employees among Andy's and Kostas' dupes in this matter. It is fair to say, that no investor with business experience would make any investment of any kind in Computron as long as Andy remained President of the firm or a majority stockholder. Andy's track-record, as shown by any reasonable audit of transactions, would lead any experienced investor to insist that Andy's executive control over the company and financial holdings be generously subordinated as a precondition for assistance.

Apart from software, Computron has not a single honest prospect of business or investment, and he is operating amid the shards of his aggravated mismanagement in an environment controlled by Dope, Inc., the FBI, Roy M. Cohn, and the Soviet KGB. On the basis of lack of manifest morality in business transactions, his refusal to make peace even with the friends he has looted by deception when that is offered, the probable course of events is that Andy would go down in the shattered pieces of one

last grand scam-effort rather than come to his senses to adopt a sane course of action. Unfortunately, this occurs in an environment in which all sorts of adversaries of ours, including the KGB, would be easily capable of pulling poor Andy's string. At this point, Kostas would encourage that—since the ICLC is no longer willing to be scammed, and the FBI would go into whatever passes as a substitute for fits of laughing with joy where the KGB to be approached in that way.

In this circumstances, the NEC must act not only on the basis of the ugly, immoral picture documented before it, it must also act on the basis of the obvious security-contingencies embedded in the situation.

4. Kostas As A Security Risk

Kostas' mental state is visibly degenerating rapidly, reached the level of death-threats against several named NEC members.

This is in keeping with the oedipal rage he has acted on in the past in brutal beatings of his son. Since the manic-depressive cycle is based on oedipal rage, and since Kostas is currently in a downward spiral of paranoid-schizophrenic degeneration of his personality, the oedipal rage will increase in intensity, and in shaping his judgment. The KGB is an oedipal cathexis for Kostas. A well-defined security risk exists presently on that account.

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January 24, 1978
The National Executive Committee
National Caucus of Labor Committees

It is with great sadness that I am submitting this resignation from the International Caucus of Labor Committees. I have delayed this action until now in the hope that, somehow, the NEC would find the courage to deal with the LaRouche problem. It is clear to me now that this will most probably never happen and that the organization is currently morally bankrupt.

What morality can remain in an organization which permits one man to scapegoat his closet collaborator for carrying out those policies which he himself initiated? What possible excuse can be made for allowing Costas Kalimtgis to be crucified by a howling mob of looted members, in order that a catharsis could be safely directed away from the man whose policies had caused the problems in the first place.

No one can any longer remain in the ICLC who is not a coward, a sycophant, a liar, a fool, or some combination thereof. Mr. LaRouche has insisted that the membership accept as true what they know cannot possibly be true. They must deny the existence of an article in the August 22, 1978 issue of New Solidarity as an oath of personal loyalty to Mr. LaRouche. They must accept as plausible that Mr. LaRouche can know as his closest collaborator for a decade a man who becomes a moral imbecile over a period of more than two years, and that this can totally escape his notice, while at the same time proclaiming Mr. LaRouche to be possessed of the greatest psychological acumen of any person alive. If no other evidence was presented, the timing of this Jacobin catharsis alone—following Election Day and preceding Inauguration Day—would cause any person with a mind to wonder at the convenience of the period chosen to effect this operation.

For anyone to replicate the drivel arising from Mr. LaRouche's recent series of "memos," either because he forces himself to believe it or because he feels that circumstances force him to mouth it for expediency sake, is to degrade him or herself to such a degree as to render him or her unfit to be called human.

I am ready at any time to rejoin this, or any other, organization which can deal with this problem. I have but scant hope, however, that this organization can do so.

Sincerely,
Eric Nelson
(signed)

January 26, 1981

To: The National Executive Committee, and NCLC membership
From: Anne-Marie Vidal Sawicky

(1/26/81)

18 ✓
Open Letter To Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

I joined the National Caucus of Labor Committees in January 1973. I was originally motivated to join because of an intense intellectual atmosphere which was concretized in programmatic organizing to build a class-wide movement. I have always considered myself a loyal cadre and a good organizer. Like any other NCLC member, I have endured physical and financial difficulties during my membership. These I neither regret or bemoan; I never fooled myself that being a Labor Committee member would be easy.

I did, however, expect that as an LC member that reason and morality would be the guidelines in any internal or external political discussion. The recent series of memos written by Lyndon LaRouche are a violation of reason. LaRouche has subjected Costas Kalimtgis to a trial by memo, having pronounced Costas guilty without bothering to produce evidence. LaRouche's tactics would make Mao's Cultural Revolutionaries blush. But more seriously, LaRouche has cynically destroyed that very moral and intellectual atmosphere he sought to create. At the present, an LC member in good standing must swallow whole LaRouche's claims that Costas is a paranoid schizophrenic, Andy T. is a thief, and Alice R. has no independent mind.

It is hardly original for a leader of an organization to deal with inquires or skepticism by sounding the alarm of "intelligence agency's dirty tricks" to inspire the membership to complete obedience. This has been the case in totalitarian organizations before; it is the case in the Labor Committees now.

There is a hideous immorality in LaRouche's manipulation of the NCLC membership. There is an cowardly lack of morality in the NEC's response. If I were to accept LaRouche's lying assertions of Costas' insanity or Andy's thievery, I would have to admit that the NEC stood by and watched themselves be robbed. This would hardly be indicative of world historic leadership. If Andy and Gus are being slandered—which I emphatically believe—the NEC is cowardly in not informing the membership of the truth.

Because the NCLC no longer exists as a humanist organization capable of building a political movement, I resign. This has been a difficult decision but the only appropriate one under the circumstances. I urge all members to take the same action.

Anne-Marie Vidal Sawicky
(signed)

Dear Lyndon:

Last week I received an abusive phone call from Jeff Steinberg who in the course of the discussion harranged me about Bob Cohen's "pimping" (for me!) and my "factionalizing." My wife has also been repeatedly confronted with such abuse. I wish to reassure you and others that I would never degrade myself by allowing myself to become the instrument of enemy efforts to demoralize or destroy the membership of the organization which I spent so many years in building.

I shall always retain for you the same respect I had in 1968 when in the course of a single lecture you communicated the connection between creative mentation and the lawfulness of expanded reproduction in a way that resolved for me the most crucial problems that I had been grappling with for several years. Furthermore, your independent discovery, which allowed you to develop economics as a science and the further elaboration of that discovery through a political process which you initiated is a matter of history. These accomplishments are not subject to opinion or to rejection on my part due to ephemeral disagreements on other matters. If, therefore, others, be they misguided individuals or agents, choose to "rally around" my person, I hope that you will spare me the humiliation of ascribing to me the responsibility for such an occurrence.

I must nevertheless inform you that I have been under continuous pressure to respond to your memos by very responsible members who interpreted my silence as a sure sign of guilt. They could not understand, nor did I dare to explain to them that I had realized from early on that any attempt on my part to defend myself would be met by the most virulent outpouring of McCarthyite-like indictments. I concluded that once such a process was unleashed, the ICLC would become prey to a variety of operations despite our intentions.

My worst fears of what could happen should I have defended myself were nothing compared to the harm you did without the benefit of any response or provocation from my quarter. I shudder to think what may have ensued if I had allowed myself to be swayed by those members who demanded that I either defend myself or in silence be found guilty.

Lately I have been repeatedly amazed at your miraculous ability to weave rumors, lies, facts, half-truths and international developments to suit your purpose of the day.

It is the same disregard for truthful facts that characterizes every piece of filth that you have circulated about me. You accuse me of attempting to strip your security during the Democratic convention even though you knew full well that I was incapacitated at the time, with absolutely no power to determine policy even if I had chosen to. Again you lie when you charge that I chased business ventures and used the organization to that end when you possess all necessary knowledge of how I repeatedly tried to sell off future business assets, and business ventures to meet our immediate political and security needs.

I find it too tedious and demeaning to defend myself against every new lie which you and your minions concoct on a daily basis. I have lived my entire life according to a dedication to humanity which my parents instilled me with. I have been active politically towards that end since I was 12 years old. I have never benefitted nor have I sought benefits according to the standards of banalized society. Under no circumstances would I, or could I be influenced into making political decisions based upon "family, sex or money" consideration. I would prefer suicide

before resorting to such degradation, and indeed my record in the organization is a testament to that fact, no matter how much slander you circulate in order to obliterate that truth.

Your actions over the past two months have proven to me that even though you are of great accomplishment in the realm of science and philosophy you are deficient in statesmanship. You lack an indispensable quality Plato calls 'sophrosene,' a term usually mistranslated as 'temperance.' You have made yourself a prisoner of a cult of infallibility around your person, and you have manufactured a chain of security rationalizations to prevent discussions on any matter, even on the most inconsequential detail, whenever such a detail threatens to pierce the cult of your infallibility.

On any such occasion you resort to alternatively bludgeoning (and stroking) the individuals involved until they submit, often by using the most despicable modes of psychological manipulation. Despite your commitment to truth in other matters, you find it appropriate on those occasions to rewrite history and to lie lest you be proven wrong. That is why you did not have the capacity to retract the lies you uttered when you returned from Germany. Though I gave you no occasion to find fault with my conduct—since I remained silent and isolated—you became even more obsessed and wrote memo after memo and thus became prisoner to your own lies. Each new memo with its fresh findings was written—not to me, but in response to some member who had been foolish enough to express some doubt; doubt which was then reported to security and which you felt compelled to respond to by inventing more extravagant slanders and crimes. First, you called me a liar, a thief, classified me as clinically insane and because there was still doubt in the membership it was only natural that the next step was to connect me to some form of agency. You have thus created a situation which has left no alternative for me but either accept your infallible falsifications—accept that I am insane, immoral and have been so since the fall of 1978—or to resign from the organization.

I have chose to resign, because it is my responsibility to do so. I can not allow you to create a precedent whereby anyone can be subjected to charges of insanity, and backroom frameups because they choose to disagree with you in an honorable and proper way. Furthermore, I will not fall into the trap of defending myself against charges which could put members and even yourself in legal jeopardy. Unlike you Lyn, I do not say to myself that "even if I were put before 10 grand juries I would tell them that I knew nothing..." You have rejected every appropriate forum within which I could have presented every sensitive fact. You also knew that I was not about to make a public presentation of material that could irrefutably clear me of all your malicious charges, but would ultimately be used to bring harm to many members and to the organization.

If I had chosen to follow your method and to irresponsibly react out of honor, pique or self-righteousness that is what I would have done. However, over the years I have acquired, no doubt inadequately, approximations of that quality 'sophrosene' which you totally lack. I have also learned to couple that quality with a deep respect for people who despite their problems, have made sacrifices to the organization—(unlike you Lyn, who out of personal vendetta can within 24 hours degrade such people and liable them thieves, traitors, and agents.)

In that sense, despite your greatness you could not have founded the American Republic, nor could you have risen to the heights of Lincoln's statesmanship. I am afraid that you will never develop those qualities because of your psychological need to surround yourself with people who must at all time feel compelled to pay homage to your infallibility, and to even amplify your errors in these matters despite their better knowledge.

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I am not bitter, depressed or existentially enraged as I follow each day's onslaught of slanders that paint me as the new Satan for the benefit of the gullible. Nothing that you write Lyn can hurt me or surprise me any longer; for once the corruption of malice and lies spreads, it creates an environment from which no good can come. I am only deeply distressed at the effect this has on the membership whose power of judgment is the most important asset of the human race. We have seen repeatedly in this century the pernicious effect that big lies have had on the powers of reason of the citizenry, on whose powers ultimately the development of civil society depends.

Once the members believe that our financial difficulties during and immediately after the campaign resulted from thievery; or that the poor NEC was destroyed by me beginning in 1978; that there was no campaign because evil Kostas was stealing money.....then the membership despite its greatness will have committed moral suicide.

I wish you the best and hope for the successful implementation of the principles and policies of the ICLC.

Good-bye
Kostas
(signed)

Report on Status of National Organization

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
January 29, 1981

Since it is physically (i.e., financially) impossible to convene a delegated national convention at this time, some brief summary report of the current state of affairs is in order.

On receiving conclusive evidence of Kostas' deranged state of mind, I returned to the United States from urgent work in Europe, announcing that I was assuming direct responsibility for administrative affairs. My first actions were to assemble the National Committee, and on the basis of that action to reassemble the National Executive Committee as a functioning deliberative body in respect to administrative, as well as political affairs.

Apart from the fact that we have suffered very serious financial damages as a result of worsening mismanagement of administrative affairs over many months, and apart from a relatively tiny proportion of members who still refuse to accept the implications of very clear and ultimately simple facts, the direction of the national organization is presently in better condition than ever before, an improved quality significantly evoked by the sensed need to respond to what was potentially a very serious, extensive damage to the organization.

Although it has been necessary to deal with the concrete destruction wrought by Kostas K., the necessary focus upon that concrete problem and its immediate correlatives must not obscure the fact that these developments were caused by a still-continuing operation coordinated through the Fabian Bureau of Investigation—which has been deployed against the organization, according to FOIA records, since 1968. The role of the ADL, which began its operations against us openly in 1974, is and has been essentially a reflection of its current official status, as an "agent in place" of the FBI. The overall background to this matter is adequately summarized in the public attack on the Chicago Sun-Times.

To understand the FBI's part in this one must peek at highlights of the dossier on the FBI being assembled by the security staff.

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Although the FBI has adopted criminal-justice functions, even the substance of such "gang-busters" activities has been chiefly a matter of making credible a certain needed camouflage, the manufacture of a certain public-relations image, whose function was to conceal what the Bonaparte BOI set out to be from the beginning, a "right-wing," social-democratic "Gestapo" in the United States.

This continuing, underlying character of the (text illegible) by the "Federal Witness Invention Program," and the deployment of that FBI-directed branch of organized crime in the abortive effort to smear Secretary of Labor-designate Donovan, with naked complicity of Senators Kennedy and Eagleton and a leading foul role by FBI-trained Walter Sheridan. Presently, the FBI is working in collaboration with the Ramparts-Mother Jones Collective gang, including the familiar Bo Burlingham and Andrew Kopkind, in spearheading the William Safire-initiated "mafia" reagangate effort through the corrupt news media.

Robert Cohen, enraged by his wife's inability to endure his semi-psychotic fits of brutality any longer, repeatedly admitted his collaboration with "Gay" Edgar Hoover crony Roy M. Cohn in conjunction with the New York Times and Our Town, admitting that he helped to develop many of the specific lies used by those corrupt publications. Recently, Kostas has been in collaboration with Robert Cohen, as well as with Cohen associate, former LC drop-out and "sleeper," Don Roth. This merely exemplifies that what Kostas has done against the organization he has betrayed was done in an environment controlled by the FBI and the FBI's wicked accomplices.

Unlike Don Roth, this betrayal of the organization increasingly over many months, created an increasingly irresolvable conflict in loyalties within Kostas, who went insane under such increasing stress.

The point is this. Although it is necessary to deal appropriately in practice with the damage done by Kostas' betrayal of the organization, this must not cause us to lose sight of the fact that that betrayal has been merely a predicated, relatively ephemeral feature of the continuing problem represented by the virtually treasonous FBI.

In fact, the FBI is the enemy of the United States and its Constitution.

It was the FBI, together with the ONI, which collaborated with assets of the Socialist International to destroy the effectiveness of "Gay" Edgar Hoover's long-standing and dangerous competitor, the Central Intelligence Agency. The business is more complicated, as the report on the Chicago Sun-Times illustrates, but the direct and witting complicity of the FBI, ONI, IPS, and the Kennedy crowd, as well as Kissinger and Haig, is specific and undiluted, despite the larger context of those activities.

It was this same crowd which engineered "Watergate" from beginning to end.

It is the exact same crowd, including the enemies of the United States within the FBI, which is currently engineering the attempted "mafia links" Reagangate operation.

Together with FBI we include the heritage of attorneys-general Ramsey Clark and Nicholas deBoer Katzenbach and Benjamin Civiletti, as well as Ed Levy, Patrick Murphy, et al. This is the combination, collaborating with the forces of Willy Brandt's Socialist International, which formed the crucial betrayal of the United States in connection with the Khomeini coup and the seizure of U.S. hostages.

It is the same element of the FBI and corrupt collaborating elements of the Department of Justice which destroyed the drug-enforcement and related capabilities of the Federal government—as well as every other aspect of Federal law-enforcement which has been co-opted by the FBI.

It is the FBI which led in the effort to cover up the Permindex connections to the assassination of President JFK, the same FBI and ONI whose "SIS" operations of the past were coordinated by the same Major Louis M. Bloomfield who headed the Permindex organization in cooperation with Hitler protegee Ferenc Nagy.

We know the relevant elements of the FBI to be as treasonous as Benedict Arnold and Aaron Burr, accomplices of the same master as Arnold and Burr in their time. We know the FBI to be the principal official predicate of the betrayal of our nation as well as the official conduit for every dirty operation run against us with complicity of official institutions since 1968.

Although the Reagan administration has numerous Trojan horses within, including the Heritage Foundation asset of the Socialist International, Kissinger such as Haig and Allen, and the Kemp-Wanniski "delphic" crowd self-implicated in the effort to launch "Reagangate," it is the role of the traitorous elements of the FBI and Justice Department which is the key pivot in all the evil operations afoot.

It is urgent that the sensuous immediacy of the internal sabotage effected by Kostas not distract our attention and energies from deploying to clean up the enemies of the U.S.A. hiding behind the status of the FBI.

The NEC is more or less fully aware of this nature of our larger problems and is focussing its efforts accordingly. The shaping of policy-decisions and related practices in respect to what might appear otherwise as isolated matters is governed by that perception.

Granted, various corrupt, immoral private agents such as the ADL are most visible in wickedness deployed against us. The official mother of that wickedness is not those private agencies; those private agencies, like FBI official "agent-in-place," the ADL and its "Irwin Sewage," are essentially fronting for the FBI, for the degenerate heirs of "Gay" Edgar Hoover.

Memorandum of Agreement

(Undated, issued approximately January 30, 1981)

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ICLC Internal Memorandum

Budgetary and Financial Policy

The Chairman of the National Caucus of Labor Committees, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., has issued a number of internal memoranda to members of the International Caucus of Labor Committees. He has done so on the basis of information and facts which Andy Typaldos, President of Computron Technologies Corporation, believes to be partial and to include misinformation and with interpretation he disagrees.

Furthermore, Mr. LaRouche has repeatedly stated his wish to assist Computron insofar as this does not conflict with his responsibilities as Chairman of the National Caucus of Labor Committees. There have been disagreements between Mr. Typaldos and Mr. LaRouche concerning the best choice of course of action in the mutual interests of both organizations.

Any written statement contrary to the foregoing statements is implicitly detrimental to the separate interests of both Computron and the National Caucus of Labor Committees, two friendly but properly and legally independent organizations.

Mr. LaRouche wishes to emphasize the proper reading of his meaning in the memoranda in order to avoid derogatory character interpretations, while Mr. Typaldos also wishes to emphasize that he deplors the use of misguided defenses of his character and his actions to fashion attacks against the organization that he supports and continues to belong to. Mr. Typaldos' disagreement with Mr. LaRouche on political and methodological questions regarding their common organization, the NCLC, which they both care to defend and protect, have been discussed with Mr. LaRouche, and may at Mr. Typaldos' option be subject of an internal memorandum to add to the internal discussions of the organization.

✓ Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.
(signed)

✓ Andreas Typaldos
(signed)

New York, Feb. 1—Financially, the organization is passing out of the seasonal short-falls of the year-end with two continuing problems. The first of these, the "objective" problem, is the effect of the looting of the organization's funds and infrastructure at the direction of a man who was going progressively insane, Kostas K. The second of these, the "subjective" problem, is the difficulty some members experience in coming to grips with the implications of the hideously immoral acts Kostas conducted during the post-November 1977 spiral of his growing insanity. Apart from external dirty tricks against the organization, it is the second problem which is the principal cause for an aggravated marginal shortfall in field income.

Under these conditions, the clear and uncompromisable budgetary and financial policy is that the production and distribution of intelligence through the medium of distribution of publications is a matter of absolute, uncompromising priority. To illustrate the principle, if it were necessary to eliminate every regional telephone-expense in the organization in order to deliver subscription literature on time, that cutting of telephone outlays would be done without any entertaining of discussion.

At present, we have eliminated the theft and mismanagement formerly occurring at Kostas' direction. The financial management is overall excellent, within the limits determined by temporary seizure of blockheadness in some parts of the organization and associated entities. At present, the sole determinant of the amount of funds available is the level of sales performance in the field. That performance is running \$25,000 a week below what it would be without marginal blocking in the field, and \$15,000 a week below what is tolerable for balance.

The national must balance overall priorities, and will not be drawn into debates concerning pleas for individual exceptions to budgetary and financial priorities. Either the overall income-performance is increased, or regional telephone outlays will be drastically cut as a beginning of the process of trimming outlays to the level of sales performance by the field.

Granted, it is paradoxical that such a discussion of policy should be required in view of the massive expansion of the political openings generated by the 1980 campaign. Nonetheless, because a margin of the membership has been reluctant to face the full truth of Kostas' playing NC members against NEC members, and one NC member against another, a certain portion of the membership corrupted into aiding such dirty games against NEC members or other NC members has lost a margin of moral confidence in itself. It is the lingering corruption associated with past complicity with a Kostas going insane which is clearly the principal cause for the margin of poor performance.

The Chairman has stated, in this connection, that in the case any member is found repeating Kostas' lies against members—including Carol White, Christopher White, Fernando Quijano, Allen Salisbury, Criton Zoakes—or against EC or CEN members—he will introduce prompt, disciplinary-action resolutions, no matter who that offender is. Perhaps a few such painful measures will, unfortunately, prove necessary to shock the organization into liberating itself completely from the evil, degraded influence Kostas exerted on many over the period since November 1977, since the IMEMO-KGB launching of its accelerated attacks on the organization internationally.

In brief, the effect of Kostas' resort to the old bureaucratic "KGB methods" he learned from KGB coordinators is the

direct and indirect cause of the internally-caused financial and budgetary problems of the present period. If there is any complaint to be made over the necessary implementation of budgetary and financial priorities, blame the sustained poor margin to field performance. For the poor field performance-margin, there is only one significant cause: the failure to come fully to grips with Kostas' "divide and conquer, KGB methods" for preventing any interference in his looting and wrecking of the organization.

We repeat: the absolute and unarguable priorities are: the maintenance of the production (intelligence, editorial, composition, printing, binding) and distribution of publications, with subscriptions the highest relative priority of distribution. Everything else, except security and other essential matters of the political structure of the political organization as a political organization, has automatically and non-arguably a lower relative budgetary and financial priority.

Therefore, each region and local must immediately increase gross income by 10 percent, beginning today, or the consequences of the continued shortfall in performance must inevitably begin to be felt in the regions generally. Get out there and fight politically against attempted containment; take no nonsense we should not tolerate from any source. Counter-punch; be security-alert for rumor-mongering and other "moral factors" attacks on the membership. Memorialize Gerry Rose to produce good FBI jokes, plus a few good Kostas jokes. Emphasize, please, that we mean good jokes.

Enough said. Get at it.

To the NCLC Membership:

February 3, 1981

A Method In The Madness?

We are issuing this statement because we feel that the NCLC membership has become overly fixated on the long overdue internal crisis in the organization and has all but ignored the fundamental shift in the external political practice and policies of the organization in recent months. The reader should be forewarned that what follows is solely our own viewpoint and should not be attributed to Gus, Andy, or any of the individuals who have resigned from their positions or from the organization in protest. We do not agree with these individuals on some points and they should issue their own statements, when and if they deem it proper to do so.

In our view, the crux of the problem has been LaRouche's propitiation of the extreme rightwing of the Reagan machine, the Jesse Helms-Joe Coors-Liberty Lobby side of Reagan. The problem was especially manifest in the closing weeks of the New Hampshire campaign but it became even more acute when LaRouche decided to swing the organization behind Reagan's campaign two weeks before Election Day. The membership was then regaled with fantasy-laden tales of LaRouche's and the NEC's "successful" trip to Washington. The Reagan administration was said to have succumbed to the obvious superiority of the NCLC's ideas and programs, despite the fact that we had failed to mobilize a mass constituency capable of pressuring the administration to deliver on any promise.

The reality was quite different. What actually happened was that LaRouche's "KGB agents under every bed" campaign contributed to a McCarthyite hysteria among Reagan layers in Washington. Since the inauguration, the *New Solidarity* headlines of December and January have found their way into the mouths of Reagan, Alexander Haig, and Henry Kissinger.

Each has charged in public appearances that the Soviet Union is masterminding every aspect of international terrorism and that "linkage" must be established on this issue to the SALT negotiations.

Reagan described the Soviet Union as bent on "world revolution and a one-world Communist state The only morality they recognize is what will further their cause, meaning they reserve to themselves the right to commit any crime, to lie, to cheat in order to attain" their goal. Brezhnev responded through TASS that the President "spoke in an unseemly manner Such words can only mean that the people in Washington apparently cannot understand the meaning of the changes taking place in the world (which) are not dependent either on the United States or the Soviet Union." In other words, there are a lot of indigenous socialist and nationalist movements in the world over which the Soviets do not have much control (which is probably a fortunate thing in our estimation, too).

To be blunt, the Reagan administration is plunging the nation into a new Cold War. If not opposed, this will be followed within months by a massive military buildup and a reorganization of the U.S. economy along "sunrise-sunset" industry lines for this purpose. To give just one indication, Caspar Weinberger has just announced that the administration plans to build the neutron bomb and deploy it in Western Europe, and will look into stationing U.S. troops in Israel.

Granted, the Soviet Union's foreign policy during the last two years has been despicable, particularly in regards to its pragmatic adaptation to the Khomeinac fascists in Iran. The NCLC was right when it belatedly condemned the Soviets for this. But does that mean that the NCLC must fuel "anti-red" hysteria in the U.S., which merely reinforces the Suslov hardliners and compels the Soviets to further their own military buildup? The pro-detente faction in Western Europe no longer has any room in which to maneuver. Reagan's tirades mean that Helmut Schmidt's days are probably numbered. The world strategic situation has taken a dramatic shift for the worse and the NCLC's role in this affair has been substantial.

We expect that the membership will be told that a military buildup is really all right because it will have technological spin-offs that will aid the economy. This is nonsense as the actual historical experience of the U.S. and Soviet Union has shown. A military buildup necessarily favors only a few, selected industries while scrapping all others, since it gobbles up most available capital goods and other resources. Rosa Luxemburg's devastating critique of military statism has been proven correct against all other so-called economists.

A military buildup will also require extremely harsh austerity measures and the destruction of the living standards of the American population. For this reason, the Reagan administration is planning Federal budget cuts, which in the words of Reagan advisor John Rutledge "will role like a panzer division across the desert." Certain Social Security programs, unemployment benefits, food stamp programs, student scholarships, and farm price supports are slated for the chopping block.

The NCLC's response to Reagan's austerity drive has been a politically impotent campaign "against high interest rates." The Reagan administration's response to this has been: "Sure, we want to lower interest rates. We will do so, as soon as we finish wringing the fat out of the economy. By the way, our only problem with Paul Volcker is that he's been too soft in applying his monetarist philosophy."

Certain individuals on the NCLC intelligence staff proposed that the organization extend its "anti-tight money" campaign to a fight to rebuild Chrysler and the auto industry, perhaps

through a program of reconversion to production of farm machinery or mass transit equipment. Such a campaign might have mobilized UAW and other trade union layers and put some muscle behind the NCLC's anti-austerity rhetoric. This proposal was ignored by LaRouche and the NEC, because it would have proved too *offensive* to the Reagan forces they were catering to, both to those rightwingers who oppose any government intervention into the economy as a matter of principle and those "dirigists" who believe Chrysler should be building tanks.

It is still possible to reverse the Reagan administration's drift into Cold War and a vicious military buildup-austerity policy. But it can only be done by mobilizing the traditional Democratic labor and minority constituencies. We believe that under the present, degenerated leadership, the organization is constitutionally incapable of playing such a positive role, and that in fact LaRouche is opposed to doing this.

The crucial question is: Why has the NCLC membership tolerated this for so long? A clue can be found in LaRouche's Feb. 1 internal memorandum on "budgetary and financial policy." The reader need only substitute "Lyndon L." for "Kostas K." throughout this memo to get a proper appreciation of what has been going on. LaRouche has merely employed the old bureaucratic trick of making someone else take the rap for his own political crimes.

LaRouche's use of "jokes" has been an important tool for psychological manipulation of the membership. For years, NCLC members have been subjected to sick "Jewish" and other "ethnic jokes." This has been used to create a "Betelheim syndrome" among particularly the Jewish and "red diaper baby" members, who were bludgeoned into rejecting every aspect of their parents; and their own political past, no matter how valid. This led to a moral anaesthetization of the members, a splitting of their intellectual and emotional lives, so that they were capable of taking political actions which violated their most basic sense of morality. (For example, one "joke" that circulated went: "How many Jews can you fit into a Volkswagen?" "One hundred. Four on the seats and ninety-six in the ashtray.")

As a result, members were able to tolerate LaRouche's statement in an August 1978 *New Solidarity* article that "only" one and a half million Jews died in the Nazi holocaust. This statement was extremely damaging to the political credibility of the organization, particularly in the Jewish community, where some layers might otherwise have identified with the NCLC's Middle East development program as well as with certain of its domestic proposals. LaRouche's statement set the organization up for the vicious attack by *Our Town* and the *New York Times*. If enough members had confronted LaRouche on this question and insisted on his retracting the statement, the damage could have been contained. In fact, some members did call for a retraction but they did not bring the matter before the general membership and were quickly isolated through LaRouche's psychological smear campaigns. We can only conclude that LaRouche's reaffirmation of the one-and-a-half millions statement is designed to keep the membership in a controlled paranoid environment.

Finally, we must state that there are many fine individuals, our former friends, who feel they must remain within the organization and who suffer under the illusion that they will be changing it for the better. We believe that under the present leadership, this is impossible. Indeed, we fear that these individuals will be compelled to use their considerable talents in the commission of political crimes which they would not even have dreamed of committing even two months ago.

To those who remain, to those who accept the radical bifurcation of their intellectual and emotional being, to those who are

willing to wait for an eternity to see the evidence that Gus is "clinically insane and a KGB agent," that Andy is "an embezzler," Don is a "sleeper," and that Alice is "brain-washed," the warning of the great humanist poet John Keats should be sufficient:

"Beauty is truth, truth beauty,"—that is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know.

We further demand that, if LaRouche is serious about the charges that he has made about us, he publish these in *New Solidarity* and we will promptly resolve this in the courts.

Sincerely,

Alice Roth
Don Roth
(signed)

ICLC Internal Memorandum

Immediate Policy Against Enemy Moles

New York, Feb. 10—For reasons of very important developments today, which will not be reported at this particular time, it is the obligation of the National Executive Committee to meet its fiduciary responsibilities to the membership by stipulating a set of ground-rules which will equip the membership with efficient instruments to dealing appropriately with a network of "moles" developed in the organization under the KGB methods which Kostas employed in a concerted way over a period of approximately two years to the conscious purpose of attempting to wreck the ICLC from within.

First, since every member has been given and has absorbed overwhelming evidence of the hideous character of Kostas' offenses (if not all his offenses), any expression to the effect of alleging that "Kostas has been unjustly victimized by the NEC" will be treated summarily as a lie by the person who makes it on that spot and at that instant.

There will be no extended debates over that matter. The only discussion permitted under those circumstances at that moment is the report by the person repeating the lie of the identity of the person who transmitted such false information, and on what occasion and under what circumstances. If the person perpetrating the lie refuses to discuss such matters in a frank manner, then the immediate official body shall conduct immediate "trial proceedings," offering the person a second chance to make disclosure of the influences causing him or her to perpetrate such a lie. If the person in question refuses to make disclosure, that person shall be immediately suspended from membership, and the case shall be immediately referred to both the NEC and to security headquarters in New York City.

These are stringent procedures but under the known circumstances of the present period, such stringent procedures are necessary at this particular phase of developments.

Furthermore, we shall require that any business or equivalent entity whose employee or other active associate circulates such lying representations on those premises or in any other manner which might be reasonably construed as the activities of that entity shall be summarily disciplined by the management of that entity, or otherwise shall risk immediate appropriate action by the ICLC according to the cause for offense given.

This "nagging" disease of putative "sympathizers" of Kostas K. will be stamped out as of this date. True, persons have a right to honest differences of opinion; they do not have the right to knowingly spread malicious and damaging falsehoods. Since the conditions have been more than fully established that any person of the indicated categories repeating the indicated falsehoods is knowingly lying maliciously, there is not the slightest color of injustice in the simple, clean source of hygienic action prescribed.

Additional Facts To Be Made Known

As Uwe H. restated his own information on this matter during a recent NEC meeting, Kostas K. had been engaged in constructing a network within the organization, as an integral part of his wrecking-operation.

There are two general phases to this problem. One phase covers the period from Kostas' return from Germany, up to the beginning of his overt treachery. The second phase, of more immediate practical concern, dates from no longer than the summer of 1978, and it is strongly indicated that it dates from as early as October or November 1977.

Throughout the earlier period, Kostas had to be caught up short for his lapse into the KGB organizational methods (in which he had been trained earlier). The hideous ego-stripping orgy conducted at the 1973 local meeting at New York University was only the discovered expression of the evil practices of "psychological conditioning" in which Kostas and others had been engaged during the "Mop Up" security period. The OTS school was another case of Kostas' resort to KGB methods of attempted "Korean brainwashing." The Chairman and NEC on these and other occasions sharply corrected such abuses and Kostas whenever this sort of evil practice was discovered.

Admittedly, serious injury was done to the organization by Kostas's use of such methods, and his efforts to induce similar practices by others. This is one of the reasons the EEC has always tended to function better as a deliberative body than the NEC. The poisonous effects of Kostas' KGB organizational methods, too often echoed by others, promoted precisely the sort of heteronomic ferment *such methods are designed to effect* when used by the KGB proper.

It well known that for reasons not yet precisely determined, but probably bearing on the early 1974 Lower Saxony campaign and the confrontation with the Club of Rome at Bucharest later that year, that the Venetians and their underlings have a special hatred against Helga. The case of Venetian terrorist-linked Tony Rissotti is an early example of this. It usually makes no sense in the immediate cases this is encountered, except from the standpoint of *the barking of the master's dog*.

It is consistent with that that every phase of Kostas' known willful efforts to wreck the organization since the summer of 1978 coincided and often even pivoted upon a campaign of filthy rumors, and otherwise immoral degenerate's attacks against Helga. For example, those persons deemed insufficiently "cold" to Helga on the security staff were systematically victimized on orders from Kostas. This degenerate wretch's venom against Helga was merely the leading-edge of a corresponding malicious falsehood-spreading against the European organization generally.

What came out into the open when Kostas was confronted by the Chairman in the midst of Kostas' efforts to wreck the European organization completely, early last October, had been conducted through duplicity over a period of more than a year preceding. This has now come out into the open through a

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security meeting at which members of the staff compared experiences face to face. Kostas had given cause for summary expulsion by the time the 1980 election-campaign began. His removal from the NEC would have been moved immediately by the Chairman back during the Spring of 1974 if the whole truth about the OTS operations had been fully disclosed by members of the security staff ordered to conduct a KGB-style brainwashing operation against the NEC and others at OTS.

Over the course of the period of his conscious treachery, Kostas concentrated on attempting to destroy certain persons, or at least to isolate and discredit them with aid of lies, while at the same time constructing a network, *predominantly of women*, in the legal, financial, and entities' staffs in New York City. This was supplemented by a special operation of manipulative lying and related measures against the Detroit region.

This attempt to build a "KGB-network apparatus" of women is an aspect of the process reflecting an infantile-oedipal side of this personality, the same flaw which triggered paranoid-schizophrenic mental degeneration under the increasing stress which Kostas' treachery inflicted upon him. It has been subsequently determined that Kostas' degree of apparent illness last early summer was highly exaggerated. The most alarming symptom was not found to have any supporting basis in illness, and was reported to have been voluntary—e.g., psycho-somatic. Moreover, his degree of activity from his convalescence, including rage-filled orders to endanger the Chairman's life and his curbing the newspaper mailings (and then blaming this on Uwe H. afterwards), typify the evil scheming with which he was actually occupied, and at a considerable level of activity considering the reports put out concerning his reduced condition.

Some persons in the networks Kostas was building in legal, security, finance, entities' management, and in a scattered way around the field, became witting "moles" in more or less witting service of the same agencies controlling the NAG group around Eric Lerner controlled by the D.K. Ludwig interests, the *New York Times*, and Roy Cohen's clients. Others, unable to face the wall of psychological pain separating them from recognizing the form of "Korean-style" brainwashing to which they had been subjected, became foolish accomplices of the NAG operation, chiefly because they could not muster the moral strength to face the simple truth which confronted them.

Although the foregoing is merely a small fraction of the whole picture, it should prove helpful to members—especially those manipulated by Kostas' lies and related KGB organizational methods—in becoming self-conscious of the evil experience through which we have recently lived, and becoming self-conscious, getting on top of the problem, they will more readily free themselves from the psychological wounds inflicted by this evil combination of wrecking and KGB-network building.

The ultimate points of control of this problem the members already know. It is Tavistock, et al., including the circles of Noam Chomsky and Major Louis M. Bloomfield, who happen to be interlocked in this and other matters. It is the same crowd which ran the "Bavarian" operation during 1969-1970. It is the same crowd which deployed Michael Vale and which created the NAG group around Robert Dillon, Arthur Castle, Alice Weitzman, Lauren Goldner, and the operations involving the famous rental informer, Jose Torres of the well-known Puerto Rican terrorist Torreses. It is the nest of Fabian horrors based in the University of Chicago.

Paul Teitelbaum
February 1, 1981

(25)

Throughout the recent "discussion," making reference to those few courageous and dignified statements made by individuals unable to swallow the excrement dished out for them and greedily devoured by the overwhelming majority of the rest of the organization, the letter of resignation submitted by Eric Nelson deserves particular attention. The reason for this is that Eric correctly locates the most significant problem in a way which has not otherwise been explicitly stated.

Specifically, Eric does *not* address himself to LaRouche. The question he asks is whether the NEC, and, by extension, the membership at large, you, would "find the courage to deal with the LaRouche problem." That's the right question.

Let's state some facts. Most of us joined the organization for good reasons. Long before we enshrined the word "reason" as a jargon term with a capital "R", we understood the purpose of the organization as being the means to allow for the existence of a human race which would deliberately and deliberately determine its own destiny based on the scientific understanding of its own self interest. And that this conception included the highest notions of art, integrity, and intellectual achievement of which men and women are capable. And most of us put our money where our mouth is. For the last six years, eight years, ten years, and so on.

During the course of putting our money where our mouth is, some of us learned that the test of adulthood, the test of personal strength, is the ability to deal with the painful truth, the ability to find that part of you which forces you to do what you should do, as opposed to what you want to do. We've frequently heard, and spoken, the word "ruthlessness." Right now, Lyn is not playing with a full deck. It's really very obvious. Can you face it?

Back when this thing started, how many of you heard David Goldman accuse Gus of being an embezzler during a National Office briefing? Two weeks or so later, how many of you heard Lyn say that, not only was it untrue that Gus was an embezzler, but furthermore, Goldman could *not* have said it, and anyone who claimed that the statement had been made was a liar! When Mary said that she was there when Goldman made that particular statement and had confidence in the ability of her ears to hear and her mind to remember, Lyn switched gears, changed the subject, and told us that money diverted into Computron was not really the issue, that Gus had single-handedly destroyed the entire national organization, that Andy could own five percent of a computer selling for \$14,000 and make \$7,000 per unit, that Lyn invented the software business in general and on-line validation in particular, and much more. How many times did the same thing happen during the course of this one meeting? Do you think that Goldman developed the "embezzler" formulation himself? Where the hell do you think he got it?

Then there's the famous one and one half million Jews. Read the goddamned article. New Solidarity, August 22, 1978; I'll be glad to furnish copies. There's nothing in there about Schacht or Speer or the useless eaters policy versus another policy. It simply, baldly, states that the Nazis only killed one and a half million Jews. Furthermore, you, as a loyal member, are *ordered* to consider me, and treat me, as a conscious agent of Roy Cohn merely for pointing this out. Doesn't that bother you? It's not such a big deal for a person to retract an irresponsible statement. Consider the enormity of Lyn being unable to do even to do even this.

This past week saw the issuance of Andy's and Lyn's joint statement. Lyn tells us that we are not to apply any type of perjorative interpretation into his statements. Isn't that a little too much? But I've actually seen people say to my face that "thief doesn't really mean thief, liar really doesn't mean liar." Nor are the phrases "immoral chiseller" and "fast talking two-bit salesman" perjorative. How can any of you repeat this sort of double talk without feeling very sick?

And there's so much more. As you well know. When has the enemy ever been handed so many weapons to use against us as he has through Lyn's memos over the last two months? Massive divergence of funds from the campaign into a private business? Among other things. Isn't that just a little more illegal than any number of scandals that have destroyed political careers and movements in recent memory? If it were true, and it's not, how much would the enemy pay to be able to prove it? Lyn has been telling us for years about how much money the enemy has invested to that end. Now he seems to be determined to provide them with a return on their investment. This is sheer insanity.

I've talked to several people who've said that the question of particular facts and so on and so forth is not the question. The question, they say, must be posed politically. If there was a consistent pattern of mismanagement and bad decisions which reflected a systematic flaw in the thinking of the decision makers, then this must be rooted out.

Well, that's fine. I believe that serious mistakes have been made and that mismanagement has occurred. But the above cited people are wrong. The lies *are* the point. The character assassinations *are* the point. And most importantly, your hysterical refusal to see what the evidence adds up to is the point. How will you act if someone puts a gun to your head and demands that you join the pogrom? Do you think that you will have integrity when you can't find your courage now? You laugh at Nick's description of the Greek peasant with the high IQ. Will you behave like the peasant's peasant father who was not a member of any humanist organization but took a gun and fled to the mountains? Will you act like the woman who ran dynamite to the resistance, or will you act like the man who accuses that same woman of being an agent of the KGB while he rewrites his autobiography to hide the fact that he was in a Conscientious Objector Camp while she was fighting the Nazis?

Look at your leaders. What a disgusting spectacle. Nick. Disgusting. Nancy, not surprising to me, but still disgusting. Uwe, watching Bruno burn while he kisses the pope's ring - if we compare Gus' mother with Galileo on a moral scale, where do we put Uwe? One must point out that Galileo, at least, was in peril of his life. Paul Goldstein, Jeff and Michele Steinberg, people who maintain their silence while Gus is accused of stripping Lyn's security and failing to counterpunch against Roy Cohn, what a bunch of swine. And the rest. At the same time, since we are all entitled to play by the same rules, let me take the opportunity to assure you that the above statements are for informational purposes only and are not to be misinterpreted as being perjorative against individuals.

Last Saturday, someone who should know better told me that he knew Gus was insane because Gus made a statement to the effect that the organization was, at this moment, fascist. He went on to say that Gus was not, in fact, insane at the point that Lyn insistently and repeatedly denounced Gus as such to the membership, and that it was Lyn's very activity which drove Gus insane! The astonishing conclusion which he reached from this is that, when considering Gus, a particular statement reported to him by a third party was sufficient for him to conclude that Gus had gone over the deep end. When considering

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Lyn, who has just been charged with falsely accusing his closest collaborator of ten years of insanity and thereby causing this to occur, one discards all such vulgar predicates. One defends Lyn's most recent statements with no reference to the way in which these statements contradict Lyn's previous statements. One's duty is to ignore all of the evidence which points to Lyn's unbalanced state of mind, despite the fact that many, many people know that the evidence I've alluded to is merely the tip of the iceberg.

One last comment. Some time ago, Lyn returned from an extended stay in Europe and gave a public presentation in New York. Some of our German members were present. At the end of the speech, the claue initiated the chant of "Lah' Rouche, Lah' Rouche, Lah' Rouche, Lah' Rouche..." My reaction at this and all subsequent occasions is difficult to describe. Suffice it to say that one's hair really does stand up on one's neck. We're all guilty of a disservice to the human race, and to Lyn in particular, for playing "hear no evil, see no evil, speak no evil" with this. We all bear responsibility for Lyn's slide into megalomania.

In summation: I demand that Lyndon LaRouche be suspended from all policy and decision making functions in the organization, for his own good and for the good of the human race. I demand that our otherwise gifted people find the vertebrae that they have misplaced. I realize too well that the likely fate of this document is to be confiscated by our zealous Security officers while the few copies that slip through provoke some contemptuous giggling in the National Office, as was the fate of the eloquent statement written by Gus. If you act in this fashion, if you betray this trust, then the characterization of the organization as fascist will become irrevocable, with all that you know that this implies.

Postscript - February 11, 1981

After having decided to postpone publication of this document, today's Internal Memo calling for the institution of the New Inquisition has made the question of whether or not I choose to resign a moot point. It should be obvious that this hysterical piece, which follows logically from the earlier pieces

which variously insult and threaten the field organization, reflects Lyn's realization that many members are not swallowing these enormities but are instead silently and sullenly going through their day to day motions.

Three evenings ago I had a discussion with a long-time friend and colleague of mine who, like many of you, has kept his mouth shut during the current period. This person told me, as I had so often in the past told myself, that the briefing and Lyn's contributions in particular are often looney, and that it is necessary to tune out the discordant notes in order to appreciate the harmony of the music. This same person had attended a public briefing given by the NEC the night before during which Uwe Friesecke had told us the one about "What's the difference between Kostas and Judas? - Judas didn't spend the money." When asked how he felt about this the fellow admitted that "it turned my stomach." So why didn't he say anything? Why didn't he protest? Well, "the aversive climate in the organization makes it impossible for me to speak up." Untrue, of course. I and others have not found it "impossible" to repeatedly publicly and privately confront Lyn on his lies. What this person really meant to say is, "the aversive climate in the organization makes it impossible for me to speak up without sacrificing the warm feelings and sentimental regards of the frothing dogs and cringing jackals who presently comprise the leadership of the ICLC." When asked what he thought might happen if a hundred people like him suddenly found the courage to speak up, he replied that this would destroy the organization! Isn't that unbelievable? The organization can only survive based on a conspiracy to maintain immoral silence by all members who have even a moderate sense of decency? And by default, to leave everything we have fought for in the hands of the variously wild-eyed, wide-eyed, and shifty-eyed people who have committed themselves to the cult of LaRouche's infallibility? For those of you whose "stomachs turn," you'd better realize that a massive public outpouring of protests and/or resignations is the last chance that you'll have to even try to deliver a shock to bring the organization to its senses.

I hereby formally resign my membership in the National Caucus of Labor Committees and disassociate myself from all organizations under the control or influence of Lyndon LaRouche.

February 14, 1981

I am writing this letter to the NCLC membership in response to the actions of my friends, some of whom have resigned, some who have resolved to go through fire and water with LaRouche, and some who have resigned themselves to remain with the LC, at least until the next affront to their consciences.

The flurry of memos from LaRouche since mid-December, the subsequent letters of resignation and the consequent "security" memoranda issued in reply to the resignations, have raised questions somewhat larger than the specific charges and slanders raised at various members.

Theoretically, the cadre participates in the selection of the organization's leadership - i.e., those political and administrative executives who are, hopefully, most qualified to initiate and develop the new strategies required as the organization achieves - or fails to achieve - its goals. In practical terms, the selection of leadership necessarily involves trust. It is not *faith* (the belief in someone or something irrespective of or despite knowledge) but *trust* - rational belief based *in* knowledge - which is the basis of the cadre's implicit or explicit mandate to political and intellectual leadership.

Developments following the elaboration of the "elites" organizing perspective have placed a heavy burden on the membership's trust in its leadership, and necessarily so: the membership is often necessarily distanced from certain negotiations and decisions made on its behalf.

It is in this context that the membership should review the present situation. Whether or not initiated by LaRouche, and whether or not known to LaRouche, primitive accumulation against the membership and infrastructure was carried out over a protracted period. Members most directly affected worked in intolerable conditions, and continued to do so because of the political and "objective" portrayal of the situation.

One would expect of a responsible leader a careful evaluation of the scope and details of the situation once learned of, and the written dissemination of only that information sufficient to "get back on the track." Instead, LaRouche, upon learning of the economic holocaust ostensibly for the first time, launched a cynical campaign to "blow the scandal," placing the organization and a significant number of members in political and legal jeopardy. The sheer amount of crap placed in writing - including the "moral opinion of the majority" posturing - reflects a complete abandonment of prudence, and a de facto breach of trust as Chairman.

Further, LaRouche pursued a policy of capricious brinksmanship against certain leaders in the entities, further lowering productivity and making even more precarious the survival of the entire collection of entities. (Has the membership considered the practical repercussions of a failure of one of these entities? We can only assume that Mr. LaRouche knew of these practical considerations, which makes the "politics" of his tactics untenable).

To what end was all this grandstanding aimed? First, LaRouche had to force Andy and Gus to *reply* to his charges, since the membership would - on the whole - agree with LaRouche's charges with few reservations once either or both rose to "defend themselves against Lyn." LaRouche may also have been counting on their reluctance to defend themselves with facts which would damage both the Chairman and the entire organization: this would be the mark of someone who has placed himself "beyond." The fact that hysteria-induced attacks on Gus escalated to the point of practically threatening his life, and that then and only then did Gus say anything publicly, should give the membership some food for thought in an otherwise-starved period.

The second, and ultimate aim of the campaign involved playing down the NEC as helpless - given Gus and the circumstances - and thus to remind us all that, lest we forget, there is not only one Lyn, but only one truly competent leader—period. By giving the NEC an 'out' for the recent past, and by announcing "trials and purges" of anyone who doubts that Gus poisoned Alexander the Great, LaRouche has one-upped George Orwell in showing how to close ranks at the top to carry on as usual.

Each member must examine the current political situation, the present political direction of the organization, the "ecumenical" nature of certain Sunbelt ventures formed recently, and the psychological climate emerging in the organization.

The handling of "security" is an efficient "crucial experiment" in assessing LaRouche's motives. If the current "scandal"-based hysteria is later used to discourage political and strategic discussion within the membership, how will proper intelligence (for example) ever be gathered, let alone acted on?

If the membership has lost the right to question or recall an executive, on what *basis* does the organization operate? What kind of humanism can be cited to support the present situation (no Borgias need apply)?

If the criteria for continued membership ceases to be trust (and how can the knowledge required for trust be obtained without free discussion?) and becomes *fealty*, what will emerge that is distinguishable from Scientology or the Sicilian family business?

D. Phillips
(signed)

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NEW YORK'S

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MANHATTAN'S NUMBER ONE COMMUNITY NEWSPAPER • WE CARE ABOUT YOU
 VOL. 11 • NO. 49 APRIL 12, 1981 thru APRIL 18, 1981



Clean up E. 53rd St. prostitutes

Charges against bar

By **ROBBI PEELE**

An investigation of male prostitution in the East 53rd Street area has led to a number of arrests and may lead to the closure of establishments catering to prostitutes and their clientele. The 17th Precinct, the Public Morals Division of the New York City Police Department, and undercover officers from the Public Morals Division also patrol the area a minimum of twice a week. Approximately 70 males have been arrested for prostitution on 53rd Street and 54th Street between Second and Third Avenues.

Jews quit LaRouche cult

Anti-Semitic 'ashtray joke' and denial of Holocaust cited

By DENNIS KING

After years of blind loyalty to the anti-Semitic politics of the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC), Jewish cult-followers of NCLC chairman Lyndon LaRouche are beginning to see the light.

Recent discussion documents and letters of resignation by several Jewish members (Jews comprise about 20 percent of the organization) reveal a deep anger over LaRouche's bigotry and his authoritarian methods of leadership.

The authors of these documents have not yet broken fully with the LaRouche world view. They continue to call themselves "humanists" (in the LaRouchian sense), and they still regard the outside world as "the enemy."

Nevertheless, their documents are a strong critique of the tactics and goals of LaRouche, who launched NCLC as a far-left organization in 1967 and gradually led it to the opposite end of the political spectrum, where it linked up with traditional anti-Semitic, neo-Nazi and Klan fanatics.

The current unrest inside NCLC has its origins in a dispute over money between LaRouche and two of his top aides, Konstandinos Kalimtgis and Andreas Typaldos.

As described in last week's *Our Town*, Kalimtgis and Typaldos wanted to use NCLC funds to prop up an ailing party business front, Computron Technologies Corporation,

of which Typaldos was the president, Kalimtgis the "founder," and Kalimtgis' wife the office manager.

LaRouche disagreed with the salvage scheme, and several clashes took place, resulting in the suspension of Kalimtgis from his longtime post as NCLC chief of staff.

Informed sources say that about 20 Jewish and non-Jewish NCLC members came forward to support Kalimtgis and Typaldos after LaRouche produced a series of memos accusing the Greeks of financial dishonesty and ideological laxness.

The anti-Semitism issue surfaced in mid-January when NCLC put out a news release, "LaRouche Reaffirms '1.5 Millions' Analysis," which underscored and refined a previous well-known LaRouche statement that only 1.5 million Jews had been killed by the Nazis in World War Two. The earlier statement had been contained in an NCLC article similar to the propaganda of the Liberty Lobby, a far-right organization led by LaRouche ally Willis Carto. (The Liberty Lobby believes the Holocaust is a "myth" concocted by Zionists to gain world sympathy.)

LaRouche's latest version of the 1.5 million thesis was relatively mild compared to many of his previous statements on the Jewish question, but it came at a critical moment for members of the pro-Kalimtgis faction and apparently was the

continued on page 14

DeWitt fined \$7,000

BY DARCY FEINGOLD

At an administrative hearing of the New York State Dept. of Health on Apr. 1, the DeWitt Nursing Home, located on East 79th Street between Second and Third Avenues, agreed to pay a \$7,000 fine for its violations of the Public Health Law and the State Hospital Code. In return, the State has granted the Home a provider allowing it to operate for another year.

Both conditions are provisions of an agreement between the State and DeWitt in response to the Statement of Charges and Notice of Hearing that was issued to Dr. A. Lee Lichtman, the Home's owner, operator and administrator, early this year

Health Dept., there are no laws governing constant Code violators. Health Dept. attorney Shearer corroborated this fact and added, "For instance, in this case under the law we had to limit our investigation to only the 53."

In the case of DeWitt, several of the 53 violations are not new situations. In a survey done in October, 1979, several instances of poor drug administration were found as well as inadequate storage of food and occasional patient neglect. At that time, plans of correction were made by Lichtman for all deficiencies and declared acceptable pending investigation. One year and two months later, some of these conditions were

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LAROUCHE *continued from page 3*

final straw for some.

Two of the dissidents, Donald and Alice Roth, immediately dashed off a letter announcing their resignation from NCLC:

"The memos of Lyndon H. LaRouche," they wrote, "are a hideous, moral abomination . . . It was bad enough that LaRouche should echo the words of a known Nazi sympathizer, Willis Carto, cynically dismissing the true horror of the Nazi holocaust with the argument that 'only' one and a half million Jews died. Much, much worse is the fact that LaRouche was too small a person to admit his mistake and retract that damaging statement, but instead sought to wallow in its reaffirmation. That reaffirmation was the sign of a mind which has become dangerously ill . . ."

The Roths followed up with a more detailed letter analyzing the relationship between bigotry and brainwashing in NCLC. The letter cited, as a prime case, how NCLC members are "subjected to sick 'Jewish' and other 'ethnic jokes'." (Example given: "How many Jews can you fit into a Volkswagen?" "One hundred. Four on the seats and ninety-six in the ashtray.")

According to the Roths, LaRouche's use of such jokes "has been an important tool for psychological manipulation of the membership." The jokes, the Roths charged, help to generate self-hate among Jewish party members, as part of a process by which members are psychologically "bludgeoned" into rejecting their parents and their previous values.

The entire process had resulted in a "moral anaesthetization," the Roths recalled, so that NCLC members became "capable of taking political actions which violated their most basic sense of morality."

The resignation of the Roths from NCLC was followed by that of Computron executive Paul Teitelbaum (among others). Ten days before resigning, Teitelbaum wrote an "NCLC Internal Discussion Document" which gives a vivid picture of the totalitarian atmosphere inside the party.

"Some time ago," Teitelbaum recalled, "(LaRouche) returned from an extended stay in Europe and gave a public presentation in New York. Some of our German members were present. At the end of the speech, the claue initiated the chant of 'Lah'Rouche, Lah'Rouche, Lah'Rouche, Lah'Rouche . . .' My reaction at this and all subsequent occasions is difficult to describe. Suffice it to say that one's hair really does stand up on one's neck . . ."

Teitelbaum concluded with a demand that LaRouche "be suspended from all policy and decision making functions in the organization, for his own good and for the good of the human race." If the NCLC membership should fail to implement this demand, Teitelbaum said, "then the characterization of the organization as fascist will become irrevocable, with all that you know that this implies."

The forthright statements of the above and other dissidents contrasted sharply with the vacillating tactics of the nominal leaders of the dissidents, Kalimtgis and Typaldos.

Sources close to Computron say the two Greeks urged their supporters not to go public against LaRouche, because it might upset attempts at a reconciliation and also jeopardize the Chapter 11 reorganization of Computron.

In addition, NCLC documents show clearly that Kalimtgis and Typaldos have not really broken with NCLC's political

program, and are willing to repudiate their own actions to placate LaRouche.

For instance, Kalimtgis said in a letter to LaRouche (Jan. 26): "I wish to reassure you and others that I would never degrade myself by allowing myself to become the instrument of enemy efforts to demoralize or destroy the membership of the organization which I spent so many years in building."

Kalimtgis then praised the NCLC chairman's alleged theoretical achievements, saying: "These accomplishments are not subject to opinion or to rejection on my part due to ephemeral disagreements on other matters. If, therefore, others, be they misguided individuals or agents, choose to 'rally around' my person, I hope that you will spare me the humiliation of ascribing to me the responsibility for such an occurrence."

Computron chief Typaldos was even more conciliatory to LaRouche, in spite of the abuse LaRouche had heaped upon him. In late January, Typaldos and LaRouche both signed a "Memorandum of Agreement" which stated that Typaldos "deplores the use of misguided defenses of his character and his actions to fashion attacks against the organization [NCLC] that he supports and continues to belong to."

Informed sources say that, two months later, Kalimtgis and Typaldos continue to avoid attacking LaRouche. And the other dissidents continue to honor the wishes of the two Greeks by not going public (outside NCLC circles) with their important revelations about the inner life of the LaRouche cult. □

EAST 53RD ST. *continued from page 1*

for prostitution on the premises of an establishment have been made, the Public Morals Division can then bring civil action against the establishment.

In the first part of February, two arrests were made in Cowboys and Cowgirls, a bar at 244 E. 53rd St. The bar was then closed for several days, and after alterations, reopened under a new name, The East Five Three. The bar is still catering to male prostitutes, Officer McGregor said.

Civil action charges against Cowboys and Cowgirls will be heard in court in two weeks. If the judge finds sufficient evidence, he then can decide to close the establishment or to let it remain open under restrictions. In addition, if illegal action is proven, the New York State Liquor Authority can revoke the liquor license. Dallas, a bar across the street from The East Five Three, is also under investigation.

"The area has been cleaned up," said McGregor, "but (prostitutes) just move to other areas." When the extra police officers are removed, they will come back, he added.

Arrest is not a deterrent because of the inefficiency of the criminal justice system, according to Sgt. Shields. A 13 year old male prostitute he arrested was released without bail and went to Massachusetts before his trial took place, Shields said.

"Although the conviction rate is extremely high for prostitution," Shields explained, "the court lets them go. They plead guilty and get a sentence of time served. They're out there the next night."

But the ultimate responsibility belongs to the public, he said. "If we could do away with (prostitution), we would," Shields continued. "We have put a dent in it, but we haven't controlled it to the extent we want. Lots of people want the services of male prostitutes."

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Supplement starts on page 6



Summer
Camps
& Schools

The 92nd Street Y offers summer fun for all ages.

Public speaks on Ruppert plans

Concerns are various; Bd. 8 eliminates one of four plans for elderly

By PAUL KELLOGG

Last Thursday night, at a public hearing held at P.S. 198 concerning the development of the largest remaining site of the Ruppert Urban Renewal Area, a profusion of speakers from various community groups propounded their ideas regarding the future of the site.

Community Board 8, which called the hearing to determine general community feeling, is presently reviewing plans recently submitted by private developers through HPD (the City's Department of Housing Preservation and Development).

These plans include eight proposals for housing on site 4B, located between 92nd and 94th Streets.

of site 4B; and the NY City Foundation for Senior Citizens, whose proposal for site 4C would use the same contractor (Tishman Construction Corp.) and architect (Davis Brody & Assoc.) as the C.I. Mortgage proposal for site 4B.

By far the most clear-cut public relations campaign of the evening was waged by C.I. Mortgage and Tishman Realty and Construction. A number of speakers pushed the plan par-

continued on page 5

Postal site battles go on

By ROGER W. GILROY

Alleging collusion and misuse of federal funds, about a hundred demonstrators last Thursday called for an investigation into the impending sale of the Murray Hill Post Office site to a private developer.



COMPUTRON

continued from page 1

Thanks in part to referrals from Wang, Computron developed a software vendor business with revenues of over \$5 million per year. As of last fall, Computron claimed installation of over 200 systems for a list of clients which included Mobil Oil, AT&T, Colgate Palmolive, and the Institute of International Education.

The link between Computron and the NCLC was first uncovered by Our Town in a Sept. 9, 1979 article. The following month, the New York Times noted the connection in a frontpage expose of NCLC. Both articles reported allegations by NCLC defectors that Computron revenues had been channelled into the party's political activities.

Since then, defectors have released a report on NCLC finances estimating that 20 percent of the party's annual budget (as of 1979) came from its "business ventures, principally Computron," and that the total amount skimmed from Computron was "certainly in excess of \$750,000." The report quotes a party leader as saying the amount ranged from \$5,000 to \$10,000 per week.

"These funds were directly paid from the Computron accounts into the (NCLC) accounts, with money being recorded as wage payments in Computron tax records," the report says.

Computron has officially denied any skimming, but the firm's Chapter 11 petition is rather vague about the current financial crisis, merely stating that "the debtor incurred substantial operating losses... as a result of expansion and diversification which proved to be nonprofitable as well as an undue burden on its operating budget."

hundreds of thousands of dollars allegedly had been diverted from NCLC into Computron, to prop up the ailing firm. In addition, the memos attacked Typaldos as a baleful ideological influence on Kalimigis.

Our sources say the two Greeks "hunkered down," hoping the Chairman would relent. But LaRouche's action had sent shock waves through the organization, and friends of Kalimigis and Typaldos began to raise questions.

LaRouche responded by sharpening his attack, accusing Kalimigis of "willful deceit" and of having his "hand in the till."

The suspended chief of staff could no longer remain silent. In an "Open Letter" to LaRouche, dated Jan. 26, he denied the charges and claimed that, far from using NCLC funds to subsidize party-linked businesses, he had actually attempted to do the opposite:

"You lie," he told LaRouche, "when you charge that I chased business ventures and used the organization to that end when you possess all necessary knowledge of how I repeatedly tried to sell off future business assets and business ventures to meet our immediate political and security needs."

Kalimigis declined, however, to "make a public presentation of material that could irrefutably clear me of all your malicious charges, but would ultimately be used to bring harm to many members and to the organization" (he also referred to LaRouche's own possible "legal jeopardy").

Nevertheless, Kalimigis left open the option of going public at a later date: "Unlike you, Lyn, I do not say to myself that even if I were put before ten grand juries I would tell them that I knew nothing...." You have rejected every appropriate forum within which I could have presented every sensitive

payments and accruals in excess of payments. Contrary to Cosias' and Andy's lying, at no point was there a net position accrued in favor of Computron in the balance of such flows." LaRouche went on, in the Jan. 20 memo, to describe the organization as "interest-free banking for Computron by the

Careful reading of the documents of the LaRouche/Kalimigis dispute reveals that both factions are in tacit agreement that a large cash flow took place both ways over an extended period between NCLC and Computron. The difference between the factions is over who benefited the most from this two-way flow during the past year.

In a sense, it doesn't matter which side is telling the truth, since either way the results may be devastating to both.

If LaRouche's version is true, then Computron must explain in Bankruptcy Court why the so-called interest-free bankers (NCLC and its vendors) were not listed among Computron's creditors in the March 3 debtor's petition, and why the alleged massive loans were not listed among the firm's liabilities. In addition, LaRouche himself may have to answer to the Federal Election Commission (FEC) about possible diversion of his Presidential campaign funds (see above).

If Kalimigis' version is true, then both Computron and LaRouche may face a FEC investigation into the possibility of illegal and unreported corporate donations to LaRouche's campaign.

POSTAL SITE

continued from page 1

was then responsible for finding suitable, comparable housing for many on site residents.



Site tenants and community residents picketed the Murray Hill Post Office asking that the sale of the square-block site be halted.
Photo by PUCCI LARUCCI

Congressman Bill Green, calling on the Acting Comptroller General of the United States to investigate the sale, members of the Murray Hill Post Office Site Tenants Association urged that the sale be held up pending an investigation.

The site, bounded by Lexington and Third Avenues and 31st and 32nd Streets, has been an arena in which the various forces and influences affecting land use in New York City have jostled since 1963 to achieve their respective goals. A winner may finally be emerging from the 18 year old struggle.

On Feb. 23, the United States Postal Service accepted a bid on the property of \$17,111,000 from the Mastic Development Corporation.

The Postal Service had acquired title to the block in 1963 through eminent domain. Its intention was to build a larger facility on the site. The program was never carried out. This was due, at first, to political intervention on behalf of the tenants by then Congressman Ed Koch and others. Eligible tenants were eventually covered by the Uniform Relocation and Assistance Real Property Act of 1970. The Postal Service

continued on page 12



ing from the Long Island City
ity streets to Madison Square
ran from Apr. 1 through May
Photo by AL LAPRESTO

Bankruptcy petition is filed by Computron

Software firm's problems spark political extremist infighting

By DENNIS KING

Computron Technologies Corporation, a multimillion dollar computer software firm linked for many years to the ultrarightist National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC), has filed for reorganization under the Chapter 11 provisions of the Bankruptcy Act.

In a debtor's petition filed on March 3 in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, Computron lists assets of \$2,139,000 and liabilities of \$2,955,000. The petition seeks protection from creditors while the Manhattan-based corporation, which also operates in Europe and the Persian Gulf, reorganizes its affairs under court supervision.

Computron rose to prominence among New York systems houses in the late 1970s as a result of its cooperation with Wang Laboratories, a rapidly expanding computer hardware firm which does high security work for the U.S. intelligence community, the State Department and leading defense contractors.

continued on page 12

es and prayers for a rapid recovery
cretary James Brady, Police Officer
Agent Tim McCarthy.

'Shocked!'

Yorkville reacts to assassination attempt — page 3

OUR TOWN has obtained a detailed picture of Computron's crisis via confidential NCLC internal documents and interviews with former NCLC members.

According to the documents, Computron suffered heavy sales losses in late 1979 and early 1980 as a result of the Our Town and New York Times articles. This problem was aggravated, the documents say, by an attempt of Computron president Andy Typaldos, backed by NCLC chief of staff Costas Kalimtgis, to expand into nonsoftware products and overseas ventures without obtaining adequate financial backing.

When the cash-flow crunch came, Kalimtgis and Typaldos argued within the party for an all-out effort to save Computron. (The two had founded the firm in 1973, and over the years had added to their staff dozens of highly educated NCLC members who were willing to work for wages substantially below industry standards.)

NCLC chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. was not enthusiastic about the proposed salvage operation. In his eyes, NCLC's financial situation in 1980 was quite different from that in 1978 (when, he recalled ironically, Typaldos had "returned with a bag of gold from the Persian Gulf.") In the intervening period, NCLC had strengthened its other businesses and fundraising operations to where party income was now well in excess of \$100,000 per week. In other words, LaRouche no longer needed Computron—at least, not enough to justify diverting major resources away from NCLC's political mission.

Several clashes took place between LaRouche and Kalimtgis over Computron and related issues during the fall of 1980. Finally, on Dec. 15, LaRouche issued a memorandum suspending Kalimtgis, who had been his closest political associate for ten years, from executive duties in the party.

In subsequent memos, LaRouche explained his action by saying that Kalimtgis had instigated a party policy via which

forum within which I could have presented every sensitive fact."

Kalimtgis was not the only NCLC member to see that LaRouche had opened a can of worms. In a Feb. 1 "NCLC Internal Discussion Document," a top officer of Computron complained:

"When has the enemy ever been handed so many weapons to use against us as he has through Lyn's memos over the last two months? Massive divergence of funds from the campaign [he means LaRouche's 1980 Presidential campaign—ed.] into a private business? Among other things. Isn't that just a little more illegal than any number of scandals that have destroyed political careers and movements in recent memory?"

The writer hastily added that no divergence of campaign funds had actually taken place. Yet previous statements by LaRouche had been quite explicit about "massive" payments from NCLC to Computron (if not from the official LaRouche campaign committee to Computron) during a period which overlapped with the campaign and with LaRouche's expenditure of over \$500,000 in Federal matching funds.

"Over the past months," LaRouche wrote in a Jan. 12 memo, "Computron has survived because of massive financial assistance from the Labor Committees, both direct aid and massive infusions of credit. This amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars of direct and indirect aid out of the pocket of the organization, and has been the only significant source, directly and indirect, of assistance to cover massive Computron losses..."

LaRouche then stated in a Jan. 20 memo that "The total payments from the organization and its vendors to Computron over a twelve-month period from November 1979 onward was just under \$1 millions, most conservatively, of which at least a half-million was unjustified. This involves

LEGAL SITE continued from page 1
was then responsible for finding suitable, comparable housing for many on site residents.

Finally, such factors as the increased use of mechanized equipment, the construction of a New York/New Jersey bulk mail center, the decline in the city's mail flow and the escalating cost of construction made the site impractical. Last year the site was put on the market for sale.

The Mastic Development Corp. has until May 23 to close the sale. Last minute efforts by the Murray Hill Post Office Site Tenants Ass'n may yet bar the completion of the sale.

It is the contention of the Tenants Association that collusion and fraud were involved in the solicitation of bids and the award for sale by the US Postal Service. They claim that federal funds were misused at the expense of the taxpayer and that the sale involved considerable loss of money to the taxpayer. Both the developer and the Postal Service have denied any wrongdoing and have expressed a willingness to have the facts investigated.

At the Mar. 26 demonstration were tenants, employees of tenants, students and parents affiliated with two schools located on the site, and gardeners who have a community organic garden on the site. They marched in front of the existing post office at 142-154 E. 32nd St. They chanted "Stop The Sale," and held signs that read, "We Need A Park," "USPS Unfair To Taxpayers," "Investigate says Bill Green" and "Tenants Rights."

A representative of the Mastic Development Corp. indicated that the company planned to erect "as of right" residential and commercial buildings on the site, which would not require any exceptions from existing zoning regulations. □

PUBLIC NOTICE

TO ALL OCCUPANTS OF STORES, OFFICES, HOMES, APARTMENTS, BROWNSTONES

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GCC#4355

MAR 26

DATE: March 18, 1981
 TO: Federal Election Commission
 FROM: Citizens for LaRouche
 RE: Appearance of Counsel

Please take notice that Citizens for LaRouche does hereby designate James F. Schoener of the firm of Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone as its attorney and counsel for any and all matters, communications, notices, subpoenas and service of process that your Commission may have concerning our Committee.

The present address for Mr. Schoener is Suite 1240, 1015-15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005, and his telephone numbers are 789-8690 and 822-9333.

This notice of representation and appearance shall continue until revoked in writing.

Citizens for LaRouche

By Patricia Dolbeare
 Patricia Dolbeare,
 Treasurer

83040354786

81 MAR 27 10:48

RECEIVED
 FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
 MAR 27 1981

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TO: Federal Election Commission
FROM: Citizens for LaRouche
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Citizens for LaRouche

By Patricia Dolbeare
Patricia Dolbeare,
Treasurer

1 MAR 27 10:48

RECEIVED
FEB 28 1981

03040361087



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES STEELE *MCE*
FROM: MARJORIE W. EMMONS/MARGARET CHANEY *mc*
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE COMMISSION
DATE: MARCH 6, 1981
SUBJECT: MUR 1186 - Interim Investigative Report #3,
dated 3-3-81; Received in OCS 3-5-81,
11:38

The above-named document was circulated to the
Commission on a no-objection basis at 4:00, March 5, 1981.

There were no objections to the Interim Investigative
Report at the time of the deadline.

33040361089

March 5, 1981

MEMORANDUM TO: Marjorie W. Emmons

FROM: Elissa T. Garr

SUBJECT: MUR 1186

Please have the attached Interim Invest Report distributed to the Commission. Thank you.

23040351080

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
March 3, 1981

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY
81 MAR 5 All: 30

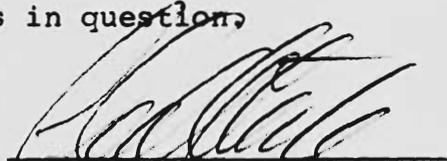
In the Matter of)
)
Citizens for LaRouche,) MUR 1186
 et al.)

INTERIM INVESTIGATIVE REPORT # 3

83040364090

The Commission has found reason to believe that respondents in this matter violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c). On January 13, 1981, the Commission authorized subpoenas for deposition to eight individuals in furtherance of the investigation in this matter. Seven of those depositions were scheduled to take place the last week of February, with the eighth deposition to be scheduled thereafter, depending on the information obtained up until that point in the investigation. However, on February 20, 1981, Citizens for LaRouche ("CFL") filed a motion for contempt against the Commission seeking to enjoin the taking of the aforementioned depositions. Pursuant to a request from the court, these depositions were voluntarily delayed (and accordingly, the investigation in this matter as well) pending the court's hearing and determination on the CFL motion. When such a ruling is obtained and depending on the content of that ruling, the Office of General Counsel will either proceed with the investigatory depositions as planned, or present a recommendation to the Commission as to how to proceed in this matter, if necessary, without the testimony of the witnesses in question.

3 March 1981
Date


Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

HAND DELIVERED

James F. Schoener, Esquire
Jenkins, Nystrom & Sterlacci
2033 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

RE: MUR 1186

Dear Mr. Schoener:

03010354091
The Commission is in receipt of your letter dated February 13, 1981, wherein you propose that the Commission and Citizens for LaRouche enter into conciliation negotiations encompassing all matters relating to the 1979-1980 activities of the Citizens for LaRouche, Inc. As you are aware, the Commission is not required to enter into any negotiations directed towards reaching a conciliation agreement unless and until it makes a finding of probable cause to believe. See 11 C.F.R. § 111.18(d). The Commission has not made any probable cause to believe findings with respect to any matters concerning Citizens for LaRouche. Nonetheless, the Commission is interested in exploring the possibility of entering into conciliation negotiations with Citizens for LaRouche. Members of my staff are available to meet with you at a mutually convenient time to discuss such a possibility. However, the Commission is not willing to withdraw the subpoenas issued to Sam and Antoinette Kahl, William Jennings, Robert Musmanský, John Dillows and Martin Simon as a condition to negotiate.

In your letter, you contend that the Commission disobeyed the court's order in Gelman v. FEC, Civil Action No. 80-2471 (D.D.C. 1980), by issuing the above-noted subpoenas without first notifying Citizens for LaRouche pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(2) and corresponding regulations. We respectfully disagree. The aforementioned subpoenas were issued in connection with Commission MUR 1186. Citizens for LaRouche was notified of the Commission's investigation by letter dated

Letter to James F. Schoener
Page Two
MUR 1186

March 27, 1980, (attached) and received the General Counsel's Legal and Factual Analysis which formed a basis for the Commission's decision. The Commission is under no obligation whatsoever to notify Citizens for LaRouche of any witness it subpoenas in connection with MUR 1186. Any additional notice to CFL is not required inasmuch as CFL has no right to attend the depositions of witnesses subpoenaed to testify in connection with MUR 1186. See FEC v. Illinois Medical Political Action Committee, No. 78C. 1138 (N.D. Ill. 1978). Judge Flannery has also taken this position. See transcript pages 10 through 13 of FEC v. American Medical Political Action Committee, Misc. No. M 78-0198 (D.D.C. 1978) (attached) See also FEC v. CFL, Misc. #80-0203 (D.D.C. 1980). Thus, the Commission has fully complied with Judge Flannery's October, 1980, order by notifying Citizens for LaRouche by letter dated March 27, 1980, of the investigation pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(2).

As of February 19, 1981, the Commission has not received a letter of representation signed by the above identified witnesses to this investigation that you are to be counsel of record. Thus, the Commission is acting on the assumption that you do not represent these individuals. If this assumption is wrong, please advise your clients to notify the Commission in writing as soon as possible that you are to be attorney of record. Please telephone Robert Bogin at 523-4000 to clarify whether you in fact represent these witnesses. In addition, contact Mr. Bogin for the purpose of scheduling a meeting to discuss negotiation possibilities.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosures

Letter dated March 27, 1980 to CFL
FEC v. AMPAC - transcript
FEC v. IMPAC

Prepared by Robert I. Bogin:ano 2/18/81

RB 2/18/81



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

February 19, 1981

HAND DELIVERED

James F. Schoener, Esquire
Jenkins, Nystrom & Sterlacci
2033 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

RE: MUR 1186

Dear Mr. Schoener:

85040354093

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

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General Counsel

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FEC v. IMPAC

GCC #3982
RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
GENERAL COUNSEL

LAW OFFICES
JENKINS, NYSTROM & STERLACCI, P.C.

2033 M STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

(202) 293-2505

OF COUNSEL
1 FEB 13 1981
JOHN F. GOETZ

MICHIGAN OFFICE
15999 WEST TWELVE MILE ROAD
SOUTHFIELD, MICHIGAN 48076
(313) 559-2828

*ADMITTED IN D.C.
*ADMITTED IN VA.
*ADMITTED IN MD.

MERLE R. JENKINS*
DENNIS H. NYSTROM*
MICHAEL A. STERLACCI*
JAMES F. SCHOENER*
STEPHEN J. HITCHCOCK
CHRIS M. PARFITT
GARY J. NYSTROM
CHARLES M. LOWTHER
MICHAEL A. MURPHY*[^]
JAMES M. SCHOENER
GERARD P. PANARO**
JANIS B. DeGENNARO
ROBERT J. DeLUCIA*
RICHARD A. PEARSON*
MICHAEL J. TAUSCHER

February 13, 1981

HAND DELIVERED

Charles Steele
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Re: MURs 1186 and 1158, F.E.C.
audit, and all other 1979-
1980 Citizens for LaRouche,
Inc. activities

Dear Mr. Steele:

For well over a year and one-half, the F.E.C. has been engaged in unending investigation of the campaign finances of the Citizens for LaRouche, Inc. As you are well aware, it has been our consistent position that the investigation has focused on de minimis, technical violations. Even more important, it has been conducted in blatant disregard of the due process provisions of the Constitution, as well as the procedural safeguards and requirements of the Federal Election Campaign Act and the Commission's own regulations.

After countless attempts to get the Commission to voluntarily cease its illegal activities, the Citizens for LaRouche, Inc. was forced to seek legal redress last October. We obtained an injunction from Judge Flannery of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia in the case of Felice M. Gelman v. F.E.C., Civil Action No. 80-2471. That injunction prohibited the F.E.C. from conducting any further investigation of the C.F.L. Committee until the F.E.C. first complied with the procedures set forth in §437g(a)(2) and 11 C.F.R. Part 111. This included giving notice to the C.F.L. before issuing subpoenas to, or otherwise inquiring into contributions by, contributors and fundraisers for the C.F.L. The F.E.C. did not appeal this order. Consequently, we assumed that the F.E.C. would cease its illegal activities and would conduct any further investigations in accordance with the provisions of Judge Flannery's order.

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Our trust that the F.E.C. would abide Judge Flannery's order has been misplaced! Behind our backs, with no notice to the C.F.L. committee, and in flagrant disregard of Judge Flannery's order, the F.E.C. has proceeded to issue subpoenas to the same contributors and fundraisers who were involved in the investigation that Judge Flannery had ordered halted. Specifically, the F.E.C. has again issued subpoenas to Sam and Antoinette Kahl, William Jennings, Robert Musmanky, and John Billows to appear in Portland, Oregon on February 26, 1981. In addition, a subpoena has been issued to a Mr. Martin Simon of Los Angeles for the following day. Undoubtedly, there are other subpoenas that are presently outstanding, but given the F.E.C.'s continuing failure to give notice to the C.F.L. and its counsel, we have only learned of the five (5) subpoenas that we itemize above.

Of course, we could go into court at this stage and have the subpoenas quashed, and possibly obtain a contempt order against the F.E.C., and you and Mr. Bogin in particular. The grounds for this relief were spelled out by Judge Flannery in his order:

"...the defendant Federal Election Commission, its agents and employees, be and hereby are, permanently enjoined, from conducting any investigation of, including contacting by mail or telephone and issuing subpoenas to, contributors to and volunteers for Citizens for LaRouche, Inc., unless plaintiffs are given prior notice of such investigatory actions, including, but not limited to detailed description of the factual allegations and staff report, as required under 11 C.F.R. Part 111."

Neither, we as counsel, nor anyone at the C.F.L. has received the notice that Judge Flannery's order mandates.

In consultation with our client, we are willing to postpone another trip to court in a desire to conclude these matters. It is simply hightime that this fruitless fishing expedition by the F.E.C. come to an end. From what we have been able to discern, the total amount of contributions that have been scrutinized in all of these investigations and audits has never exceeded even \$1,000.00. Yet in dogged pursuit of this minimal amount, the F.E.C. has easily expended ten thousand dollars (\$10,000.00) and is on the verge of spending thousands more by flying at least two of its ace attorneys out to the West Coast to ask questions of the harassed contributors. While it is unconscionable that the F.E.C. would so recklessly consume and waste the public treasury on this idiotic search, the real tragedy of this entire affair has been the immense costs that the C.F.L. has been put through. C.F.L.

Charles Steele
Page 3
February 13, 1981

has had to respond to each of these attacks by the F.E.C. and has seen thousands of dollars of its contributors' funds consumed in legal and accounting costs and related expenses.

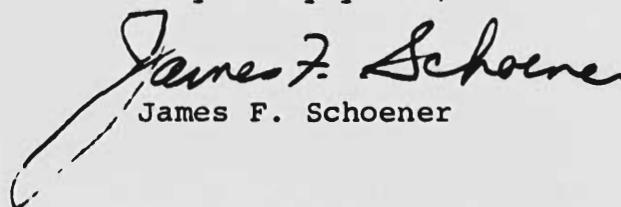
Let us call a halt to this farce! Accordingly, we propose that the F.E.C. and the C.F.L. enter into conciliation negotiations, pursuant to 2 U.S.C §437g(a)(4)(A)(i), immediately. As a first step, the F.E.C. would withdraw the subpoenas that it has issued to the five (5) persons listed above (as well as any other subpoenas that may be outstanding and relating to the C.F.L. and its contributors and fundraisers). In return, the C.F.L. will refrain from going into court to obtain a contempt order against the F.E.C. from Judge Flannery.

The conciliation negotiations, and eventual agreement, must encompass all matters relating to the 1979-1980 activities of the Citizens for LaRouche, Inc. Anything less would do an injustice to everyone. We must finally resolve the various allegations which the F.E.C. has been raising. To try and do so on a piecemeal basis would simply generate more of the unending litigation which is consuming the resources of both the F.E.C. and the C.F.L. at a time when both parties are facing pressures to cut costs.

Consequently, counsel for C.F.L. requests that, by the end of business on Thursday, February 19, 1981, the F.E.C. inform the Committee, via the undersigned counsel, that it has withdrawn the subpoenas discussed above, and is willing to enter into conciliation negotiations. Otherwise, the F.E.C. can be assured that on Friday, February 20, 1981, the C.F.L. will bring this matter before Judge Flannery and request that the F.E.C. be held in contempt of court and that the appropriate civil sanctions be imposed. In addition, the C.F.L. will take whatever further legal actions are necessary to prevent the undeniably illegal depositions.

We eagerly await your response.

Very truly yours,


James F. Schoener

JFS:djb

cc: Chairman John McGarry
Commissioner Frank Reiche
Commissioner Joan Aikens
Commissioner Thomas Harris
Commissioner Robert O. Tiernan
Commissioner Vernon Thomson
Mr. Robert Bogin

LAW OFFICES

JENKINS, NYSTROM & STERLACCI P.C.

2033 M STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

HAND DELIVERED

Mr. Robert Bogin
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

HAND DELIVERED

8304036010

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

memos to file, routing slips

conciliation information, inter office

Agency memos, VISA account number

The above-described material was removed from this file pursuant to the following exemption provided in the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. Section 552(b):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (1) Classified Information | <input type="checkbox"/> (6) Personal privacy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Internal rules and practices | <input type="checkbox"/> (7) Investigatory files |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (3) Exempted by other statute | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (8) Banking Information |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information | <input type="checkbox"/> (9) Well Information (geographic or geophysical) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (5) Internal Documents | |

Signed L. J. Turner
date 11-30-82

33040364102

3/31/80



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

March 27, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Felice Merritt Gelman, Treasurer
Citizens for LaRouche
304 West 58th Street
New York, New York 10019

RE: MUR 1186

Dear Ms. Gelman:

This letter is to notify you that on March 27, 1980, the Federal Election Commission found that there is reason to believe you and Citizens for LaRouche ("Committee") have violated certain sections of Chapter 96 of Title 26 of the United States Code. Specifically, the Commission found there is reason to believe that you and the Committee have violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042.

A report on the Commission's finding is attached for your information. You may submit any factual or legal materials which you believe are relevant to the Commission's analysis of this matter. Such response should be submitted within 10 days of your receipt of this notification.

In the absence of any additional information which demonstrate that no further action should be taken against you and/or the Committee, the Commission may find probable cause to believe that a violation has occurred, and proceed with formal conciliation. Of course, this does not preclude the settlement of this matter through informal conciliation prior to a finding of probable cause to believe, if you and/or the Committee so desire.

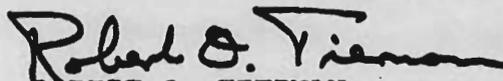
If you and/or the Committee intend to be represented by counsel in this matter, please advise the Commission by sending a letter of representation stating the name, address and telephone number of such counsel, and a statement authorizing such counsel to receive any notifications and other communications from the Commission.

33010354103

Letter to Ms. Felice Gelman
Page 2
MUR

If you have any questions, please contact Marsha Gentner,
the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-4057.

Sincerely,


ROBERT O. TIERNAN
Chairman

Enclosure

Notification of Reason to Believe
Finding

83040364104

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

NOTIFICATION OF REASON TO BELIEVE FINDING

MUR NO. 1186

STAFF MEMBER(S) & TEL. NO.

Marsha Gentner

202-523-4057

DATE MAR 1 1980

RESPONDENTS Citizens for LaRouche
Felice Gelman

SOURCE OF MUR: I N T E R N A L L Y G E N E R A T E D

BACKGROUND

During the course of the auditors review of the threshold submission for Citizens for LaRouche ("Committee"), information was given and documentation was submitted which the Commission felt warranted further review; and therefore positive confirmations of some contributions were conducted. One such confirmation received states facts which directly conflict with representations made and documents submitted by the Citizens for LaRouche through its treasurer, Felice Gelman, indicating a possible violation of 26 U.S.C. § 9042.

FACTUAL BASIS AND LEGAL ANALYSIS

26 U.S.C. § 9042(c)(1)(A) provides that it is unlawful for any person knowingly and willfully to furnish any false, fictitious or fraudulent evidence or information to the Commission in connection with applications or documentation to receive matching fund payments. That section also provides that it is unlawful to knowingly and willfully furnish any misrepresentation of a material fact or falsify any evidence or information relevant to a certification by the Commission pursuant to the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act.

The auditors reviewed the Committee threshold submission and found twelve money orders, each of which listed a contributor name and Oregon address, which did not contain a signature and was not accompanied by a written document containing the signature of the contributor. See 11 C.F.R. § 9034.2(a)(3). On Friday, December 7, 1979, Ms. Gelman was informed by the auditors of the necessity for signatures or supporting documentation in order for the Oregon money order contributions to be matchable. On Monday, December 10, 1979, the Committee through Ms. Gelman, submitted separate documents containing signatures for all twelve of those money orders from individuals from Oregon which were submitted to obtain eligibility and to be matched.

Meanwhile, the Commission on January 17, 1980, determined that because of certain patterns of contributions noted in the Committee threshold submission positive confirmation to verify these contributions should be sent.

A Mr. Harold M. Harper was one of the individuals to whom such a confirmation letter was sent. A response from Mr. Harper was received by this Office on February 19, 1980. Attachment I. In reply to the question of whether he made a contribution to the Committee, Mr. Harper wrote that he purchased a subscription to "their" paper, "out of curiosity" at a price of \$20.00 per year, and two copies of "their" book, Dope Inc., at a price of \$5.00 each. Mr. Harper further responded that he did not purchase a money order but rather paid by cash (\$30.00) and received receipts for both. Mr. Harper also responded that he signed a separate document for the Committee, but prior to December 7-10, 1979.

The documentation submitted by Ms. Gelman and the Committee concerning monies received from Mr. Harper include a money order made payable to the Committee, dated July 17, 1979, and in the amount of \$40.00. The money order listed Mr. Harper's name and address as "sender". On December 10, 1979, the Committee submitted a typed document containing a signature of a Harold M. Harper, and stating that a money order contribution of \$40.00 was made by that person to the Committee on July 17, 1979.

Based on the foregoing analysis, the Federal Election Commission has:

1. Found reason to believe the Citizens for LaRouche violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c) by knowingly and willfully submitting to the Commission for certification and matching funds a money order and written document which contained false information.
2. Found reason to believe Felice Gelman, treasurer of Citizens for LaRouche, violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c) by knowingly and willfully submitting false information and evidence to the Commission on behalf of the Citizens for LaRouche.
3. Authorized the sending of a notification letter and reason to believe findings.
4. Approved the attached subpoena for the deposition of Harold M. Harper.

GCC#4352
MUR 1158

LAW OFFICES OF
MILLER, CANFIELD, PADDOCK AND STONE
A PARTNERSHIP INCLUDING PROFESSIONAL CORPORATIONS
2500 DETROIT BANK & TRUST BUILDING
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ROBERT P. GRIFFIN
CLEVELAND THURBER
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LEWIS H. PADDOCK (1866-1938)
FERRIS D. STONE (1882-1948)

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JEROME R. WATSON
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DONNA J. DONATI
DONALD W. KEIM
LARRY J. SAYLOR
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RICHARD J. BERYAK
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TERRENCE M. CRAWFORD
MICHAEL E. DOWDLE
STEVEN M. GLOVSKY
STEPHEN R. GOOSTREY
SALLY S. HARWOOD

RYAN H. HAYWOOD
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E. ELIZABETH PERLMAN
FREDERICK J. STICHNOTH
J. SCOTT TIMMER
JOAN BECKHAM WHITMORE
CONRAD L. MALLETT, JR.
JOHN D. RAVIS

Washington Office

1015-15th Street, N.W., Ste. 1240
Washington, D.C. 20005

James F. Schoener

Counsel
(202) 789-8690

March 27, 1981

Robert Bogin, Esq.
Office of the General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Re: MUR 1158
MUR 1253
MUR 1236

Dear Mr. Bogin:

I wish to confirm our telephone conversation of March 23, 1981 in regard to the above-entitled matters. We anticipate that we will be able to give you a written memorandum on the three MUR's at the conference which we will have on Friday, March 27, at 11:00 in the morning.

The subpoenas which you intend to issue and to take at Portland, Oregon on the 27th of April are in the process of being confirmed. It is my understanding that there will be

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MAY 17 11:39

MILLER, CANFIELD, PADDOCK AND STONE

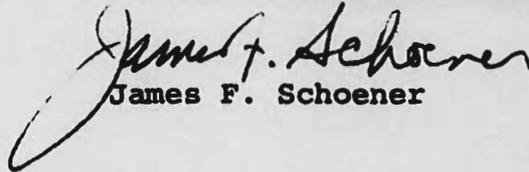
Robert Bogin, Esq.

-2-

March 27, 1981

six depositions taken and that you anticipate that we can take them all on the 27th and return to Washington on the 28th.

Very truly yours,


James F. Schoener

JFS:mfb

cc: Ms. Barbara Boyd

03040354109

MAILGRAM SERVICE CENT
MIDDLETON, VA, 22048

4057



4-0480208090002 02/25/81 ICS IPMTZZ CDP NOMB
1:2025234000 MGN TDMT WASHINGTON DC 02-25 0926P EST

MUR 1186

ROBERT BOGAN, ATTORNEY
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
1325 K ST NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON DC 20463

THIS MAILGRAM IS A CONFIRMATION COPY OF THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE:

2025234000 MGN TDMT WASHINGTON DC 35 02-25 0926P EST

ZIP
MARTIN SIMON
2971 WEST 6TH ST
LOS ANGELES CA 90005
DEPOSITION SCHEDULED FOR 2/27/81 HAS BEEN POSTPONED UNTIL FURTHER
NOTICE. IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS CONTACT ROBERT BOGAN 800-424-9530.
ROBERT BOGAN, ATTORNEY
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

17:27 EST

MGMCOMP MGN

26 FEB 26 P 3:32

GENERAL
COMMUNICATIONS
DIVISION

MAILGRAM POSTAL
CHARGES PAID



THIS MAILGRAM WAS TRANSMITTED ELECTRONICALLY BY WESTERN UNION TO A POST OFFICE NEAR YOU FOR DELIVERY

Mailgram

83040

110

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BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of)
) MUR 1186
 Citizens for LaRouche)
 Committee, et al)

AFFIDAVIT OF HAROLD M. HARPER

JUL 24 1980
 8:00
 FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

HAROLD M. HARPER, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am employed as a sign painter for Stereo Super Stores of Portland, Oregon. My residence address is 688 S.W. 7th Street, Gresham, Oregon.

2. I was first approached by persons representing the Citizens for LaRouche outside of a grocery store in the fall of 1978. These individuals were selling pamphlets concerning atomic energy. I was asked my name, address, and phone number, which I provided.

3. Subsequent to my initial contact with representatives of Citizens for LaRouche and continuing through December of 1979, I was called by representatives of that committee about twice a month. During these phone calls I was solicited for political contributions, requested to purchase bumper stickers and other campaign materials, and asked to attend various fundraising events. I declined to make such contributions, purchase such campaign materials, or attend any fundraising events on behalf of Lyndon LaRouche.

4. Sometime during the Fall of 1978, I was called by representatives of the Citizens for LaRouche who requested that I buy a subscription to their paper, New Solidarity, at a cost of \$20 for a year subscription. In order to learn more about Lyndon LaRouche as a candidate for the Office of President, I agreed to purchase a year subscription to New Solidarity for \$20.

5. Sometime shortly after their phone call in the Fall of 1978, representatives of the Citizens for LaRouche came to my place of employment to collect the subscription fee for New Solidarity.

I paid them \$20 in cash. About the time the subscription expired, approximately one year later, I told Mr. Martin Simon, whom I knew as a representative of the U.S. Labor Party, that I would purchase another subscription to New Solidarity at the same price of \$20, and that I would send a check in the mail for the amount of the subscription price. I did not, at that time or any time, make a promise or pledge to Mr. Simon or any other individual, to send a contribution to Citizens for LaRouche or on behalf of, or to the benefit of, Lyndon LaRouche's candidacy for the 1980 Democratic nomination for the Office of President. I did not tell Mr. Simon or anyone else, at that time or any other time, that I would have my wife send a check for the purpose of making a contribution to Mr. LaRouche's candidacy or even for the purpose of paying for another subscription to New Solidarity, as she was against making any such contribution or subscribing to New Solidarity.

6. Shortly after I informed Mr. Simon that I would purchase another year's subscription to New Solidarity, I mailed a money order in payment of the subscription price, which was made to the order of "New Solidarity". Subsequently, when informed by Mr. Simon that the payment had not been received, I had the post office put a trace on the money order. Later, the post office did find and return the money order to me; however, before that time, Mr. Simon visited me personally to collect the subscription fee to New Solidarity, as he had not yet received it through the mail. Upon Mr. Simon's request, I paid him the subscription purchase price in cash.

7. During the month of July 1979, representatives of the Citizens for LaRouche also called me to request that I purchase a book entitled Dope, Inc. Because I have teenage children and I am concerned about the drug problem, I agreed to purchase two copies of the book, Dope, Inc. at a price of \$5.00 per book. Representatives of the Citizens for LaRouche subsequently came to my place of employment to collect the fee for the two books. I paid them \$10 in cash for these books.

Affidavit of Harold M. Harper
Page Three

8. It was never my intention in purchasing the subscriptions to New Solidarity and the copies of Dope, Inc. to make a contribution to Lyndon LaRouche's candidacy for the Office of President nor did I consider these payments to be a campaign contribution. I purposely evaded any contact with the Citizens for LaRouche with respect to campaign meetings or fundraising dinners and speakers. I was never told that the funds I paid for the subscriptions and books were for the use of Citizens for LaRouche or Lyndon LaRouche's presidential campaign; however, I was told that New Solidarity contained information about Lyndon LaRouche. It was always my understanding that the \$20 purchase price paid for each of the subscriptions I bought would go to New Solidarity.

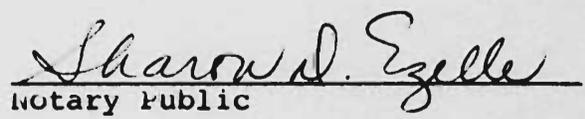
9. During the first week of December of 1979, representatives of Citizens for LaRouche came into the store where I am employed and had me called to the front desk. These representatives of Citizens for LaRouche requested that I sign a paper (Attachment A), which they said they needed to obtain matching funds. I was extremely busy at the time, and therefore signed the paper (Attachment A) without reading it, and without an understanding or knowledge of the use to which the signed paper would be put by the Citizens for LaRouche.

10. I did not purchase or send a money order in the amount of \$40 made payable to the Citizens for LaRouche and dated July 17, 1979 (Attachment B). At no time did I instruct, request, or authorize Martin Simon or any other individual to purchase a money order in the amount of \$40 to be made payable to Citizens for LaRouche, nor did I pay any individual \$40 for the purpose of purchasing a money order in that amount to be made payable to Citizens for LaRouche, nor do I recall ever being told that a money order would be purchased for me with the cash I had paid. With the exception of documents shown to me by staff of the Federal Election Commission, I have never received, by mail, personal

or other delivery, a copy of Attachment B or of any money order
purportedly purchased on my behalf or with my funds.


Harold M. Harper

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 17th day of July , 1981.


Notary Public

My Commission expires

3-25-83

December 7, 1979

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to confirm that my money order contribution of \$40.00[✓]
to Citizens for LaRouche on 7-17-79 was in fact made by me.



Harold M. Harper
688 S.W. 7th, Gresham, OR 97030

83040364115

ATTACHMENT A

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

23-1
1075



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN 04-101,766,417

DATE 7-17 1979

JUL 23

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER VALUE

NO PAY \$40 DOLS 00 CTS

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens Bank

H. M. Harper 688 SW 7th Gresham, OR 97030

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
688 SW 7th Gresham, OR 97030

LEGAL CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

⑆ 2020 000 4104 ⑆ 04 1766 417 ⑆

00016

ATTACHMENT B

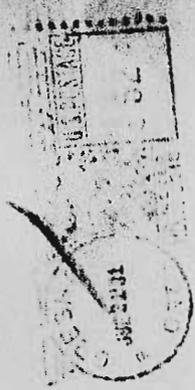
97030

33040364117

HAROLD M. HARPER
688 S.W. 7th
GRESHAM, OREGON

MARSHA G. GENTNER
ATTORNEY
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MAIL





FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

January 29, 1981

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Ms. Susan Kilber
1756 S. Spokane
Seattle, Wash. 98144

Dear Ms. Kilber:

Please find enclosed a subpoena requesting your appearance for deposition on February 25, 1981. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.14, a check for the witness fee for your attendance will be presented to you at the deposition.

I would like to remind you of the provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) which prohibit making public any Commission investigation without the written consent of the person with respect to whom such investigation is made. You are advised that no such consent has been given in this matter.

Please contact Marsha Gentner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-5071 if you have any questions or problems concerning the enclosed subpoena.

Sincerely,


Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure:

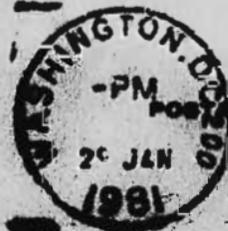
Subpoena

93740164113

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Official Business
Penalty for Private Use \$300

8 3 7 4 0 3 6 4 1 9



Ford.
71 - COLUMBIA
98104 RM 2

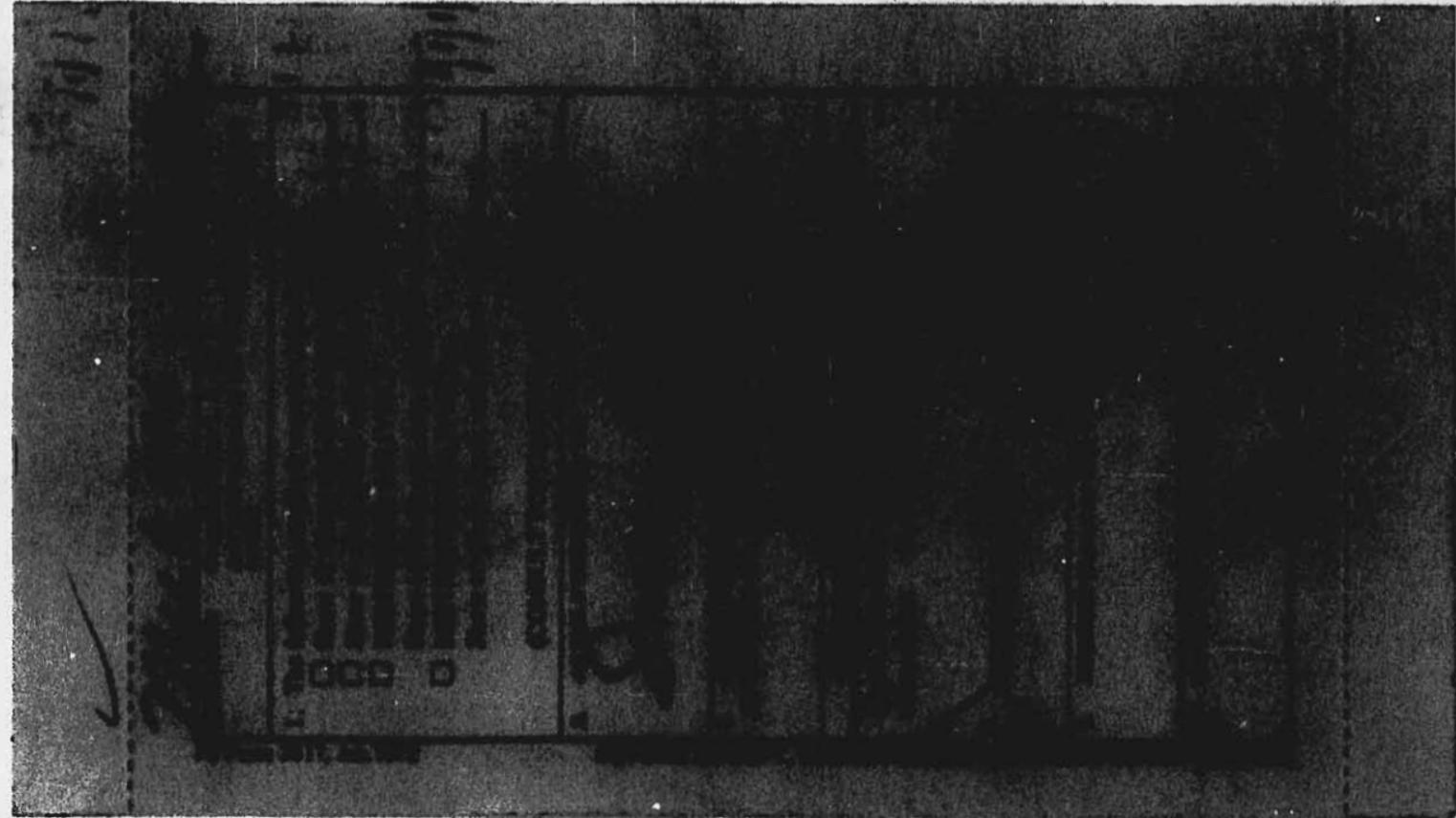
Susan Kilber
1756 S. Spokane
Seattle, Wash. 98144

CERTIFIED

[Handwritten signature]
[Handwritten number]

87

03240361110



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Subpoena To Appear For Deposition Upon Oral Examination

TO: Susan Kilber
1756 S. Spokane
Seattle, Wash. 98144

RE: Matter Under Review 1186

At the instance of the Federal Election Commission, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), you are hereby ordered to appear for deposition in connection with the Commission's investigation of possible violations of the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act by the following persons: Citizens for LaRouche and Felice Gelman (Treasurer).

Notice is hereby given that the deposition is to be taken at U.S. Courthouse, 10th Floor, 5th and Madison Sts., Seattle, Wash. at 4:00pm. on February 25, 1981, and any and all dates adjourned to by the Commission.

WHEREFORE, the *Chairman* of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand at Washington, D.C., on this 22 day of

January, 1981.

John M. ...
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

33040364121



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

January 29, 1981

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Robert Musmansky
3171 N.E. 35th Place
Portland, OR 97212

Dear Mr. Musmansky:

Please find enclosed a subpoena requesting your appearance for deposition on February 26, 1981. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.14, a check for the witness fee for your attendance will be presented to you at the deposition.

I would like to remind you of the provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) which prohibit making public any Commission investigation without the written consent of the person with respect to whom such investigation is made. You are advised that no such consent has been given in this matter.

Please contact Marsha Gentner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-5071 if you have any questions or problems concerning the enclosed subpoena.

3010351122

Handwritten signature
N. Steele
Counsel

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SENDER: Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Add your address in the "RETURN TO" space on reverse.

1. The following service is requested (check one):
 Show to whom and date delivered.
 Show to whom, date and address of delivery.
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 Show to whom, date, and address of delivery.

CONSULT POSTMASTER FOR DETAILS

2. ARTICLE ADDRESSED TO:
 Robert Musmansky
 3171 NE 35th

3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION:
 Registered Mail
 pkost

4. I have received the article described above.
 SIGNATURE: *Robert A. Steele*
 DATE OF DELIVERY: _____

5. ADDRESS RECORDED ONLY IF NECESSARY

6. UNABLE TO DELIVER REASON: _____

78 Form 3814, Jan. 1978

RETURN RECEIPT, REGISTERED, INSURED AND CERTIFIED MAIL

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Subpoena To Appear For Deposition Upon Oral Examination

TO: Robert Musmanky
3171 N.E. 35th Place
Portland, OR 97212

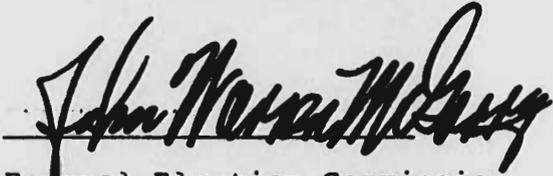
RE: Matter Under Review 1186

At the instance of the Federal Election Commission, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), you are hereby ordered to appear for deposition in connection with the Commission's investigation of possible violations of the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act by the following persons: Citizens for LaRouche and Felice Gelman (Treasurer).

Notice is hereby given that the deposition is to be taken at Room 312, 620 S.W. Main, Portland, Oregon at 11:00 am. on February 26, 1981, and any and all dates adjourned to by the Commission.

WHEREFORE, the *Chairman* of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand at Washington, D.C., on this 22 day of

January, 1981.


Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:


Marjorie W. Emmons
Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

January 29, 1981

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Sam B. Kahl
10 N.E. 113 Place
Portland, OR 97220

Dear Mr. Kahl:

Please find enclosed a subpoena requesting your appearance for deposition on February 26, 1981. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.14, a check for the witness fee for your attendance will be presented to you at the deposition.

I would like to remind you of the provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) which prohibit making public any Commission investigation without the written consent of the person with respect to whom such investigation is made. You are advised that no such consent has been given in this matter.

Please contact Marsha Gentner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-5071 if you have any questions or problems concerning the enclosed subpoena.

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1. Following service is requested (check one):
 Return to whom and date delivered.
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 Return to whom and date delivered.
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2. ARTICLES RECEIVED BY:
 Sam B. Kahl
 10 NE 113 Pl.
 Portland, OR 97220

3. ARTICLES RETURNED BY:
 247052

4. I have examined the article described above.
 Date: _____
 Signature: *[Signature]*

5. ADDRESS RECORDED ONLY IF RETURNED

6. Certified Mail - Return Receipt

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RETURN RECEIPT, REGISTERED, INSURED AND CERTIFIED MAIL

[Signature]
N. Steele
Counsel

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Subpoena To Appear For Deposition Upon Oral Examination

TO: Sam B. Kahl
10 N.E. 113 Place
Portland, OR 97220

RE: Matter Under Review 1186

At the instance of the Federal Election Commission, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), you are hereby ordered to appear for deposition in connection with the Commission's investigation of possible violations of the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act by the following persons: Citizens for LaRouche and Felice Gelman (Treasurer).

Notice is hereby given that the deposition is to be taken at Room 312, 620 S. W. Main, Portland, Oregon at 12:00 pm. on February 26, 1981, and any and all dates adjourned to by the Commission.

WHEREFORE, the *Chairman* of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand at Washington, D.C., on this *22* day of

January, 1981.

John W. ...

Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

33040364125



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

January 29, 1981

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Martin Simon
2971 W. Eighth Street
Los Angeles, California 90005

Dear Mr. Simon:

Please find enclosed a subpoena requesting your appearance for deposition on February 27, 1981. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.14, a check for the witness fee for your attendance will be presented to you at the deposition.

I would like to remind you of the provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) which prohibit making public any Commission investigation without the written consent of the person with respect to whom such investigation is made. You are advised that no such consent has been given in this matter.

Please contact Marsha Gentner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-5071 if you have any questions or problems concerning the enclosed subpoena.

N. Steele
N. Steele
Counsel

83040351125

1. The following services is requested (check one):
 Return to return and give address
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2. ADDRESS ADDRESSED TO:
 MARSHA GENTNER FOR FEE
 MARTIN SIMON
 2971 W. 8TH ST
 LOS ANGELES, CA 90005

3. DATE OF DELIVERY:
 FEB 27 1981

4. ADDRESSER'S NAME:
 N. STEELE

5. ADDRESSER'S ADDRESS:
 (Always return signature of addressee or agent)
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Subpoena To Appear For Deposition Upon Oral Examination

TO: Martin Simon
2971 W. Eighth Street
Los Angeles, California 90005

RE: Matter Under Review 1186

At the instance of the Federal Election Commission, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), you are hereby ordered to appear for deposition in connection with the Commission's investigation of possible violations of the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act by the following persons: Citizens for LaRouche and Felice Gelman (Treasurer).

Notice is hereby given that the deposition is to be taken at Room 1403A, 312 N. Spring St., - Los Angeles, CA at 10:00am. on February 27, 1981, and any and all dates adjourned to by the Commission.

WHEREFORE, the *Chairman* of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand at Washington, D.C., on this *22* day of

January, 1981.

John Marshall Gandy
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

33040364127



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

January 29, 1981

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. John F. Billows
5930 N.W. Saltzman Road
Portland, OR 97210

Dear Mr. Billows:

Please find enclosed a subpoena requesting your appearance for deposition on February 26, 1981. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.14, a check for the witness fee for your attendance will be presented to you at the deposition.

I would like to remind you of the provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) which prohibit making public any Commission investigation without the written consent of the person with respect to whom such investigation is made. You are advised that no such consent has been given in this matter.

Please contact Marsha Gentner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-5071 if you have any questions or problems concerning the enclosed subpoena.

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186 MBE

Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Add zip address to the "CERTIFIED MAIL" space on reverse.

1. The following series is requested (check one):
 Show to whom and date delivered.
 Show to whom, date and address of delivery.
 RESTRICTED DELIVERY
 Show to whom and date delivered.
 RESTRICTED DELIVERY.
 Show to whom, date, and address of delivery.

(CONSULT POSTMASTER FOR FEES)

2. ARTICLE ACQUIRED TO:
 John F. Billows
 5930 N.W. Saltzman Rd
 Portland, OR 97210

3. ALWAYS obtain signature of addressee or agent.
 I have received the article described above.
 Signature: John F. Billows
 Date: 1-2-4

4. POSTAGE WILL BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

5. CERTIFIED MAIL - RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

6. POSTAGE TO BE PAID BY ADDRESSEE

7. FEB 4 1981
 PORTLAND, OREGON
 USPS

8. RETURN RECEIPT, REGISTERED, INSURED AND CERTIFIED MAIL

N. Steele
N. Steele
Counsel

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Subpoena To Appear For Deposition Upon Oral Examination

TO: John F. Billows
5930 N.W. Saltzman Road
Portland, OR 97210

RE: Matter Under Review 1186

At the instance of the Federal Election Commission, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), you are hereby ordered to appear for deposition in connection with the Commission's investigation of possible violations of the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act by the following persons: Citizens for LaRouche and Felice Gelman (Treasurer).

Notice is hereby given that the deposition is to be taken at Room 312, 620 S. W. Main, Portland, Oregon at 10.00 am. on February 26, 1981, and any and all dates adjourned to by the Commission.

WHEREFORE, the *Chairman* of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand at Washington, D.C., on this *22nd* day of

January, 1981.

John Michael McQuinn
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

83040364129



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

January 29, 1981

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

William Jennings
2414 14th Avenue S.
Seattle, Wash. 98144

Dear Mr. Jennings:

Please find enclosed a subpoena requesting your appearance for deposition on February 25, 1981. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.14, a check for the witness fee for your attendance will be presented to you at the deposition.

I would like to remind you of the provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) which prohibit making public any Commission investigation without the written consent of the person with respect to whom such investigation is made. You are advised that no such consent has been given in this matter.

Please contact Marsha Gentner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-5071 if you have any questions or problems concerning the enclosed subpoena.

100354130

McK 116 - [unclear]

SEATTLE WA 98101

1. ARTICLES TO BE REGISTERED FOR: REGISTERED TO: REGISTERED NO. *949055*

2. ARTICLES ASSIGNED TO: *William Jennings*

3. I have searched the article described above. I have searched the article described above.

4. DATE OF DEPOSIT: *2/20/81*

5. [unclear]

6. [unclear]

78 Form 3817, Jan. 1978

RETURN RECEIPT, REGISTERED, INSURED AND CERTIFIED MAIL

[Signature]
N. Steele
Counsel

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Subpoena To Appear For Deposition Upon Oral Examination

TO: William Jennings
2414 14th Avenue S.
Seattle, Wash. 98144

RE: Matter Under Review 1186

At the instance of the Federal Election Commission, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), you are hereby ordered to appear for deposition in connection with the Commission's investigation of possible violations of the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act by the following persons: Citizens for LaRouche and Felice Gelman (Treasurer).

Notice is hereby given that the deposition is to be taken at U. S. Courthouse, 10th Floor, 5th and Madison Sts., Seattle, Wash. at 3:00 p.m. on February 25, 1981, and any and all dates adjourned to by the Commission.

WHEREFORE, the *Chairman* of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand at Washington, D.C., on this 22 day of *January*, 1981.

John Thomas McGowan
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

83740364131



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

January 29, 1981

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Ms. Anntoinette Kahl
10 N.E. 113 Place
Portland, OR 97220

Dear Ms. Kahl:

Please find enclosed a subpoena requesting your appearance for deposition on February 26, 1981. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.14, a check for the witness fee for your attendance will be presented to you at the deposition.

I would like to remind you of the provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) which prohibit making public any Commission investigation without the written consent of the person with respect to whom such investigation is made. You are advised that no such consent has been given in this matter.

Please contact Marsha Gentner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-5071 if you have any questions or problems concerning the enclosed subpoena.

3301541132

1186 1186

RECEIVED: Oregon State 1, 2, and 3
Add your return to the "RETURN TO" address

1. The following service is requested (check one):
 Show to whom and date delivered.
 Show to whom, date and address of delivery.
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CONSULT POSTMASTER FOR POSTAGE

2. ARTICLE ADDRESSED TO:
Anntoinette Kahl
10 NE 113 Pl
Portland, OR 97220

3. ARTICLE IDENTIFICATION:
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4. I have received the article specified above.
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5. ADDRESS RECIPIENT ONLY IF NECESSARY:
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7. RETURN RECEIPT, SIGNATURE, ADDRESS AND CERTIFIED MAIL

N. Steele
N. Steele
Counsel

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Subpoena To Appear For Deposition Upon Oral Examination

TO: Anntoinette Kahl
10 N.E. 113 Place
Portland, OR 97220

RE: Matter Under Review 1186

At the instance of the Federal Election Commission, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), you are hereby ordered to appear for deposition in connection with the Commission's investigation of possible violations of the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act by the following persons: Citizens for LaRouche and Felice Gelman (Treasurer).

Notice is hereby given that the deposition is to be taken at Room 312, 620 S. W. Main - Portland, Oregon at 2:00 pm. on February 26, 1981, and any and all dates adjourned to by the Commission.

WHEREFORE, the *Chairman* of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand at Washington, D.C., on this *22* day of

January, 1981.

John Thomas McQuinn
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

83040364133



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES STEELE
FROM: MARJORIE W. EMMONS/MARGARET CHANEY *mc*
DATE: JANUARY 22, 1981
SUBJECT: ORDERS (8) IN RELATION TO MUR 1186

The attached orders, approved on January 13, 1981,
by a vote of 6-0, have been signed and sealed this date.

03040364134

ATTACHMENTS:
8 Orders -
Billows, Gelman, Jennings,
A. Kahl, S. Kahl, Kilber,
Musmansky, & Simon

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of)
)
Citizens for LaRouche)
Felice M. Gelman)

MUR 1186

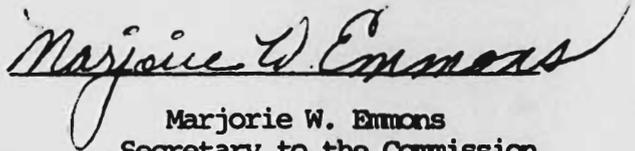
CERTIFICATION

I, Marjorie W. Emmons, Recording Secretary for the Federal Election Commission's Executive Session on January 13, 1981, do hereby certify that the Commission decided by a vote of 6-0 to authorize the issuance of subpoenas for deposition of John F. Billows, Felice M. Gelman, William Jennings, Anntoinette Kahl, Sam B. Kahl, Susan Kilber, Robert Musmansky, and Martin Simon.

Attest:

1/14/81

Date


Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

93740364135



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

January 12, 1981

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Commission

FROM: Charles N. Steele *CNS*
General Counsel

SUBJECT: Errata to Memorandum to the Commission in
MUR 1186 dated December 12, 1980.

Attached is the Commission authorization sheet which was inadvertently omitted from the General Counsel's Memorandum to the Commission in MUR 1186 (12/22/80) seeking Commission authorization for eight (8) subpoenas for depositions.

Attachment

Authorization to Issue Subpoenas

33040364136



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

AUTHORIZATION TO ISSUE SUBPOENAS

The Commission hereby authorizes the issuance of a subpoena for deposition to the following persons in connection with MUR 1186:

Sam B. Kahl
10 N.E. 113 Place
Portland, OR 97220

Anntoinette Kahl
10 N.E. 113 Place
Portland, OR 97220

William Jennings
2741 S.E. 32nd Ave.
Portland, OR 97214

Susan Kilber
2555 N.E. Glison, Apt. 22
Portland, OR 97232

John F. Billows
5930 N.W. Saltzman Road
Portland, OR 97210

Robert Musmanský
3171 N.E. 35th Place
Portland, OR 97212

Felice M. Gelman
2 South Pinehurst
New York, N.Y. 10033

Martin Simon
2971 W. Eighth Street
Los Angeles, CA 90005

John W. McGarry
Chairman

Thomas E. Harris
Commissioner

Frank P. Reiche
Vice Chairman

Robert O. Tiernan
Commissioner

Joan D. Aikens
Commissioner

Vernon W. Thomson
Commissioner

23040364137

MAR 1/8/71
Prepared by Marsha Gentner:ano 1/8/71
Cleared by HLPonder

AUTHORIZATION TO ISSUE SUBPOENAS

The Commission hereby authorizes the issuance of a subpoena for deposition to the following persons in connection with MUR 1186:

Sam B. Kahl
10 N.E. 113 Place
Portland, OR 97220

Anntoinette Kahl
10 N.E. 113 Place
Portland, OR 97220

William Jennings
2741 S.E. 32nd Ave.
Portland, OR 97214

Susan Kilber
2555 N.E. Glison, Apt. 22
Portland, OR 97232

John P. Billows
5930 N.W. Saltzman Road
Portland, OR 97210

Robert Musmanky
3171 N.E. 35th Place
Portland, OR 97212

Felice M. Gelman
2 South Pinehurst
New York, N.Y. 10033

Martin Simon
2971 W. Eighth Street
Los Angeles, CA 90005

John W. McGarry
Chairman

Thomas E. Harris
Commissioner

Frank P. Reiche
Vice Chairman

Robert O. Tiernan
Commissioner

Joan D. Aikens
Commissioner

Vernon W. Thomson
Commissioner

93040364139

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Commission

FROM: Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

SUBJECT: Errata to Memorandum to the Commission in
MUR 1186 dated December 12, 1980.

Attached is the Commission authorization sheet which was inadvertently omitted from the General Counsel's Memorandum to the Commission in MUR 1186 (12/22/80) seeking Commission authorization for eight (8) subpoenas for depositions.

Attachment

Authorization to Issue Subpoenas

Prepared by Marsha Gentner:ano 1/8/81
Cleaned by HLPonder

MS 1/8/81

93740364139



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES STEELE
FROM: MARJORIE W. EMMONS/MARGARET CHANEY *mc*
DATE: JANUARY 7, 1981
SUBJECT: OBJECTION - MUR 1186 - Memorandum to the
Commission dated 12-22-80; Received in
OCS 12-22-80, 3:11

The above-named document was circulated on a 48
hour vote basis at 11:00, December 23, 1980.

Commissioner Aikens submitted an objection at 12:23,
January 7, 1981. A copy of her vote sheet is attached.

This matter will be placed on the Executive Session
Agenda for Tuesday, January 13, 1981, unless the problem
regarding the authorization sheet when settled results
in the removal of the objection.

ATTACHMENT:
Copy of Vote Sheet

33040354147

December 22, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO: Marjorie W. Emmons

FROM: Elissa T. Garr

SUBJECT: MUR 1186

Please have the attached Memo distributed to the
Commission on a 48 hour tally basis. Thank you.

23040364141



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

800502. F. 11

December 22, 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Commission

FROM: Charles N. Steele *CNS*
General Counsel

RE: Request for Authorization to Issue Subpoenas in MUR 1186

On March 27, 1980, the Commission found reason to believe the Citizens for LaRouche ("CFL") and its treasurer, Felice Gelman violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c) by knowingly and willfully submitting to the Commission for certification and matching funds a money order and written document which contained false information. A sworn affidavit from the "contributor" in question, Harold M. Harper, has been obtained by this Office, supporting the allegations which formed the basis of the Commission's initial finding in this matter. In addition, an FEC subpoena duces tecum and interrogatories were served upon CFL. ^{1/} The affidavit submitted by Mr. Harper and the CFL responses to the Commission's subpoena raise many issues of fact surrounding CFL's solicitation, receipt and submission for matching of the Harper contribution which cannot be resolved without further investigation. Therefore, the Office of General Counsel recommends that the Commission authorize the issuance of subpoenas for deposition as set forth below.

MUR 1186 was internally generated by Harold M. Harper's response to a letter sent by the Commission seeking confirmation of a money order contribution purportedly bought by Harper and made payable to CFL. This suspect money order was one of twelve unsigned money orders submitted by CFL to meet the threshold requirement in Oregon. These twelve money orders were brought into question when they were resubmitted with signed documentation on a Monday after being rejected on the preceding Friday for not containing the requisite signatures. Confirmation letters were sent to all twelve alleged contributors. Mr. Harper's response to the verification process (as confirmed by his subsequent affidavit) disclaimed any intent to contribute to CFL and denied that the money order attributed to him was in fact purchased by him. With respect to the eleven other confirmation letters sent, responses were received from only five of the individuals, leaving six of these contributions unconfirmed.

^{1/} It was necessary for the Commission to file an action in the district court to obtain compliance with the subpoena.

23040364142

The above information calls into question not only CFL's receipt of Mr. Harper's funds, but also the circumstances surrounding CFL's receipt of all of these unconfirmed Oregon "contributions" submitted for matching funds at the same time and supported by the submission less than three days later of almost identical documentation. Only by understanding the entire factual picture surrounding CFL's receipt of these Oregon contributions will the Commission be in a position to make a fully-informed decision regarding CFL's possible violation of the Act with respect to the funds, money order and document attributed to Mr. Harper. Therefore, it is the recommendation of the Office of General Counsel that the Commission order testimony to be taken by deposition of the six individuals who failed to respond to the Commission's confirmation letter. 2/

The Office of General Counsel has also obtained information identifying the individual who accepted and transmitted the materials attributed to Mr. Harper to CFL (Marty Simon, a CFL volunteer), and through interrogatories to CFL, has been able to confirm that the other respondent in this matter, CFL treasurer Felice Gelman, submitted that material to the Commission. The Office of General Counsel recommends that these two individuals also be subpoenaed for deposition concerning these actions and their knowledge of the Oregon contributions in question, with testimony to be taken after full examination of the above-mentioned six contributors.

Recommendation

1. Authorize the attached subpoenas for deposition of John F. Billows; Felice Gelman; William Jennings; Anntoinett Kahl; Sam B. Kahl; Susan Kilber; Robert Masmansky; and Martin Simon.

Attachments:

8 Subpoenas and Letters

2/ The Commission previously approved a similar recommendation on August 8, 1980. Report on Various Matters Concerning Citizens for LaRouche at 5. The Commission was enjoined from proceeding with these depositions by the court in Gelman v. FEC, Civil Action No. 80-2471 (D.D.C. October 24, 1980). However, it is permissible, and necessary for the Commission to proceed with these depositions in the context of a MUR. See FEC v. Citizens for LaRouche, Misc. No. 80-0203 (D.D.C. 1980).



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Sam B. Kahl
10 N.E. 113 Place
Portland, OR 97220

Dear Mr. Kahl:

Please find enclosed a subpoena requesting your appearance for deposition on December , 1980. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.14, a check for the witness fee for your attendance will be presented to you at the deposition.

I would like to remind you of the provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) which prohibit making public any Commission investigation without the written consent of the person with respect to whom such investigation is made. You are advised that no such consent has been given in this matter.

Please contact Marsha Gentner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-5071 if you have any questions or problems concerning the enclosed subpoena.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure:

Subpoena

03040354144

I

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Subpoena To Appear For Deposition Upon Oral Examination

TO: Mr. Sam B. Kahl
10 N.E. 113 Place
Portland, OR 97220

RE: Matter Under Review 1186

At the instance of the Federal Election Commission, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), you are hereby ordered to appear for deposition in connection with the Commission's investigation of possible violations of the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act by the following persons: Citizens for LaRouche and Felice Gelman (Treasurer).

Notice is hereby given that the deposition is to be taken at Room , at m. on December , 1980, and any and all dates adjourned to by the Commission.

WHEREFORE, the of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand at Washington, D.C., on this day of , 1980.

Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

330440364145



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

5

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Ms. Anntoinett Kahl
10 N.E. 113 Place
Portland, OR 97220

Dear Ms. Kahl:

Please find enclosed a subpoena requesting your appearance for deposition on December , 1980. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.14, a check for the witness fee for your attendance will be presented to you at the deposition.

I would like to remind you of the provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) which prohibit making public any Commission investigation without the written consent of the person with respect to whom such investigation is made. You are advised that no such consent has been given in this matter.

Please contact Marsha Gentner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-5071 if you have any questions or problems concerning the enclosed subpoena.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure:

Subpoena

II

33040354145

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Subpoena To Appear For Deposition Upon Oral Examination

TO: Ms. Anntoinett Kahl
10 N.E. 113 Place
Portland, OR 97220

RE: Matter Under Review 1186

At the instance of the Federal Election Commission, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), you are hereby ordered to appear for deposition in connection with the Commission's investigation of possible violations of the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act by the following persons: Citizens for LaRouche and Felice Gelman (Treasurer).

Notice is hereby given that the deposition is to be taken at Room , at m. on December , 1980, and any and all dates adjourned to by the Commission.

WHEREFORE, the of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand at Washington, D.C., on this day of , 1980.

Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

93040354147



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

7

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. William Jennings
2741 S.E. 32nd Ave.
Portland, OR 97214

Dear Mr. Jennings:

Please find enclosed a subpoena requesting your appearance for deposition on December , 1980. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.14, a check for the witness fee for your attendance will be presented to you at the deposition.

I would like to remind you of the provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) which prohibit making public any Commission investigation without the written consent of the person with respect to whom such investigation is made. You are advised that no such consent has been given in this matter.

Please contact Marsha Gentner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-5071 if you have any questions or problems concerning the enclosed subpoena.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure:

Subpoena

III

93010334148

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Subpoena To Appear For Deposition Upon Oral Examination

TO: Mr. William Jennings
2741 S.E. 32nd Avenue
Portland, OR 97214

RE: Matter Under Review 1186

At the instance of the Federal Election Commission, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), you are hereby ordered to appear for deposition in connection with the Commission's investigation of possible violations of the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act by the following persons: Citizens for LaRouche and Felice Gelman (Treasurer).

937440334147

Notice is hereby given that the deposition is to be taken at Room , at m. on December , 1980, and any and all dates adjourned to by the Commission.

WHEREFORE, the of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand at Washington, D.C., on this day of , 1980.

Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

9

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Ms. Susan Kilber
2555 N.E. Glisan, Apt. #22
Portland, OR 97232

Dear Ms. Kilber:

Please find enclosed a subpoena requesting your appearance for deposition on December , 1980. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.14, a check for the witness fee for your attendance will be presented to you at the deposition.

I would like to remind you of the provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) which prohibit making public any Commission investigation without the written consent of the person with respect to whom such investigation is made. You are advised that no such consent has been given in this matter.

Please contact Marsha Gentner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-5071 if you have any questions or problems concerning the enclosed subpoena.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure:

Subpoena

IV

33010354150

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Subpoena To Appear For Deposition Upon Oral Examination

TO: Ms. Susan Kilber
2555 N.E. Glisan, Apt. 22
Portland, OR 97232

RE: Matter Under Review 1186

At the instance of the Federal Election Commission, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), you are hereby ordered to appear for deposition in connection with the Commission's investigation of possible violations of the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act by the following persons: Citizens for LaRouche and Felice Gelman (Treasurer).

Notice is hereby given that the deposition is to be taken at Room , at m. on December , 1980, and any and all dates adjourned to by the Commission.

WHEREFORE, the of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand at Washington, D.C., on this day of , 1980.

Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

33740354151



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1325 K STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. John F. Billows
5930 N.W. Saltzman Road
Portland, OR 97210

Dear Mr. Billows:

Please find enclosed a subpoena requesting your appearance for deposition on December , 1980. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.14, a check for the witness fee for your attendance will be presented to you at the deposition.

I would like to remind you of the provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) which prohibit making public any Commission investigation without the written consent of the person with respect to whom such investigation is made. You are advised that no such consent has been given in this matter.

Please contact Marsha Gentner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-5071 if you have any questions or problems concerning the enclosed subpoena.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure:

Subpoena

V

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Subpoena To Appear For Deposition Upon Oral Examination

TO: Mr. John F. Billows
5930 N.W. Saltzman Road
Portland, OR 97210

RE: Matter Under Review 1186

33040364153

At the instance of the Federal Election Commission, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), you are hereby ordered to appear for deposition in connection with the Commission's investigation of possible violations of the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act by the following persons: Citizens for LaRouche and Felice Gelman (Treasurer).

Notice is hereby given that the deposition is to be taken at Room , at m. on December , 1980, and any and all dates adjourned to by the Commission.

WHEREFORE, the of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand at Washington, D.C., on this day of , 1980.

Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Robert Masmansky
3171 N.E. 35th Place
Portland, OR 97212

Dear Mr. Masmansky:

Please find enclosed a subpoena requesting your appearance for deposition on December , 1980. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.14, a check for the witness fee for your attendance will be presented to you at the deposition.

I would like to remind you of the provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) which prohibit making public any Commission investigation without the written consent of the person with respect to whom such investigation is made. You are advised that no such consent has been given in this matter.

Please contact Marsha Gentner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-5071 if you have any questions or problems concerning the enclosed subpoena.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure:

Subpoena

VI

33040364154

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Subpoena To Appear For Deposition Upon Oral Examination

TO: Mr. Robert Masmansky
3171 N.E. 35th Place
Portland, OR 94212

RE: Matter Under Review 1186

At the instance of the Federal Election Commission, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), you are hereby ordered to appear for deposition in connection with the Commission's investigation of possible violations of the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act by the following persons: Citizens for LaRouche and Felice Gelman (Treasurer).

Notice is hereby given that the deposition is to be taken at Room , at m. on December , 1980, and any and all dates adjourned to by the Commission.

WHEREFORE, the of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand at Washington, D.C., on this day of , 1980.

Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

33040364155



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Ms. Felice M. Gelman
2 South Pinehurst
New York, N.Y. 10033

Dear Ms. Gelman:

Please find enclosed a subpoena requesting your appearance for deposition on December , 1980. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.14, a check for the witness fee for your attendance will be presented to you at the deposition.

I would like to remind you of the provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) which prohibit making public any Commission investigation without the written consent of the person with respect to whom such investigation is made. You are advised that no such consent has been given in this matter.

Please contact Marsha Gentner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-5071 if you have any questions or problems concerning the enclosed subpoena.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure:

Subpoena

83040364155

VII

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Subpoena To Appear For Deposition Upon Oral Examination

TO: Ms. Felice M. Gelman
2 South Pinehurst
New York, N.Y. 10033

RE: Matter Under Review 1186

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At the instance of the Federal Election Commission, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), you are hereby ordered to appear for deposition in connection with the Commission's investigation of possible violations of the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act by the following persons: Citizens for LaRouche and Felice Gelman (Treasurer).

Notice is hereby given that the deposition is to be taken at Room , at m. on December , 1980, and any and all dates adjourned to by the Commission.

WHEREFORE, the of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand at Washington, D.C., on this day of , 1980.

Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1325 K STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. Martin Simon
2971 W. Eighth Street
Los Angeles, California 90005

Dear Mr. Simon:

Please find enclosed a subpoena requesting your appearance for deposition on December , 1980. Pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.14, a check for the witness fee for your attendance will be presented to you at the deposition.

I would like to remind you of the provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) which prohibit making public any Commission investigation without the written consent of the person with respect to whom such investigation is made. You are advised that no such consent has been given in this matter.

Please contact Marsha Gentner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-5071 if you have any questions or problems concerning the enclosed subpoena.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure:

Subpoena

VIII

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Subpoena To Appear For Deposition Upon Oral Examination

TO: Mr. Martin Simon
2971 W. Eighth Street
Los Angeles, California 90005

RE: Matter Under Review 1186

At the instance of the Federal Election Commission, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), you are hereby ordered to appear for deposition in connection with the Commission's investigation of possible violations of the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act by the following persons: Citizens for LaRouche and Felice Gelman (Treasurer).

Notice is hereby given that the deposition is to be taken at Room , at m. on December , 1980, and any and all dates adjourned to by the Commission.

WHEREFORE, the of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand at Washington, D.C., on this day of , 1980.

Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

33040564157



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES STEELE *MWE*
FROM: MARJORIE W. EMMONS, MARGARET CHANEY
DATE: NOVEMBER 3, 1980
SUBJECT: MUR 1186 - Interim Investigative Report #2,
dated 10-30-80; Received in OCS 10-31-80,
10:33

The above-named document was circulated to the Commission on a 24 hour no-objection basis at 2:00, October 31, 1980.

There were no objections to the Interim Investigative Report at the time of the deadline.

33040364160

October 31, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO: Marjorie W. Emmons

FROM: Elissa T. Garr

SUBJECT: MUR 1186

Please have the attached Interim Invest Report distributed to the Commission. Thank you.

1 3 0 4 0 3 5 4 1 6 1

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY

In the Matter of)
)
Citizens for LaRouche, et al.)

80 OCT 31 A10: 33
MUR 1186

INTERIM INVESTIGATIVE REPORT #2

The Commission has found reason to believe that the Citizens for LaRouche ("CFL") and its treasurer, Felice Gelman, have violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c) by knowingly and willfully submitting false documentation and information to the Commission. A Commission authorized subpoena was sent to CFL, but CFL refused to fully comply with it. On September 20, 1980, an order was entered by the district court of the District of Columbia requiring CFL to produce the subpoenaed material by October 14, 1980. Although CFL officials and attorneys have repeatedly stated that these materials will be produced, the Commission has yet to receive them. Therefore, in accordance with the Commission's direction that this Office take all necessary steps to assure compliance with the Commission subpoena, a Motion for Contempt against CFL is currently being prepared for filing in the district court. Hopefully, this will result in compliance so that the investigation in this matter can move forward.

93040354162

30 October 1980
Date



Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

October 20, 1980

911087

RECORDED
3232
OCT 4 8:56

Charles Steele, Esq.
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Re: MUR 1186

Dear Sir:

Citizens for LaRouche, for its Court-Ordered Answers to the Interrogatories propounded by the FEC, replies as follows.

A. Answer: Susan Pennington is a person who has done volunteer work for CFL. On information and belief, her address is 1650 Harvard Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009. On information and belief, she is a housewife.

B. Answer: On information and belief, Don Mullins, of Detroit. Mr. Mullins is a person who has done volunteer work for CFL. On information and belief, his address is 1319 Casgreen, Detroit Michigan. CFL is presently unaware of his occupation.

Document Requests. The attached documents are all the documents which CFL presently has, with the exception of reports previously submitted to the FEC, that respond to Requests 5-10 inclusive.

Felice M. Gelman
Felice M. Gelman
Treasurer, Citizens for LaRouche

Sworn to before me this
23 day of Oct 1980

David S. Heller
Notary Public

DAVID S. HELLER
NOTARY PUBLIC - STATE OF NEW YORK
31-4620050
QUALIFIED IN NEW YORK COUNTY
COMMISSION EXPIRES 3/30 81

NOV 4 10:08

33040354154

7225 922 181 838
10/80

5574330

L. Pruett Pemberton
1311 Delaware Ave. SW
Wash, D.C. 20024

DATE 2/10/80	RECEIPT Balt.	CLERK	TAX <input type="checkbox"/>	SPR <input type="checkbox"/>
QTY.	DESCRIPTION	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT	
	CFL		40	-
AUTHORIZATION		SERVICATION		SUB TOTAL
The amount of the card identified on this item is authorized to pay the amount shown as TOTAL upon proper presentation. I promise to pay such TOTAL together with any other charges due thereof subject to and in accordance with the agreement governing the use of such CARD.				TAX
SALES SLIP				TIP
				MISC
TOTAL			40	-

X.T.O. *L. Pruett Pemberton*
CARDHOLDER'S SIGNATURE



CITIZENS FOR LAROUCHE

Lyndon H. LaRouche
DEMOCRAT FOR PRESIDENT

Warren J. Hamerman
NATIONAL CAMPAIGN DIRECTOR

4/11/80

L. Pruett Pemberton
1311 Delaware Av., S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

Dear Mr. Pemberton,

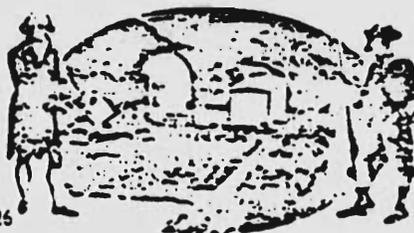
We are very sorry for the mix-up regarding the fact that you had bought two tickets to a Citizens for LaRouche event. We are therefore refunding to you, by a credit to your VISA account the \$40 that you paid for the tickets.

The credit will be processed on Monday to your account # 4225 922 181 838 with the Chase Manhattan VISA card.

I am sorry for any inconvenience you have had. Our representative in Washington, D.C. will be in touch with you by telephone to explain what happened.

Sincerely,

Michelle Magraw
Michelle Magraw
CFL



DETROIT: 1249 Washington Blvd. Suite 626. Michigan 48226
NEW YORK: Box 976 Radio City Station, New York 10019

MANCHESTER: 967 Elm Street. Suite 403. N. H. 03101
P.O. Box 296. New Hampshire 03105

March 18, 1980

To: Citizens for Larouche
2025 "I" Street, N.W., #523
Washington, D.C. 20006

304 West 58th Street
New York, N.Y. 10019

From: L. Pruett Pemberton
1311 Delaware Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

cc: Federal Election Commission
Chase Manhattan VISA

Re: Charge on Chase Manhattan VISA Account # 4225 922.181 838

Early in February I was called by Susan Pennington and asked to contribute to Citizens for Larouche. I declined.

She then told me about an event later in the month at which there would be a demonstration of a little-known, newly-developed method for training young children and I said I would be interested in seeing that demonstration. She said she would send me two tickets to the event and I gave her my VISA charge number to pay for the tickets which she said she would send.

I received nothing!! I watched my mail for a few days and then really forgot about the matter until my VISA statement for 3/7/80 arrived a few days ago with a charge of \$40.00 for Citizens for Larouche. The date was 2/15; the reference # 021100178692.

This memorandum is a demand that Citizens for Larouche immediately submit to VISA a credit for \$40.00 toward my account.

No matter the cause, I have been charged for something I did not receive. I expect to be recompensed.

money refunded
4/11/80

CHECK NO. 1000000000

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Pratt Remission

CREDIT VOUCHER		DATE	AMOUNT
CREDIT			
4 14 80 Refund			
Don Mullins			40 -

BANK COPY

311 Deletion of A/R 510, 4/10/80 20024

David S. Heller
304 West 58th Street
New York, New York 10019

8 3 0 4 0 3 6 4 1 6 8

Charles Steele Esquire
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

800014



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES STEELE *mwe*
FROM: MARJORIE W. EMMONS/MARGARET CHANEY *mc*
DATE: OCTOBER 6, 1980
SUBJECT: MUR 1186 - Interim Investigative Report #1,
dated 10-2-80; Received in OCS 10-3-80,
10:38

The above-named document was circulated to the
Commission on a no-objection basis at 2:00, October 3, 1980.

There were no objections to the Interim Investigative
Report at the time of the deadline.

83040354167

80 OCT 2 4 10: 38
OCT 1 1980

In The Matter of
Citizens for LaRouche, et al

INTERIM INVESTIGATIVE REPORT #1

The Commission has found reason to believe Citizens for LaRouche ("CFL") and its treasurer, Felice Gelman violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c) by knowingly and willfully submitting false documentation to the Commission. The Commission issued a subpoena to produce documents and order to answer written questions to CFL, to be complied with on June 27, 1980. However, CFL failed to fully comply with this subpoena, and subsequently the Commission authorized an enforcement action in the district court. The case has been briefed and argued and the judge has stated a decision will be forthcoming. Upon enforcement of the subpoena (if it is enforced), the Office of General Counsel will proceed with the investigation in this matter.

83740364170

2 October 1980
Date


Charles N. Steele
General Counsel



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 28, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

1186 + 1358

Felice Merritt Gelman, Treasurer
Citizens for LaRouche
304 West 58th Street
New York, New York 10019

Dear Ms. Gelman:

This letter is to notify you that on August 8, 1980, the Commission decided to conduct an investigation pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9039(b) with respect to certain contributions made to Citizens for LaRouche. As you are aware, the Commission has responsibility for the administration and enforcement of the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act. As part of that responsibility and in the course of the normal review undertaken with respect to all submissions made under the matching payment act, the Commission determined it was necessary to undertake a review of certain contributions made to your Committee. Accordingly, the Commission has authorized an investigation.

If you have any questions about this matter, please contact Robert Bogin at (202) 523-4000.

Sincerely,

Max L. Friedersdorf
Chairman for the
Federal Election Commission

cc: James F. Schoener

August 21, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO: Marjorie W. Emmons
FROM: Elissa T. Garr
SUBJECT: MURs 1158, 1186, 1202, 1253, A-774

Please have the attached Errata distributed to the
Commission on an informational basis. Thank you.

33740364172



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSION SECRETARY

80 AUG 21 P12: 47

August 21, 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Commission

FROM: Charles N. Steele *CS*
General Counsel

SUBJECT: Errata - MURs 1158, 1186, 1202, 1253, A-774

For your information, the following names were misspelled in the General Counsel's memorandum dated August 5, 1980 for the above-captioned matter:

Ronald Bettag
John Brown
Gerald Pechenuk
Sander Peretz Fredman
Mathew Guice
Shari Waffle
Khushro Ghandi
Therese Seiler

83040364173



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 11, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Victoria A. Lacy
4823 North Lawndale
Chicago, Ill. 60618

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

Dear Ms. Lacy:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

You may consult with an attorney and have an attorney present with you at the deposition. If you intend to be so represented, please advise us, in writing, of the name and address of your attorney prior to the date of the deposition.

If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

3304065417



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Victoria A. Lacy
4823 North Lawndale
Chicago, Ill. 60618

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

Dear Ms. Lacy:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

You may consult with an attorney and have an attorney present with you at the deposition. If you intend to be so represented, please advise us, in writing, of the name and address of your attorney prior to the date of the deposition.

If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

RB
8/8/80

33040364175

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SUBPOENA

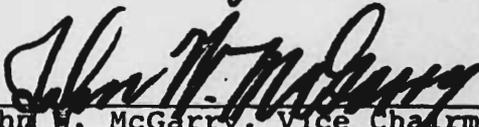
TO: Victoria A. Lacy
4823 North Lawndale
Chicago, Ill. 60618

83040364176

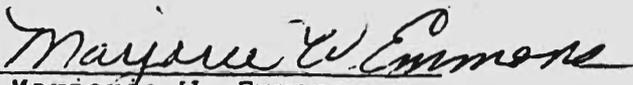
You are hereby ordered, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), to appear at Room 1500 Dirksen Federal Bldg 219 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, IL 60604, at 11 a.m./~~p.m.~~ on August 27, 1980 and to give testimony under oath and other evidence, including the furnishing of handwriting exemplars, in connection with a lawful investigation being undertaken by this Commission pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9039(b), concerning contribution made to Citizens for LaRouche.

Any questions concerning this subpoena should be directed to Robert I. Bogin (202-523-4000), the attorney assigned to this matter.

WHEREFORE, the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand on the 27th day of August 1980.


John W. McGarry, Vice Chairman
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:


Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 11, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Melvin Klenetsky
4823 North Lawndale
Chicago, Ill. 60618

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

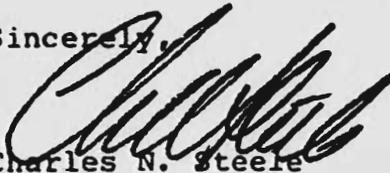
Dear Mr. Klenetsky:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

You may consult with an attorney and have an attorney present with you at the deposition. If you intend to be so represented, please advise us, in writing, of the name and address of your attorney prior to the date of the deposition.

If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,


Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

3304086477



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Melvin Klenetsky
4823 North Lawndale
Chicago, Ill. 60618

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

Dear Mr. Klenetsky:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

You may consult with an attorney and have an attorney present with you at the deposition. If you intend to be so represented, please advise us, in writing, of the name and address of your attorney prior to the date of the deposition.

If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

RB
8/8/80

93040351170

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SUBPOENA

TO: Melvin Klenetsky
4823 North Lawndale
Chicago, Ill. 60618

33740351177

You are hereby ordered, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), to appear at Room 1500 Dickson Federal Bldg 219 S. Dearborn St. Chicago IL 60604, at noon ~~2:00 p.m.~~ on August 27, 1980 and to give testimony under oath and other evidence, including the furnishing of handwriting exemplars, in connection with a lawful investigation being undertaken by this Commission pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9039(b), concerning contribution made to Citizens for LaRouche.

Any questions concerning this subpoena should be directed to Robert I. Bogin (202-523-4000), the attorney assigned to this matter.

WHEREFORE, the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand on the 8th day of August 1980.

John W. McGarry
John W. McGarry, Vice Chairman
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 11, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Therese M. Seiler
5637 N. Glenwood
Chicago, Ill. 60660 -

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

Dear Ms. Seiler:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

You may consult with an attorney and have an attorney present with you at the deposition. If you intend to be so represented, please advise us, in writing, of the name and address of your attorney prior to the date of the deposition.

If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,


Charles N. Steere
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

33040361137



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Therese M. Seiler
5637 N. Glenwood
Chicago, Ill. 60660 -

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

Dear Ms. Seiler:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

You may consult with an attorney and have an attorney present with you at the deposition. If you intend to be so represented, please advise us, in writing, of the name and address of your attorney prior to the date of the deposition.

If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

RB
8/8/80

33010364181

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SUBPOENA

TO: Therese M. Seiler
5637 N. Glenwood
Chicago, Ill. 60660

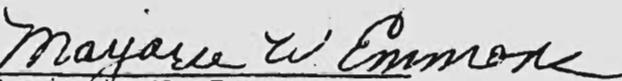
You are hereby ordered, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), to appear at Room 1500 Dirksen Federal Bldg 219 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, IL 60604, at 2:30 p.m. on August 27, 1980 and to give testimony under oath and other evidence, including the furnishing of handwriting exemplars, in connection with a lawful investigation being undertaken by this Commission pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9039(b), concerning contribution made to Citizens for LaRouche.

Any questions concerning this subpoena should be directed to Robert I. Bogin (202-523-4000), the attorney assigned to this matter.

WHEREFORE, the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand on the 27th day of August 1980.


John W. McGarry, Vice Chairman
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:


Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 11, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Janice Hart
2819 W. Cullom Avenue
Chicago, Ill. 60618

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

Dear Ms. Hart:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

You may consult with an attorney and have an attorney present with you at the deposition. If you intend to be so represented, please advise us, in writing, of the name and address of your attorney prior to the date of the deposition.

If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

9304036118

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SUBPOENA

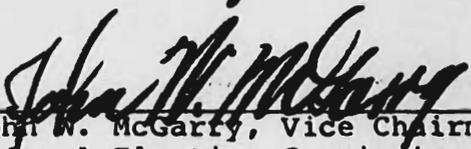
TO: Janice Hart
2819 W. Cullom Avenue
Chicago, Ill. 60618

93010335195

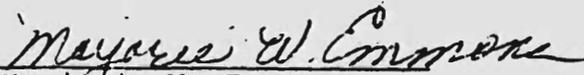
You are hereby ordered, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), to appear at Room 1500 Dirksen Federal Bldg. 219 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, IL 60604, at 3:30 a.m./p.m. on August 27, 1980 and to give testimony under oath and other evidence, including the furnishing of handwriting exemplars, in connection with a lawful investigation being undertaken by this Commission pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9039(b), concerning contribution made to Citizens for LaRouche.

Any questions concerning this subpoena should be directed to Robert I. Bogin (202-523-4000), the attorney assigned to this matter.

WHEREFORE, the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand on the 8th day of August 1980.


John W. McGarry, Vice Chairman
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:


Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

33040759186



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 11, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Robert Hart
2819 W. Cullom Avenue
Chicago, Ill. 60618 -

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

Dear Mr. Hart:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

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Sincerely,

Charles W. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

87
187
354
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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Robert Hart
2819 W. Cullom Avenue
Chicago, Ill. 60618

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

Dear Mr. Hart:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

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Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

RB
8/8/80

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

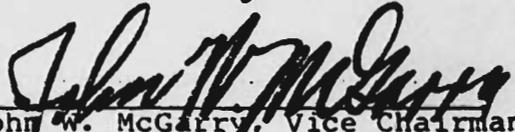
SUBPOENA

TO: Robert Hart
2819 W. Cullom Avenue
Chicago, Ill. 60618

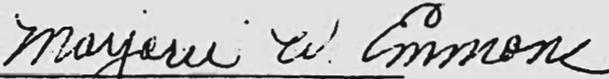
You are hereby ordered, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), to appear at Room 1500 Dirksen Federal Bldg. 219 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, IL 60604, -at 4:30 /p.m. on August 27, 1980 and to give testimony under oath and other evidence, including the furnishing of handwriting exemplars, in connection with a lawful investigation being undertaken by this Commission pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9039(b), concerning contribution made to Citizens for LaRouche.

Any questions concerning this subpoena should be directed to Robert I. Bogin (202-523-4000), the attorney assigned to this matter.

WHEREFORE, the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand on the 8th day of August 1980.


John W. McGarry, Vice Chairman
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:


Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 11, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Shari D. Waffle
4728 North Albany Street
Chicago, Ill. 60660

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

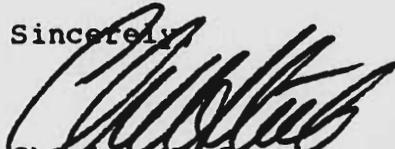
Dear Ms. Waffle:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

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Sincerely,


Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

33040354190



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Shari D. Waffle
4728 North Albany Street
Chicago, Ill. 60660

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

Dear Ms. Waffle:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

You may consult with an attorney and have an attorney present with you at the deposition. If you intend to be so represented, please advise us, in writing, of the name and address of your attorney prior to the date of the deposition.

If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

RB
8/8/80

191
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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SUBPOENA

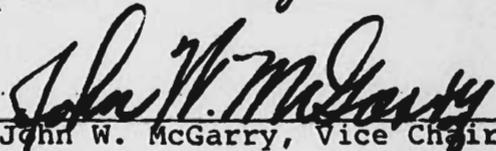
TO: Shari D. Waffle
4728 North Albany Street
Chicago, Ill. 60625

83040364192

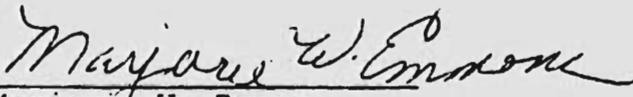
You are hereby ordered, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), to appear at Room 1500, Dirksen Federal Bldg. 219 S. Dearborn St. Chicago IL 60604, -at 9 a.m./~~pm~~. on August 26, 1980 and to give testimony under oath and other evidence, including the furnishing of handwriting exemplars, in connection with a lawful investigation being undertaken by this Commission pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9039(b), concerning contribution made to Citizens for LaRouche.

Any questions concerning this subpoena should be directed to Robert I. Bogin (202-523-4000), the attorney assigned to this matter.

WHEREFORE, the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand on the 8th day of August 1980.


John W. McGarry, Vice Chairman
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:


Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 11, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Robert E. Pierce
4728 North Albany
Chicago, Ill. 60625

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

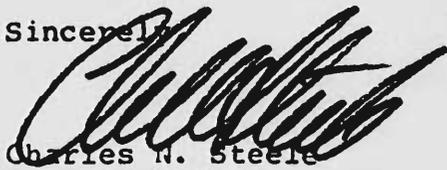
Dear Mr. Pierce:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

You may consult with an attorney and have an attorney present with you at the deposition. If you intend to be so represented, please advise us, in writing, of the name and address of your attorney prior to the date of the deposition.

If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,


Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

93040654193



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Robert E. Pierce
4728 North Albany
Chicago, Ill. 60625

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

Dear Mr. Pierce:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

You may consult with an attorney and have an attorney present with you at the deposition. If you intend to be so represented, please advise us, in writing, of the name and address of your attorney prior to the date of the deposition.

If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

RB
8/8/80

3304365419

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SUBPOENA

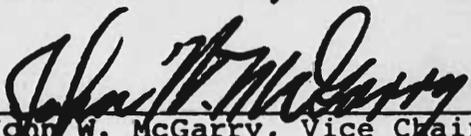
TO: Robert F. Pierce
4728 North Albany
Chicago, Ill. 60625

03040364195

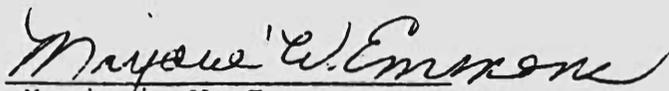
You are hereby ordered, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), to appear at Room 1500, Dirksen Federal Bldg. 219 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, IL 60604, at 10 a.m./~~pm~~ on August 26, 1980 and to give testimony under oath and other evidence, including the furnishing of handwriting exemplars, in connection with a lawful investigation being undertaken by this Commission pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9039(b), concerning contribution made to Citizens for LaRouche.

Any questions concerning this subpoena should be directed to Robert I. Bogin (202-523-4000), the attorney assigned to this matter.

WHEREFORE, the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand on the 8th day of August 1980.


John W. McGarry, Vice Chairman
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:


Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 11, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

William Lerch
144 Delaplain
Riverside, Ill. 60546

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

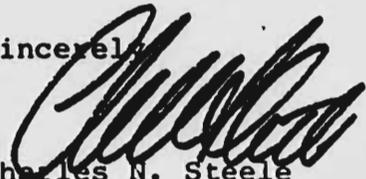
Dear Mr. Lerch:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

You may consult with an attorney and have an attorney present with you at the deposition. If you intend to be so represented, please advise us, in writing, of the name and address of your attorney prior to the date of the deposition.

If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,


Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

3304036A195



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

William Lerch
144 Delaplain
Riverside, Ill. 60546

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

Dear Mr. Lerch:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

You may consult with an attorney and have an attorney present with you at the deposition. If you intend to be so represented, please advise us, in writing, of the name and address of your attorney prior to the date of the deposition.

If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

RB
3/8/80

93040369197

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SUBPOENA

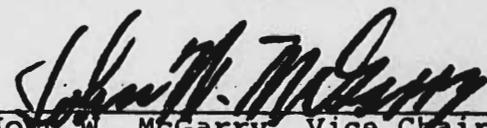
TO: William Lerch
144 Delaplain
Riverside, Ill. 60546

3304035A199

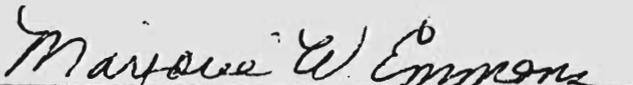
You are hereby ordered, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), to appear at Room 1500, Dirksen Federal Bldg. 219 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, IL 60604, at 11 a.m./~~p.m.~~ on August 26, 1980 and to give testimony under oath and other evidence, including the furnishing of handwriting exemplars, in connection with a lawful investigation being undertaken by this Commission pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9039(b), concerning contribution made to Citizens for LaRouche.

Any questions concerning this subpoena should be directed to Robert I. Bogin (202-523-4000), the attorney assigned to this matter.

WHEREFORE, the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand on the 8th day of August 1980.


John W. McGarry, Vice Chairman
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:


Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 11, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

John H. Brown, Jr.
5815 North Wayne, Apt. 2
Chicago, Ill. 60660

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

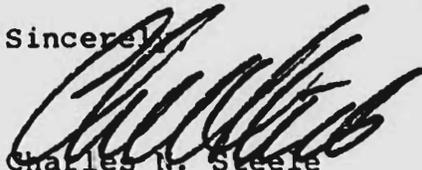
Dear Mr. Brown:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

You may consult with an attorney and have an attorney present with you at the deposition. If you intend to be so represented, please advise us, in writing, of the name and address of your attorney prior to the date of the deposition.

If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,


Charles W. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

93040354197



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

John H. Brown, Jr.
5815 North Wayne, Apt. 2
Chicago, Ill. 60660

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

Dear Mr. Brown:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

You may consult with an attorney and have an attorney present with you at the deposition. If you intend to be so represented, please advise us, in writing, of the name and address of your attorney prior to the date of the deposition.

If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

AB
8/8/80

23040354000

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SUBPOENA

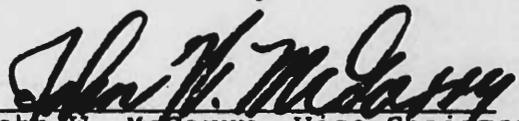
TO: John H. Brown, Jr.
5815 North Wayne, Apt. 2
Chicago, Ill. 60660

33040364001

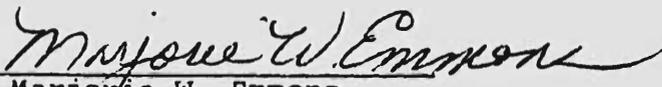
You are hereby ordered, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), to appear at Room 1500, Dirksen Federal Bldg. 219 S Dearborn St. Chicago, IL 60604, at noon ~~at 10:00 a.m.~~ on August 26, 1980 and to give testimony under oath and other evidence, including the furnishing of handwriting exemplars, in connection with a lawful investigation being undertaken by this Commission pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9039(b), concerning contribution made to Citizens for LaRouche. :

Any questions concerning this subpoena should be directed to Robert I. Bogin (202-523-4000), the attorney assigned to this matter.

WHEREFORE, the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand on the 8th day of August 1980.


John W. McGarry, Vice Chairman
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:


Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 11, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Kirby Ashley
5637 North Glenwood
Chicago, Ill. 60660

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

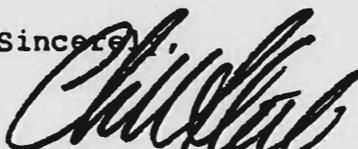
Dear Mr. Ashley:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

You may consult with an attorney and have an attorney present with you at the deposition. If you intend to be so represented, please advise us, in writing, of the name and address of your attorney prior to the date of the deposition.

If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,


Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

3304036133



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Kirby Ashley
5637 North Glenwood
Chicago, Ill. 60660

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

Dear Mr. Ashley:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

You may consult with an attorney and have an attorney present with you at the deposition. If you intend to be so represented, please advise us, in writing, of the name and address of your attorney prior to the date of the deposition.

If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

RR
8/8/80

93040364203

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SUBPOENA

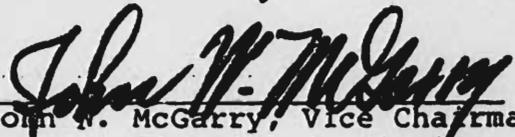
TO: Kirby Ashley
5637 North Glenwood
Chicago, Ill. 60660

8304035120

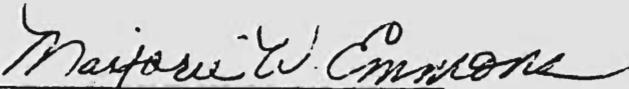
You are hereby ordered, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), to appear at Room 1500, Dirksen Federal Bldg. 219 S. Dearborn St Chicago, Il. 60604, at 2:30 ~~am~~ /p.m. on August 26, 1980 and to give testimony under oath and other evidence, including the furnishing of handwriting exemplars, in connection with a lawful investigation being undertaken by this Commission pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9039(b), concerning contribution made to Citizens for LaRouche.

Any questions concerning this subpoena should be directed to Robert I. Bogin (202-523-4000), the attorney assigned to this matter.

WHEREFORE, the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand on the 27th day of August 1980.


John W. McGarry, Vice Chairman
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:


Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 11, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Sander Peretz Fredman
1103 West Grace
Chicago, Ill. 60613

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

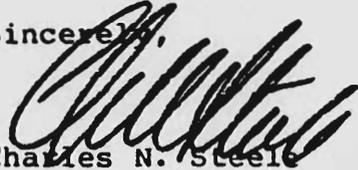
Dear Mr. Fredman:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

You may consult with an attorney and have an attorney present with you at the deposition. If you intend to be so represented, please advise us, in writing, of the name and address of your attorney prior to the date of the deposition.

If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,


Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

83040354305



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Sander Peretz Fredman
1103 West Grace
Chicago, Ill. 60613

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

Dear Mr. Fredman:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

You may consult with an attorney and have an attorney present with you at the deposition. If you intend to be so represented, please advise us, in writing, of the name and address of your attorney prior to the date of the deposition.

If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

RB
8/8/80

33040364206

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SUBPOENA

TO: Sander Peretz Fredman
1103 West Grace
Chicago, Ill. 60613

93740351207

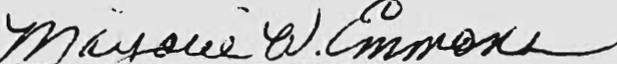
You are hereby ordered, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), to appear at Room 1500, Dirksen Federal Bldg. 219 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, IL 60604, at 3:30 ~~am~~/p.m. on August 26, 1980 and to give testimony under oath and other evidence, including the furnishing of handwriting exemplars, in connection with a lawful investigation being undertaken by this Commission pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9039(b), concerning contribution made to Citizens for LaRouche.

Any questions concerning this subpoena should be directed to Robert I. Bogin (202-523-4000), the attorney assigned to this matter.

WHEREFORE, the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand on the 8th day of August 1980.


John W. McGarry, Vice Chairman
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:


Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 11, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mitchell F. Hirsch
1103 West Grace
Chicago, Ill. 60613

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

Dear Mr. Hirsch:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

You may consult with an attorney and have an attorney present with you at the deposition. If you intend to be so represented, please advise us, in writing, of the name and address of your attorney prior to the date of the deposition.

If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,


Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mitchell F. Hirsch
1103 West Grace
Chicago, Ill. 60613

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

Dear Mr. Hirsch:

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You may consult with an attorney and have an attorney present with you at the deposition. If you intend to be so represented, please advise us, in writing, of the name and address of your attorney prior to the date of the deposition.

If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

RB
8/8/80

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SUBPOENA

TO: Mitchell F. Hirsch
1103 West Grace
Chicago, Ill. 60613

3374035A010

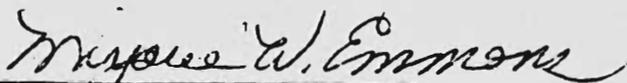
You are hereby ordered, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), to appear at Room 1500, Dirksen Federal Bldg. 219 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, IL 60604, at 4:30 a.m./p.m. on August 26, 1980 and to give testimony under oath and other evidence, including the furnishing of handwriting exemplars, in connection with a lawful investigation being undertaken by this Commission pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9039(b), concerning contribution made to Citizens for LaRouche. :

Any questions concerning this subpoena should be directed to Robert I. Bogin (202-523-4000), the attorney assigned to this matter.

WHEREFORE, the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand on the 27th day of August 1980.


John W. McGarry, Vice Chairman
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:


Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 11, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Paul Greenberg
5637 N. Glenwood
Chicago, Ill. 60660

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

Dear Mr. Greenberg:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

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If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,


Charles N. Stettin
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

0374056A211



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Paul Greenberg
5637 N. Glenwood
Chicago, Ill. 60660

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

Dear Mr. Greenberg:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

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If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

RB
8/8/80

830403614218

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SUBPOENA

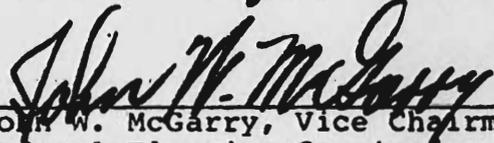
TO: Paul Greenberg
5637 N. Glenwood
Chicago, Ill. 60660

83040364210

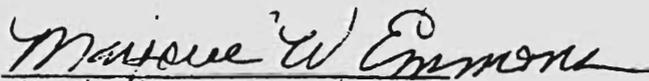
You are hereby ordered, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), to appear at Room 1500, Dirksen Federal Bldg. 219 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, IL 60604, at 9 a.m./~~p.m.~~ on August 27, 1980 and to give testimony under oath and other evidence, including the furnishing of handwriting exemplars, in connection with a lawful investigation being undertaken by this Commission pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9039(b), concerning contribution made to Citizens for LaRouche.

Any questions concerning this subpoena should be directed to Robert I. Bogin (202-523-4000), the attorney assigned to this matter.

WHEREFORE, the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand on the 8th day of August 1980.


JOHN W. McGARRY, Vice Chairman
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:


Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 11, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Elliot R. Eisenberg
5611 North Glenwood
Chicago, Ill. 60660

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

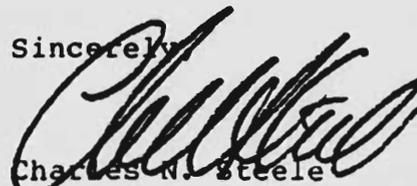
Dear Mr. Eisenberg:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

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If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,



Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

33040361A21



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Elliot R. Eisenberg
5611 North Glenwood
Chicago, Ill. 60660 -

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

Dear Mr. Eisenberg:

The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

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If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order

P

RB
8/8/80

83040361A218

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SUBPOENA

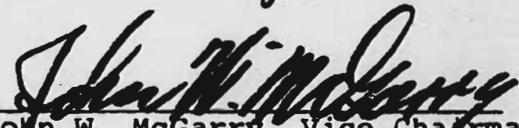
TO: Elliot R. Eisenberg
5611 North Glenwood
Chicago, Ill. 60660

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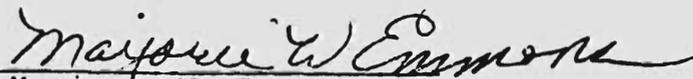
You are hereby ordered, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), to appear at Room 1500 Dirksen Federal Bldg. 219 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, IL 60604, at 10 a.m. ~~p.m.~~ on August 27, 1980 and to give testimony under oath and other evidence, including the furnishing of handwriting exemplars, in connection with a lawful investigation being undertaken by this Commission pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9039(b), concerning contribution made to Citizens for LaRouche.

Any questions concerning this subpoena should be directed to Robert I. Bogin (202-523-4000), the attorney assigned to this matter.

WHEREFORE, the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand on the 8th day of August 1980.


John W. McGarry, Vice Chairman
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:


Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of)
)
) MURs 1158, 1186,
) 1202, 1253
) A-774-
Citizens for LaRouche et al.)

CERTIFICATION

I, Marjorie W. Emmons, Secretary to the Federal Election Commission, do hereby certify that on August 7, 1980, the Commission decided by a vote of 6-0 to take the following actions regarding the above-captioned matters:

1. An analysis by the Audit Division of the entire CFL submission with respect to bearer instruments.
2. 100% review by the Audit Division of the following five threshold states:

Maryland
Virginia
Ohio
Oregon
Missouri

3. Authorize the taking of the following depositions:

Paul Greenberg
Theresa Seiler
Robert Hart
Janice Hart
Joyce Rubinstein
William Lerch
Melvin Klenetsky

Ronald Bettog
John Braur
Mitchell Hirsch
Gerald Pecheuik
Kirby Ashley
Sander Perety Friedman
Matthew Gruice

(Continued)

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CERTIFICATION

MURs 1158, 1186,
1202, 1253; A-774
Memorandum to the Commission
Dated: August 5, 1980

3. (Continued)

Robert Pierce
Victoria Lacy
Elliot Eisenberg
Shaw Waffle
Roger Ham

Denise Ham
Linda Fisch
Jennifer Roe
Khaxbro Gandhi

Voting for this determination were Commissioners
Aikens, Friedersdorf, Harris, McGarry, Reiche, and Tiernan.

Attest:

8/7/80

Date

Marjorie W. Emmons
Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

33040364210

Received in Office of the Commission Secretary: 8-5-80, 10:00
Circulated on 48 hour vote basis: 8-5-80, 4:00

August 5, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO: Marjorie W. Emmons
FROM: Elissa T. Garr
SUBJECT: MURs 1158,1186,1202, 1253
A 774

Please have the attached sensitive memo distributed to the Commission on a 48 hour tally basis. Thank you. Please return the original to this office.

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSION SECRETARY

80 AUG 5 10:00

August 5, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO: The Commission

FROM: Charles N. Steele *CS*
General Counsel

SUBJECT: Report on Various Matters Concerning
Citizens for LaRouche (including request
for authorization to issue subpoenas for
deposition); RE: A-774 and MURs 1158,
1186, 1202 and 1253.

3304036A220
In a memorandum dated April 23, 1980, the Office of General Counsel presented a status report of the various investigations concerning Citizens for LaRouche (CFL), the principal campaign committee of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. As is more fully discussed below, an expanded review of CFL is now warranted.

New Developments

In MUR 1158 the Commission found reason to believe that an individual representing CFL may have violated 2 U.S.C. § 441f and 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c)(1)(A) by falsifying contributor information and documentation submitted to the Commission for matching and by contributing money in the name of another. In its investigation, this Office has evidence which indicates that representatives of CFL did indeed falsify contributor information and documentation by submitting written instruments for matching fund payments attributable to individuals who assert that they have not made contributions to Lyndon LaRouche or who have made contributions in cash.

In another matter referred to this office by the Audit Division (audit referral of June 16, 1980), there exists a factual pattern involving money orders that bears a striking resemblance to this situation which appears to exist in MUR 1158.

In its review of CFL's books and records pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9038, the audit division uncovered matters which it referred to the Office of General Counsel. 1/ Finding C of the Audit Report

1/ Findings A and B of the Audit relating to receipt of excessive contributions and unqualified campaign expenses will be addressed in a General Counsel's Report.

Memorandum to the Commission

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Report on Various Matters Concerning Citizens for LaRouche
(including request for authorization to issue subpoenas for
deposition)

(attached) presents a factual pattern strikingly similar to the one addressed by the Commission in MUR 1158, in that a review of money orders and cashier's checks contributed to CFL disclosed several irregularities. A discussion of the irregularities is supplemented by Exhibits C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, (attached) which provide further detail on these receipts.

The initial pattern noted during the review of photocopies of contribution instruments was the large number of money orders issued from two (2) Chicago banking entities which were deposited in the New York headquarters account between December 10th and 17th. An examination of the serial numbers and dates of purchase associated with these money orders revealed that many instruments were consecutively numbered and purchased on or about the same date (See Exhibit C). Additional money orders with serial number patterns or linkage to the December deposits were also noted. A total of 31 money orders received from 23 contributors were examined during this review. The auditors ascertained that 21 of the 23 contributors of money orders were listed as "unemployed."

1. Money Orders Purchased From Illinois Banking Institutions

The most significant facts in the pertinent part of the Audit referral pertaining to Chicago are:

- a) the similarity of handwriting on the payee lines of most of the instruments; and,
- b) signature irregularities in the instruments submitted by CFL which bear the purported signatures of:
 - i. Janice Hart (Exhibit D, Nos. 1 and 7; and Exhibit E);
 - ii. Robert Hart (Exhibit D, No. 21; compare to Exhibit D, No. 1);
 - iii. William Lerch (Exhibit D, Nos. 2 and 15);
 - iv. Melvin Klenetsky (Exhibit D, Nos. 3 and 13);
 - v. Victoria Lacy (Exhibit H; and Exhibit D, Nos. 5 and 9);
 - vi. Paul Greenberg (Exhibit D, No. 6; and Exhibit I, both compared to Exhibit D, No. 21); and,

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Report on Various Matters Concerning Citizens for LaRouche
(including request for authorization to issue subpoenas for
deposition)

- vii. Elliot R. Eisenberg (Exhibit D, Nos. 6 and 8;
compared to exhibits of Paul Greenberg,
supra). 2/

Recognizing that handwriting differences can be determined authoritatively only by experts within the field of handwriting analysis, it still appears that the purported signatures of the above-mentioned individuals are so different that there is reason to doubt that they were signed by the same person.

A review was also conducted by the Audit Division to determine if any of the questionable money orders were matched. The results of the review indicated that 23 instruments were submitted by the Committee for matching. 3/

2. Money Orders Purchased From New York Banking Institutions

- a) Chase Manhattan Bank - The handwriting style of the date and payee lines in all four (4) instruments bear several common traits and appear to have been completed by the same hand (See Exhibit F). This irregularity is similar to the discussion under 1, except the style of handwriting is that of a different hand. The unique characteristics associated with this handwriting style are:

- (1) The "D" in the December is written in the same open distinctive style.
- (2) The use of the number "7" in 79 with a bar, sometimes referred to as a European 7.
- (3) On the payee line, the "t" and "z" in Citizens and the "F" in For are written with bars across each letter.

Other characteristics may be developed but those discussed are readily apparent to the untrained eye and appear on all four (4) instruments.

2/ For a detailed, albeit lay, analysis of the handwriting irregularities for the above-mentioned person, et al., see the attached Audit report.

3/ The money orders possessed several of the characteristics which were determined to be probative in MUR 1158, which dealt with the third CFL submission from Maryland.

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Memorandum to the Commission

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deposition)

b) The Bank of New York - Three (3) contributors made contributions by money orders drawn on the above bank (see Exhibit G). There does not appear to be any common characteristics in the handwriting styles when comparing the three (3) money orders; however, the Audit staff has noted the following:

- (1) The money orders are consecutively numbered (WE 305 180-181-182);
- (2) The money orders are dated December 11, 1979;
- (3) The money orders are for \$200; and,
- (4) "Buffalo" is written on the lower left corner of each money order.

Furthermore, money order #WE 305-181 which bears the signature -Joyce H. Rubinstein - has the same common characteristics as the four (4) Chase Manhattan Bank money orders described in Section 2a, which are also from contributors living in the Buffalo area. Committee records indicate that Joyce H. Rubinstein is a CFL representative.

In sum, there is a suspect sameness in some documents, and, conversely, a suspect difference in handwritings which should be the same. In addition, the fact of sequential numbering of some of the money orders is suspicious. At this time, the persons responsible for the above described irregularities is difficult to ascertain. For this reason, we are recommending that an investigation of these matters be conducted by this office pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9039. To initiate the investigation we are seeking authorization from the Commission to take the depositions of the 23 individuals involved. The results of the investigation may point to violations of 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c) and 2 U.S.C. § 441f.

In MUR 1186 the Commission's investigation is being obstructed by CFL's refusal to turn over documents and to be questioned in connection with the facts surrounding the submission of an Oregon money order attributed to Harold M. Harper. Mr. Harper has stated in an affidavit that he never purchased a money order payable to CFL. This situation is almost identical to one of the fact patterns uncovered in MUR 1158.

MUR 1186 developed out of Mr. Harper's response to a letter sent by the Commission seeking confirmation of a money order purportedly signed by Harper payable to CFL. This suspected money order was one of twelve resubmitted by CFL to meet the threshold requirement

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Memorandum to the Commission

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Report on Various Matters Concerning Citizens for LaRouche
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deposition)

in Oregon. Of the twelve confirmation letters sent, this Office has not received a response from six of the individuals. ^{4/} Thus, this Office recommends that the Commission authorize subpoenas be issued to the six individuals who failed to respond to the confirmation letter.

In addition to the failure of the six individuals to respond to the Commission's letter, this Office has not been unable to verify that two contributors which LaRouche submitted to qualify Ohio as a threshold state are residents of Ohio. The post office has returned the Commission's letters as undeliverable, and a check of the criss-cross directory seems to suggest that no one by the name of any of these contributors lives at the reported address. This Office will continue its investigation to determine the residency of these two purported Ohio contributors.

In MUR 1202 which involved a finding of reason to believe that an individual made a contribution in the name of another, this Office has some information that no violation of the Act has occurred. This Office is awaiting further information before proceeding.

Analysis

At this early stage a pattern is appearing that puts into question many of the money orders and cashier's checks submitted by CFL for matching fund payments. However further investigation and review is necessary in order to ultimately demonstrate that CFL has not met the required criteria to establish eligibility for matching fund payments and to support a repayment determination pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9038(b)(1). This section states:

If the Commission determines that any portion of the payments made to a candidate from the matching payment account was in excess of the aggregate amount of payments to which such candidate was entitled under Section 9034, it shall notify the candidate, and the candidate shall pay to the Secretary an amount equal to the amount of the excess payments.

^{4/} See Memorandum, Analysis of Threshold Submission for Lyndon A. LaRouche, Jr. These twelve money orders were brought into question when they were resubmitted signed on a Monday after being rejected on the preceding Friday for not containing the requisite signatures.

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If the Commission established evidence of fraudulent contributions in the threshold submission which were necessary to establish LaRouche's eligibility to receive matching fund payments, the Commission could sustain a repayment of the entire amount certified. Moreover, this Office is conducting further research to determine whether the Commission could sustain a repayment of the entire amount of matching funds certified if there was evidence of fraud in contributions which were not necessary to establish eligibility, (e.g. fraud appearing in subsequent submissions). The Commission may also assess civil penalties where appropriate, including penalties pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9042.

Proposed Action

The Commission has broad powers to conduct investigations which it determines to be necessary to carry out its responsibilities under the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act. Committee to Elect Lyndon LaRouche v. Federal Election Commission, 613 F.2d 834, 843 n. 16 (D.C. Cir. 1979). Specifically, the Office of General Counsel recommends the Commission authorize the following actions:

1. An analysis by the Audit Division of the entire CFL submission with respect to bearer instruments.
2. 100% review by the Audit Division of the following five threshold states: Maryland, Virginia, Ohio Oregon and Missouri. 5/

5/ According to the Audit Division a 100% review would include:

1. review of all written instruments and associated documentation presented, including various "sorts": dates, serial numbers, issuing institution, amounts etc.;
2. review of all contributor list items including various "sorts": name, address, date, amount occupation, principal place of business;
3. interface with information gained in the fieldwork phases of the audit;
4. interface with information gained during the various MUR actions;

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Memorandum to the Commission

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(including request for authorization to issue subpoenas for
deposition)

3. Authorize the taking of the following depositions:

Paul Greenberg
Theresa Seiler
Robert Hart
Janice Hart
Joyce Rubinstein
William Lerch
Melvin Klenetsky
Robert Pierce
Victoria Lacy
Elliot Eisenberg
Shaw Waffle

Ronald Bettog
John Braur
Mitchell Hirsch
Gerald Pecheuik
Kirby Ashley
Sander Perety Friedman
Matthew Gruice
Denise Ham
Linda Fisch
Jennifer Roe
Khaxbro Gandhi
Roger Ham

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It is the opinion of this Office that Commission authorization to proceed with the above-listed actions coupled with the ongoing investigations arising from the confirmation letters and depositions in MURs 1158 and 1186 afford the most productive and efficient use of Commission resources and is designed to provide evidence that Lyndon LaRouche should not have been certified to receive matching fund payments.

An analysis of all cashier's checks and money orders might result in further evidence that contributions submitted for matching were fraudulently produced or improperly attributed to individuals. See MURs 1158 and 1186.

A 100% review of Virginia, Oregon and Missouri is proposed because these three were resubmission states for threshold certification. A 100% review of Maryland is proposed since the violation uncovered in MUR 1158 arises out of Baltimore, Maryland. Ohio is proposed because of the failure to confirm the mailing addresses of two Ohio contributors necessary to qualify Ohio as a threshold State.

5/ Continued

5. review of selected daily deposit batches contained in matching fund submissions;
6. Comparison of selected items to information disclosed on Committee's disclosure reports, for example: loans, contribution refunds made, other adjustments to contributions received; and
7. other procedures arising out of patterns established during review of items one through six.

Memorandum to the Commission

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Report on Various Matters Concerning Citizens for LaRouche
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Recommendations

1. An analysis by the Audit Division of the entire CFL submission with respect to bearer instruments.
2. 100% review by the Audit Division of the following five threshold states: Maryland, Virginia, Ohio Oregon and Missouri.
3. Authorize the taking of the following depositions:

Paul Greenberg
Theresa Seiler
Robert Hart
Janice Hart
Joyce Rubinstein
William Lerch
Melvin Klenetsky
Robert Pierce
Victoria Lacy
Elliot Eisenberg
Shaw Waffle

Ronald Bettog
John Braur
Mitchell Hirsch
Gerald Pecheuik
Kirby Ashley
Sander Perety Friedman
Matthew Gruice
Denise Ham
Linda Fisch
Jennifer Roe
Khaxbro Gandhi
Roger Ham

Attachments

Audit Finding C
Attachments C - I
Authorization
Sample subpoena and letter

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From the Audit Referral of June 13, 1980

~~The precise amount of expenses incurred for travel outside~~
the United States cannot readily be determined because records maintained by the Committee did not isolate the international portion of a trip which included both national and international travel. However, the total costs associated with the national and international travel for the 10 trips amounted to \$11,076.49.

The Committee considers these expenditures/obligations to be campaign related and has provided a statement regarding the purpose of travel for nine (9) of the ten (10) trips (See Exhibit B). The Committee has been requested to provide an additional statement for the one (1) international trip not included in the initial statement. The response will be forwarded to your office upon the Commission's receipt.

The statement provided by the Committee has been reviewed by the Audit staff in order to formulate an opinion as to whether the nine (9) international trips were in connection with the Candidate's campaign for nomination for election. Although the scope of the statement is very limited, it is our opinion that the expenses might reasonably be viewed as qualified campaign expenses made "in connection with" the Candidate's nomination for election.

Recommendation

The Audit staff recommends that this matter be referred to the Office of General Counsel for review and comment as to whether or not the international travel expenses are "in connection with" the Candidate's nomination for election.

The initial pattern noted during the review of photocopies of contribution instruments was the large number of money orders issued from two (2) Chicago banking entities which were deposited in the New York headquarters account between December 10th and 17th. An examination of the serial numbers and dates of purchase associated with these money orders revealed that many instruments were consecutively-numbered and purchased on or about the same date (See Exhibit C). Additional money orders with serial number patterns or linkage to the December deposits were also noted. A total of 31 money orders received from 23 contributors were examined during this review.

At this juncture, we reviewed the Committee's 1979 listing of contributions and determined that:

(a) 21 of the 23 contributors making the 31 contributions by money order were listed as "unemployed";

(b) the individuals, listed as unemployed, made contributions by money order ranging in value from \$50.00 to \$250.00;

(c) the total value of the 29 contributions from the 21 unemployed persons was \$4,425.00; and,

(d) one (1) of the individuals making contributions by money orders is listed in Committee records as a Committee representative and three (3) others are listed as campaign coordinators.

We then conducted a close examination of photocopies of money order contributions and several additional irregularities were apparent:

1. Money Orders Purchased From Illinois Banking Entities

The style of handwriting which completed the date and payee lines of 20 of the 24 instruments is extraordinarily similar to such an extent that it may have been written by the same hand. Several common characteristics of handwriting style appear on the money orders which distinguish them from the other instruments. The most prevalent characteristics are:

(a) The "Ci" in Citizens in 17 instances is detached from the "t";

(b) The "t" in Citizens in 14 instances is written as "t̄";

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(c) The "s" in Citizens in approximately 17 instances is detached from the connected "en";

(d) The "7" in 79 is generally tilted to the right and almost touches the "9";

(e) The "f" in for is written in a distinctive style lower-case writing; and,

(f) For 15 of the 24 money orders a date line is not provided. In all 15 cases the date is rubber stamped on the money order and 12 of the 15 rubber stamped dates appear to be made from the same stamp.

Other characteristics may be developed in a more detailed comparison but those discussed above are readily apparent to the untrained eye and in some combination, appear on all 24 instruments (See Exhibit D, Instruments 1-24).

Although the identity of the person(s) who actually completed date and payee lines of the instruments is uncertain, our review of signatures appearing on the money orders revealed the characteristically distinctive "t" in an instrument signed in the name of Janice Hart (See Exhibit D, Instrument 1). We can not state with any degree of certainty that Janice Hart signed the instrument because one (1) other money order (See Exhibit D, Instrument 7) and three (3) contributions by personal check (See Exhibit E) bear the signature -Janice Hart- in a different style of handwriting. There appears to be a connection between Janice Hart or the person signing the money order in Janice Hart's name and the other 18 money orders. However, the three (3) personal checks (Exhibit E) bearing the signature Janice Hart are drawn on the joint account of Robert Hart and Janice Hart. Furthermore, the same characteristics in the signature of Janice Hart (specifically HART) on the three (3) personal checks appear to be similar with a money order that bears the signature of Robert Hart (Exhibit D, Instrument 21). The common characteristics apparent to the untrained eye in all four (4) instruments are:

(a) the "H" in Hart appears to be written as 

(b) The "r" in Hart is slanted and somewhat pointed

(c) the "t" in Hart is written a .

In addition, Committee records indicate that Robert Hart is a campaign coordinator.

2. Money Orders Purchased From New York Banking Entities

a) Chase Manhattan Bank - The handwriting style of the date and payee lines in all four (4) instruments bear several common traits and appear to have been completed by the same hand (See Exhibit F). This irregularity is similar to the discussion under 1, except the style of handwriting is that of a different hand. The unique characteristics associated with this handwriting style are:

- (1) The "D" in the December is written in the same open distinctive style.
- (2) The use of the number "7" in 79 with a bar, sometimes referred to as a European 7.
- (3) On the payee line, the "t" and "z" in Citizens and the "F" in For are written with bars across each letter.

Other characteristics may be developed but those discussed are readily apparent to the untrained eye and appear on all four (4) instruments.

b) The Bank of New York - Three (3) contributors made contributions by money orders drawn on the above bank (see Exhibit G). There does not appear to be any common characteristics in the handwriting styles when comparing the three (3) money orders; however, we have noted the following:

- (1) The money orders are consecutively numbered (WE 305 180-181-182);
- (2) The money orders are dated December - 11, 1979;
- (3) The money orders are for \$200; and,
- (4) "Buffalo" is written on the lower left corner of each money order.

Furthermore, money order # WE 305-181 which bears the signature - Joyce H. Rubinstein - has the same common characteristics as the four (4) Chase Manhattan Bank money orders described in Section 2a, which are also from contributors living in the Buffalo area. Committee records indicate that Joyce H. Rubinstein is a CFL representative.

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3. Signature Irregularities

Another irregularity observed in the instruments involved signature discrepancies appearing on the the money orders. Contributor signatures were examined on the 31 money orders, in conjunction with signatures of other contribution instruments attributed to the contributor. The examination revealed a distinctive variation of handwriting style in contributions from the following persons:

- (a) Janice Hart - See Exhibit D, Instruments 1, 7, and also Exhibit E. Previously discussed in Section A;
- (b) William Lerch - See Exhibit D, Instruments 2 and 15. The signatures on the two (2) contribution instruments are significantly different (presumed to be one in the same individual since the Committee submitted both instruments for matching as being contributed by William Lerch;
- (c) Melvin Klenetsky - See Exhibit D, Instruments 3 and 13. The signatures on the two (2) instruments are significantly different. Additionally, the payee lines appear to be written by different hands;
- (d) Victoria A. Lacy - The two (2) money orders (Exhibit D, Instruments 5, 9) appear to be written by the same hand, signature included, but significantly different from the handwriting on another money order and personal check bearing the signature Victoria A. Lacy (Exhibit H); and,
- (e) Paul Greenberg - The payee lines on both money orders appear to be written by the same hand, however, the two (2) signatures appear to be different (See Exhibit D, Instruments 6 and 20). Furthermore, the signature and CFL endorsement on the reverse side of a State refund check are significantly different from the previously mentioned money orders (Exhibit I).

The variation in signatures appearing on these instruments exists to such a degree that they would appear to have been written with the stroke of a different hand.

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. Another separate but related discrepancy was noticed in connection with the signature review. The signature and address for the money order signed in the name Paul Greenberg (See (e) above) also bears a strong similarity to the style of handwriting appearing on an instrument signed in the name Elliot R. Eisenburg (See Exhibit D, Instruments 6 and 8).

The results of the review discussed above led the Audit staff to examine contributor addresses for common patterns of residence. It was determined that 10 of the 16 individuals associated with irregular money orders issued from Chicago banking entities (See Exhibit C) resided at two (2) groups of related addresses. 4/ Further, all 10 of the individuals are listed as contributors on money orders bearing similarities of handwriting style discussed in Section A, and may be connected to the Janice Hart signature irregularities.

A review was also conducted to determine if any of the money orders were matched. The results of the review indicated that 23 instruments were submitted by the Committee for matching.

Recommendation

The Audit staff recommends that this matter be referred to the Office of General Counsel for possible MUR treatment. 5/

4/ A "related address" is a term used to describe a group of people linked either directly or indirectly by residential addresses. The link between individuals may be established directly, such as when several unrelated individuals appear to share the same address, or indirectly, such as when an individual sharing an address with another, moves to a different address shared with a different individual. A persistent link (cited here) between ten (10) individuals, linking two (2) different groups, is the handwriting identified to money orders bearing the similarities discussed in Section A and may be connected to Janice Hart signature irregularities.

5/ This matter is similar to item B in our memorandum referred to your office on February 6, 1980. In that case, the money orders possessed several of the characteristics mentioned above.

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EXHIBIT C

List of Money Orders/Contributors

<u>Exhibit D Reference #</u>	<u>Name of Contributor/Occupation and Bank</u>	<u>Address Group #*</u>	<u>Date of Issuance</u>	<u>Date of Deposit</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Money Order #</u>	<u>Comment</u>
<u>WELLS FARGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK (Chicago, IL)</u>							
1	Janice Hart unemployed		12-07-79	12-10-79	\$125.00	261907	
2	William Lerch unemployed		12-07-79	12-10-79	55.00	261908	Also see #15
3	Malvin Klenetsky unemployed	I	12-07-79	12-10-79	125.00	261909	Also see #13
4	Robert Pierce unemployed	I	11-23-79	11-27-79	100.00	262247	
5	Victoria A. Lacy unemployed	I	12-10-79	12-11-79	100.00	262375	
6	Paul Greenberg unemployed	II	12-04-79	12-07-79	100.00	262394	Also see #20, listed as campaign coordin- ator per reports
7	Janice Hart unemployed		12-04-79	12-07-79	120.00	262395	
8	Elliot R. Eisenberg unemployed	II	12-10-79	12-11-79	200.00	262326	
9	Victoria A. Lacy unemployed	I	12-10-79	12-11-79	50.00	262327	
<u>COMMERCIAL BANK (Chicago, IL)</u>							
10	Shari Waffle unemployed	I	12-07-79	12-11-79	135.00	1567276	
11	Shari Waffle unemployed	I	12-07-79	12-11-79	65.00	1567277	
12	Shari Waffle unemployed	I	12-07-79	12-11-79	60.00	1567278	
13	Malvin Klenetsky unemployed	I	12-10-79	12-11-79	150.00	1567376	Also see #3
14	Theresa Seiler unemployed	II	12-10-79	12-11-79	250.00	1567377	Listed as Camp. Coordinator per reports

Exhibit C

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<u>Exhibit C Reference #</u>	<u>Name of Contributor, Occupation and Rank</u>	<u>Address Group #*</u>	<u>Date of Issuance</u>	<u>Date of Deposit</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Money Order #</u>	<u>Comment</u>
<u>CONFIDENTIAL BANK (CHICAGO, IL) continued</u>							
15	Bill Lerch unemployed		11-19-79	11-21-79	200.00	1571440	Also see #2
16	Donald Boote unemployed		12-13-79	12-17-79	150.00	1577339	
17	John H. Brown unemployed		12-13-79	12-17-79	120.00	1577340	
18	Mitchell F. Hirsch unemployed	I	12-13-79	12-17-79	200.00	1579354	Also see #2?
19	Gerald Fechenik unemployed		12-13-79	12-17-79	150.00	1579355	
20	Paul Greenberg unemployed	II	12-10-79	12-11-79	100.00	1580551	Also see #6
21	Robert Hart unemployed		12-10-79	12-11-79	250.00	1580552	Listed as Corp. Coordinator per reports
<u>LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK (Chicago, IL)</u>							
22	Kirby Ashley unemployed	II	12-11-79	12-13-79	250.00	123535	
23	Mitchell Hirsch unemployed	I	12-11-79	12-13-79	250.00	347127	Also see #19
24	Samuel Peretz Friedman unemployed	I	12-11-79	12-13-79	250.00	191647	

3 3 0 4 0 3 6 4 2 3 5

Exhibit C

<u>Exhibit F Reference #</u>	<u>Name of Contributor/Occupation and Bank</u>	<u>Address Group #*</u>	<u>Date of Issuance</u>	<u>Date of Deposit</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Money Order #</u>	<u>Comment</u>
<u>CHASE MANHATTAN BANK (New York, NY)</u>							
1	Mathew S. Guice unemployed		12-21-79	12-26-79	\$ 100.00	89164100	
2	Denise Ham		12-21-79	12-26-79	100.00	89164101	
3	Linda Fisch unemployed		12-21-79	12-26-79	100.00	89164116	
④	Jennifer Doe		12-21-79	12-26-79	100.00	89164155	
<hr/>							
<u>Exhibit G</u>	<u>THE BANK OF NEW YORK (New York, NY)</u>						
1	Kushuro Chandhi unemployed		12-11-79	12-12-79	\$200.00	WE305150	
2	Joyce H. Rubinstein unemployed		12-11-79	12-12-79	200.00	WE305181	Listed as Child Paper Product
3	Roger Ham unemployed		12-11-79	12-12-79	200.00	WE305182	
TOTAL					<u>\$4,625.00</u>		

* Address Group - See Footnote #4 for an explanation of address group.

3 3 0 4 0 5 5 4 2 3 6

① N.S.

Exhibit D

AMALGAMATED TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60603

No 261907

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, Dec 7 19 79

PAID TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for La Roche

AT & S.S. \$125.00000000 Janice Hart

NOT GOOD FOR MORE THAN \$200.00

AMALGAMATED TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

2819 W. Carlton, Chicago, Ill.

⑆ 261907⑆ ⑆ 0071003405⑆ ⑆ 000073030⑆ 1⑆

②

Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60603

2-340
710

No 261908

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, Dec 7 19 79

PAID TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for La Roche

AT & S.S. \$55.00000000 William Lerch

NOT GOOD FOR MORE THAN \$200.00

AMALGAMATED TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

⑆ 261908⑆ ⑆ 0071003405⑆ ⑆ 000073030⑆ 1⑆

③

Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60603

2-340
710

No 261909

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, Dec 7 19 79

PAID TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for La Roche

AT & S.S. \$125.00000000 Mrs. Kline

NOT GOOD FOR MORE THAN \$200.00

AMALGAMATED TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

⑆ 261909⑆ ⑆ 0071003405⑆ ⑆ 000073030⑆ 1⑆

Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60603

Exhibit D

4

No 2622

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, Nov 23 19 79

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for Labour

AT & S.B. \$100 and 00/100ths Cash E. P. ...

NOT GOOD FOR MORE THAN \$200.00

AMALGAMATED TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

26221 00710034050 #000073030# 49

5

Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60603

2-340
710

No 262375

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, Dec 10 19 79

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for Labour

AT & S.B. \$100 and 00/100ths Victoria A. ...

NOT GOOD FOR MORE THAN \$200.00

AMALGAMATED TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

262375# 00710034050 #000073030# 49

6

Amalgamated Trust & Savings Bank

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60603

2-34
710

No 26239

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, Dec 11 19 79

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for Labour

AT & S.B. \$100 and 00/100ths ...

NOT GOOD FOR MORE THAN \$200.00

AMALGAMATED TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

26239# 00710034050 #000073030# 49

10
PAY TO THE ORDER OF

CONTINENTAL BANK

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO
231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60693

SP 1567276
DEC 7 1975

2-3
710

Citizens for La Roche

CONTINENTAL BANK \$135 and 00/100

PERSONAL MONEY ORDER
FOR AMOUNTS LESS THAN \$500

Shaw Woffel
DRAWER'S SIGNATURE

⑆1567276⑆ ⑆071000039⑆ 14014018⑆

N.S.
3040364

11

CONTINENTAL BANK

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO
231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60693

SP 1567277
DEC 7 1975

2-3
710

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for La Roche

CONTINENTAL BANK \$85 and 00/100

PERSONAL MONEY ORDER
FOR AMOUNTS LESS THAN \$500

Shaw Woffel
DRAWER'S SIGNATURE

⑆1567277⑆ ⑆071000039⑆ 14014018⑆

12

CONTINENTAL BANK

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO
231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60693

SP 1567278
DEC 7 1975

2-3
710

Citizens for La Roche

CONTINENTAL BANK \$20 and 00/100

PERSONAL MONEY ORDER
FOR AMOUNTS LESS THAN \$500

Shaw Woffel
DRAWER'S SIGNATURE

CONTINENTAL BANK

SP1567377

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO
231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60693

NOV 19 1973

2-3
710

13

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for LaRouche

CONTINENTAL BANK \$150 and 00/100 Cts

Doc

PERSONAL MONEY ORDER
FOR AMOUNTS LESS THAN \$500

Mil Klementzky
DRAWER'S SIGNATURE

⑆1567377⑆ ⑆071000039⑆ 14,11,018⑆

14

CONTINENTAL BANK

SP1567377

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO
231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60693

NOV 19 1973

2-3
710

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for LaRouche

CONTINENTAL BANK \$250 and 00/100 Cts

PERSONAL MONEY ORDER
FOR AMOUNTS LESS THAN \$500

Theresa M. Seiler
DRAWER'S SIGNATURE

⑆1567377⑆ ⑆071000039⑆ 14,11,018⑆

15

CONTINENTAL BANK

SP1571440

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO
231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60693

NOV 19 1973

2-3
710

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for LaRouche

CONTINENTAL BANK \$200 and 00/100 Cts

PERSONAL MONEY ORDER
FOR AMOUNTS LESS THAN \$500

[Signature]
DRAWER'S SIGNATURE

⑆1571440⑆ ⑆071000039⑆ 14,11,018⑆

Exhibit D

16

CONTINENTAL BANK

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO
231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60693

SP 1577339

DEC 13 1979

23
710

PAY
TO THE
ORDER
OF

Citizens for LaRouche

CONTINENTAL BANK \$130 and 00/100

PERSONAL MONEY ORDER
FOR AMOUNTS LESS THAN \$500

Ronald R. Betty
DRAWER'S SIGNATURE

N.S.

⑆1577339⑆ ⑆071000039⑆ 14⑆44018⑆

77

CONTINENTAL BANK

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO
231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60693

SP 1577340

DEC 13 1979

23
710

PAY
TO THE
ORDER
OF

Citizens for LaRouche

CONTINENTAL BANK \$120 and 00/100

PERSONAL MONEY ORDER
FOR AMOUNTS LESS THAN \$500

John H. Brauer Jr.
DRAWER'S SIGNATURE

✓

⑆1577340⑆ ⑆071000039⑆ 14⑆44018⑆

78

CONTINENTAL BANK

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO
231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60693

SP 1579354

DEC 13 1979

23
710

PAY
TO THE
ORDER
OF

Citizens for LaRouche

CONTINENTAL BANK \$200 and 00/100

PERSONAL MONEY ORDER
FOR AMOUNTS LESS THAN \$500

Mitchell F. Hind
DRAWER'S SIGNATURE

✓

⑆1579354⑆ ⑆071000039⑆ 14⑆44018⑆

19

CONTINENTAL BANK

SP 1579355

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO
231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60693

DEC 13 1979

2-3
710

(19)
PAY
TO THE
ORDER
OF

Citizens for LaRouche



CONTINENTAL BANK \$ 150 and 00/100

N.S.

PERSONAL MONEY ORDER
FOR AMOUNTS LESS THAN \$500

Gerald Peckemb
DRAWER'S SIGNATURE

⑆1579355⑆ ⑆071000039⑆ 11.11.01.15⑆

20

CONTINENTAL BANK

SP 158055

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO
231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60693

DEC 10 1979

(20)
PAY
TO THE
ORDER
OF

Citizens for LaRouche



CONTINENTAL BANK \$ 100 and 00/100

PERSONAL MONEY ORDER
FOR AMOUNTS LESS THAN \$500

Paul Greenberg
DRAWER'S SIGNATURE

⑆158055⑆ ⑆071000039⑆ 11.11.01.15⑆

21

CONTINENTAL BANK

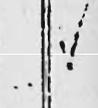
SP 1580552

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO
231 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60693

DEC 10 1979

(21)
PAY
TO THE
ORDER
OF

Citizens for LaRouche



CONTINENTAL BANK \$ 250 and 00/100

PERSONAL MONEY ORDER
FOR AMOUNTS LESS THAN \$500

Robert H. ...
DRAWER'S SIGNATURE

⑆158055⑆ ⑆071000039⑆ Page 7/8

22

141 W. JACKSON BLVD. CURRENCY EXCHANGE, INC.

No 128585

141 W. JACKSON BLVD. PHONE 933-2167
UNDER STATE SUPERVISION CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60604

DEC 11 1979

NAME OF REMITTER
PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

Kirby Ashley
Citizens for LaRouche

DOLLARS
250
CENTS

NOT GOOD FOR MORE THAN \$500.00 UNLESS COUNTERSIGNED

EXACTLY 250 AND 00 CTS

DOLLARS

TO LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK
2425
710 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 710

141 W. JACKSON BLVD. CURRENCY EXCHANGE, INC.
142

Alvin Johnson

⑆ 228585⑆ ⑆ 0710 ⑆ 01.25 ⑆ 1000 420⑆

23

ACME CURRENCY EXCHANGE, INC.

J-347127

212 WEST WASHINGTON ST. FRANKLIN 2-7720
NORTH END OF LOBBY CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
UNDER STATE SUPERVISION

DEC 11 1979

NAME OF REMITTER
PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

Mitchell Hark
Citizens for LaRouche

DOLLARS
250
CENTS

NOT GOOD FOR MORE THAN \$500.00

EXACTLY 250 AND 00 CTS

DOLLARS

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 2425
710

ACME CURRENCY EXCHANGE, INC.

37

P. V. ...

⑆ 147127⑆ ⑆ 0710 ⑆ 01.25 ⑆ 1000 377⑆

24

MERCHANTS CURRENCY EXCHANGE

K-71647

53 W. JACKSON BLVD.
UNDER STATE SUPERVISION CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DEC 11 79

NAME OF REMITTER
PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

Sandra Paretz Friedman
Citizens for LaRouche

DOLLARS
250
CENTS

NOT GOOD FOR MORE THAN \$500.00

EXACTLY 250 AND 00 CTS

DOLLARS

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 2425
710

NO. 1 MERCHANTS CURRENCY EXCHANGE INC.

Alvin Johnson

⑆ 071647⑆ ⑆ 0710 ⑆ 01.25 ⑆ 1000 886⑆

Exhibit E

ROBERT HART
JANICE HART
2519 W. CULLOM AVE., APT. 1
CHICAGO, ILL. 60619

Jan 28 1979

2

①

Pay to the order of Citizens for LaRouche 15 00
Twenty and no/100 Dollars

The First National Bank of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois 60670

Robert Hart
Janice Hart

JAN 30 1979

ROBERT HART
JANICE HART
2519 W. CULLOM AVE., APT. 1
CHICAGO, ILL. 60619

Jan 28 1979

2

②

Pay to the order of Citizens for LaRouche 15 00
Ten & no/100 Dollars

The First National Bank of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois 60670

Janice Hart

3040364245

③

ROBERT HART
JANICE HART
2519 W. CULLOM AVE., APT. 1
CHICAGO, ILL. 60619

NOV 02 1979

Oct 31 1975

383

2-1
710

Pay to the order of Citizens for LaRouche 15 00
Ten & no/100 Dollars

The First National Bank of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois 60670

Janice Hart

EXHIBIT F

Personal Money Order

The Chase Manhattan Bank
National Association
New York, New York 10015

89164098 210

December 21 1979

① ②

Pay to the order of

Citizens for LaRouche

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

Not valid over \$1000.

Purchaser's Signature

William C. Grace

PMO S Rev. 6-73

Purchaser's Address

292 Normal Ave, Buffalo, NY

⑈89164098⑈ ⑆021000021⑆ 900⑈5⑈00⑈517⑈

Personal Money Order

The Chase Manhattan Bank
National Association
New York, New York 10015

CHASE 89164107 1-2
210

December 21 1979

30433642

②

Pay to the order of

Citizens for LaRouche

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

Not valid over \$1000.

Purchaser's Signature

Denise Nam

PMO S Rev. 6-76

Purchaser's Address

143 Livingston Ave
Buffalo NY

⑈89164107⑈ ⑆021000021⑆ 900⑈5⑈00⑈517⑈

Personal Money Order

The Chase Manhattan Bank
National Association
New York, New York 10015

CHASE 89164116 1-2
210

December 21 1979

③

Pay to the order of

Citizens for LaRouche

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS

Not valid over \$1000.

Purchaser's Signature

Linda Pisch

PMO S Rev. 6-73

Purchaser's Address

111 Norwood Ave B Flc, NY

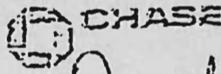
⑈89164116⑈ ⑆021000021⑆ 900⑈5⑈00⑈517⑈

4

DEC. 26, 1979

Personal Money Order

The Chase Manhattan Bank
National Association
New York, New York 10015



89164125

1-2
210

December 21 1979

Pay to the order of Citizens for LA ROUTHE

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

Not valid over \$1000.

Purchaser's Signature Annular Roe

Purchaser's Address 25 Ripley Pl. Buffalo N.Y.

PMO 5 Rev. 6-78

⑈89164125⑈ ⑆021000021⑆ 900⑈5⑈001517⑈

73740364247

EXHIBIT 6

PERSONAL MONEY ORDER

NEW YORK, N.Y. Dec. 11, 1977 1-1/210

1) PAY (1)

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens For La Roche

ONLY PAYABLE AT BANK OF NEW YORK
WE 200 AND 00 CTS

HOT VALID OVER \$500.

Klausur Schmidt
Signature

Buff

305180 # :021000018: 99 6599

PERSONAL MONEY ORDER

BANK OF NEW YORK

WE305181

NEW YORK, N.Y. Dec 11, 1979 1-1/210

2) PAY (2)

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche

ONLY PAYABLE AT BANK OF NEW YORK
WE 200 AND 00 CTS

HOT VALID OVER \$500.

Joseph A. Rubinstein
Signature

Buff

305181 # :021000018: 99 6599

PERSONAL MONEY ORDER

BANK OF NEW YORK

WE305182

NEW YORK, N.Y. Dec. 11, 1979 1-1/210

3) PAY (3)

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens For La Roche

ONLY PAYABLE AT BANK OF NEW YORK
WE 200 AND 00 CTS

HOT VALID OVER \$500.

ROGER P. HAM
143 LIVINGSTON AVE.
BUFFALO, N.Y. 14213

Roger P. Ham
Signature

Buff

305182 # :021000018: 99 6599

EXHIBIT H

VICTORIA A. EACY
 MEL KLENETSKY
 4728 N. ALBANY
 CHICAGO, ILL.

290
 OCT 28 1929
 10/29 1929 0710 0340

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche 100.⁰⁰
One hundred and 00/100 DOLLARS

Antigonish
 Trust Bank
 CHICAGO BRANCH 66231

From Cash Victoria A. Eacy

UNIVERSAL PERSONAL MONEY ORDER

423649

250025 70-2334
 719

DATE February 23 1929

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche

EXACTLY \$ 250 AND 00 CTS


 West Suburban Bank
 LOMBARD, ILLINOIS

SIGNATURE Victoria A. Eacy
 ADDRESS 3823 N. Lombard

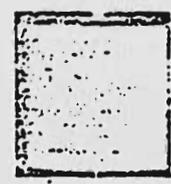


Exhibit I

01

8304033423

Paul Greenberg
Pay To THE ORDER OF
CITIZENS FOR LA ROUCHE

CITIZENS FOR LA ROUCHE
CITIZENRY /



State of Wisconsin
MADISON

VOID ONE YEAR AFTER DATE

DRIVER / VEHICLE REFUND

CHECK NUMBER FUND VOUCHER AGENCY SUB. DISTRIB.
A2491927 1 0000 1

A 2491927

FIRST WISCONSIN NATIONAL BANK
OF MILWAUKEE

AUGUST 16, 1977

PAY EXACTLY SIX AND 50/100 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF PAUL GREENBERG
2342 N 45 ST
MILWAUKEE WI

*****6.50



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1325 K STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES STEELE

FROM: MARJORIE W. EMMONS/MARGARET CHANEY *mc*

DATE: JULY 22, 1980

SUBJECT: OBJECTION - MUR 1186 - Memorandum to the
Commission dated 7-14-80; Received in OCS
7-14-80, 1:45

The above-named document was circulated on a 48
hour vote basis at 11:00, July 15, 1980.

Commissioner Reiche submitted an objection at 1:10,
July 22, 1980.

This matter will be placed on the Executive Session
Agenda for Tuesday, July 29, 1980.

Attached is a copy of Commissioner Aikens' vote sheet
and proposed letter showing a typographical error.

83040364051



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

James F. Schoener
Jenkins, Nystrom and Sterlacchi, P.C.
2033 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

RE: MUR 1186

Dear Mr. Schoener:

This is to inform you that the Commission has voted to deny the request of Citizens for LaRouche for production of documents and materials "regarding MUR 1186". The Commission believes it would be less than effective as an investigative agency were it to allow access to the evidence obtained and contained in its investigatory files during the pendency of such investigation. Furthermore, Commission policy prohibits the release of intra-agency memoranda to respondents prior to release of the entire MUR file for the public record.

The Commission also notes that this request was made by Mr. David S. Heller as "attorney for Citizens for LaRouche". The Commission has received no letter of representation from CFL designating Mr. Heller as its counsel in this matter. See 11 C.F.R. § 111.23. Therefore, inasmuch as the Commission has received such a letter designating you as CFL counsel in MUR 1186, pursuant to 11-C.F.R. § 111.23(b), the Commission and this Office will have not communicate with nor respond to any person (including CFL) other than yourself, concerning the respondent and this matter under review.

If you have any questions concerning the foregoing, please call Marsha Gentner, at (202) 523-4057.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

July 14, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO: Marjorie w. Emmons

FROM: Elissa T. Garr

SUBJECT: MUR 1186

Please have the attached Memo distributed to the Commission on a 48 hour tally basis. Thank you.

3304035405



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

July 14, 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Commission

FROM: Charles N. Steele
General Counsel *CS*

SUBJECT: Request for production of investigative
file in MUR 1186

80 JUL 14 P 1: 45

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSION SECRETARY

Attached is a copy of a letter from David S. Heller on behalf of the Citizens for LaRouche ("CFL") 1/, requesting that the Office of General Counsel produce all documents regarding MUR 1186, included those involving Harold M. Harper, a witness in that investigation. CFL is the respondent in MUR 1186.

The Office of General Counsel recommends that the attached letter be sent denying respondent's request. Similar requests have been denied by the Commission previously, and one such denial was upheld in the context of subpoena enforcement litigation. See FEC v. Dudley, No. M-80-9-L (D.N.H. April 25, 1980). Moreover, as an investigative, rather than adjudicatory, agency the Commission is not required to provide such information, even to respondents or potential "targets" of the investigation. Hannah v. Larche, 363 U.S.C. 420 (1960).

The Office of General Counsel believes that, given such authority to refuse respondent's request, the information sought should not be produced. If provided the information requested, respondent could act in such a manner as to interfere significantly with the conduct of the Commission's investigation. 2/

1/ The Office of General Counsel has received no letter or authorization from CFL, pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.23 designating Mr. Heller as counsel in this matter. CFL has, however, made such a designation of James F. Schoener as its counsel. Accordingly, the response to this request will be sent to Mr. Schoener with an explanatory note as to why it was not sent to Mr. Heller.

2/ Mr. Harper, the central witness in this matter, has informed an OGC staff member that CFL members have called him on several occasions in attempts to question him about this matter and the Commission's investigation.

5
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3
8

Memorandum to the Commission

Page 2

Request for production of investigative file in MUR 1186

Accordingly, the Office of General Counsel recommends that the Commission deny CFL's request for production of documents.

Recommendation

1. Deny CFL's request to produce all documents regarding MUR 1186.

2. Send the attached letter.

Attachment

Letter to James F. Schoener
Letter from David S. Heller

3304036425



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

James F. Schoener
Jenkins, Nystrom and Sterlacci, P.C.
2033 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

RE: MUR 1186

Dear Mr. Schoener:

23040354256
This is to inform you that the Commission has voted to deny the request of Citizens for LaRouche for production of documents and materials "regarding MUR 1186". The Commission believes it would be less than effective as an investigative agency were it to allow access to the evidence obtained and contained in its investigatory files during the pendency of such investigation. Furthermore, Commission policy prohibits the release of intra-agency memoranda to respondents prior to release of the entire MUR file for the public record.

The Commission also notes that this request was made by Mr. David S. Heller as "attorney for Citizens for LaRouche". The Commission has received no letter of representation from CFL designating Mr. Heller as its counsel in this matter. See 11 C.F.R. § 111.23. Therefore, inasmuch as the Commission has received such a letter designating you as CFL counsel in MUR 1186, pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.23(b), the Commission and this Office will have not communicate with nor respond to any person (including CFL) other than yourself, concerning the respondent and this matter under review.

If you have any questions concerning the foregoing, please call Marsha Gentner, at (202) 523-4057.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

CCC 796

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
GENERAL COUNSEL

Leptner

DAVID S. HELLER
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

30 JUN 30 12:47

304 WEST 58th STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10019

(212) 247-7488

June 27, 1980

General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street
Wash., D.C. 20463

RE: MUR 1186

Dear Sir:

On behalf of Citizens for LaRouche, I am requesting that you produce today, June 27, 1980, any and all investigative reports, documents and memoranda in your possession, regarding MUR 1186 including but not limited to any documents whatsoever solicited and/or received from Harold M. Harper.

I would appreciate production of these materials today, June 27, 1980, or within the next 7 days, ending July 3, 1980, in order to facilitate resolution of this matter under review in MUR 1186.

Respectfully submitted,
David S. Heller
David S. Heller
Attorney for
Citizens for LaRouche

33040364257

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of)
)
Citizens for LaRouche)

MUR 1186

CERTIFICATION

I, Marjorie W. Emmons, recording secretary for the Federal Election Commission's executive session on July 29, 1980, do hereby certify that the Commission decided by a vote of 6-0 to authorize civil suit to enforce the Commission's June 9, 1980 subpoena issued in the above-captioned matter.

Attest:

7/30/80
Date

Marjorie W. Emmons
Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

33040361250



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

July 25, 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Commission

FROM: Charles N. Steele *CNS*
General Counsel

SUBJECT: Request for authorization to enforce subpoena
in MUR 1186

On March 27, 1980, the Commission found reason to believe the Citizens for LaRouche ("CFL") and its treasurer, Felice Gelman violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c) by knowingly and willfully submitting to the Commission for certification and matching funds a money order and written document which contained false information. The money order and document in question were attributed to an alleged CFL "contributor", Mr. Harold M. Harper. A sworn affidavit was subsequently obtained by the Commission from Mr. Harper in which he states that he never purchased or instructed any individual to purchase a money order made payable to CFL, that he did sign, but did not read, some document which was handed to him by CFL representatives at his work place when he was very busy, and that he did not and never intended to make a contribution to CFL.

On June 9, 1980, the Commission authorized the issuance of a subpoena and order to CFL to produce documents and answer written questions. The purposes of the subpoena and order were to determine the circumstances under which the money order attributed to Mr. Harper was obtained and submitted to the Commission; and to seek information with regard to an alleged "contribution" of \$40 from L. Pruett Pemberton which was reported by CFL. Ms. Pemberton sent a letter to CFL (an unnotarized copy was sent to this Office) denying that the \$40 charge she authorized to her Visa account was for a contribution to CFL, stating that it was understood that the charge was for the purchase of tickets to a demonstration not related in any way to any political campaign.

On June 27, 1980, Commission representatives went to New York, New York for the document production called for in the Commission's June 9, 1980 subpoena. At that meeting, counsel for respondent informed Commission representatives that no documents would be produced for one or more of the following reasons: the documents don't exist; the Commission has failed to establish a foundation for requesting the documents; the Commission's requests are overbroad; or the Commission's requests are vague.

On July 7, 1980, the Commission's Office of the General Counsel received CFL's answers to Commission interrogatories authorized on June 9, 1980. Of the eighteen interrogatories submitted, CFL refused to answer two of them on the grounds that the interrogatories were not relevant and that they possibly inquire into privileged matter. CFL answers to two other interrogatories contradicted other evidence obtained by the Commission in the form of a sworn affidavit.

As a result of the foregoing actions and evidence, the General Counsel recommends that the Commission authorize a civil action against CFL pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(6) to enforce the June 9, 1980 subpoena.

RECOMMENDATION:

Authorize civil suit to enforce the Commission's June 9, 1980 subpoena.

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DAVID S. HELLER
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

304 WEST 58th STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10019
(212) 247-7488

June 30, 1980

Charles Steele, Esq.
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Re: MUR 1186

Dear Sir:

As agreed with Marsha Gentner of your office ,
I am forwarding to you the response of Citizens for
LaRouche to your Order to Answer Questions in the
above matter.

I was quite surprised that Ms. Gentner had
noticed an Order to Produce Documents and Answer
Questions in New York City and yet arrived unprepared
to accept Citizens for LaRouche's oral answers to those
questions.

Possibly if you would make clear to Citizens for
LaRouche what information you want and how you intend
to receive it, they could be spared the expense of re-
taining local counsel and the burden of making a personal
appearance.

Sincerely,

David S. Heller
Attorney for Citizens
for LaRouche and Felice
M. Gelman

DSH:hs

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TELEPHONE DIVISION
JUL 1 1980

June 27, 1980

Charles Steele, Esq.
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Re: MUR 1186

Dear Sir:

Citizens for LaRouche, for its Answers to the Interrogatories propounded by the FEC, replies as follows.

A. Answer: Citizens for LaRouche declines to answer this question as it is not relevant to any matters under review in MUR 1186 and possibly inquires into privileged matter.

B. Answer: Citizens for LaRouche declines to answer this question as it has no relevancy to the matter under review in MUR 1186 and possibly inquires into privileged matter.

C. Answer: None.

D. Answer: None.

E. Answer: Martin Simon, 2971 W. Eighth Street, Los Angeles, California 90005, was a Citizens for LaRouche volunteer who received a contribution from Harold M. Harper. Martin Simon is self-employed.

F. Answer: Martin Simon, same as above.

G. Answer: Felice Merritt Gelman, 2 South Pinehurst, New York, New York 10033, Treasurer of Citizens for LaRouche. Mrs. Gelman is also self-employed.

H.(1) Answer: Felice Gelman and Martin Simon.

H.(2) Answer: Martin Simon.

H.(3) Answer: Martin Simon. The date of submission to CFL will be supplied as soon as CFL ascertains it.

H.(4) Answer: Felice Gelman.

I.(1) Answer: None.

I.(2) Answer: None

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J.(1) Answer: Copies of the publication "New Solidarity" were obtained from Campaigner Publications, Inc. (See attached invoice). Copies of the book "Dope, Inc." were obtained from The New Benjamin Franklin Publishing House, Inc. (See attached invoice).

J.(2) Answer: Bills from Campaigner Publications, Inc. and Franklin Publishing House, Inc. are attached.

J.(3) Answer: None.

J.(4) Answer: See attached invoice from Franklin House Publishing.

J.(5) Answer: None.

Felice M. Gelman
Felice M. Gelman
Treasurer, Citizens for LaRouche

Sworn to before me this
30th day of June 1980

James J. Cleary Jr.
Notary Public

JAMES J. CLEARY, JR.
NOTARY PUBLIC, State of New York
No. 31-4711379
Qualified in New York County
Commission Expires March 30, 1982

9304035406

8 3 0 4 0 3 6 4 2 6

CAMPAIGNER PUBLICATIONS, INC.

231 W. 29th Street, New York, NY 10001

Graphics 563-8629

SOLD TO:

Citizens for LaRouche

SHIPPED TO:

Customer: _____

Job No. _____

Sold By: _____

CUST P O NO	INVOICE DATE	INVOICE NO.	SHIPPED VIA
	3/31/80	2- 0223	
QTY	DESCRIPTION		AMOUNT
	New Solidarity subscriptions--special offer		1637.90
INVOICE PAYABLE UPON RECEIPT			AMOUNT DUE (Please return copy of invoice with payment) 1,637.90

DOCUMENT # 1

3 0 4 0 3 6 4 2 6

CAMPAIGNER PUBLICATIONS, INC.

231 W. 29th Street, New York, NY 10001

Graphics 563-8629

SOLD TO:

Citizens for Lauche

SHIPPED TO:

Customer: _____

Job No. _____

Sold By: _____

CUST P.O. NO.	INVOICE DATE	INVOICE NO.	SHIPPED VIA
	9/2/79	2-0112	
QTY	DESCRIPTION		AMOUNT
	Literature purchase, Aug. 13 through Sept. 21 including shipping and handling		
New Solidarity	20,000	.25/copy = 5,000	5,000
New Solidarity Extra	64,000	.25/copy = 16,000	16,000
Fusion No. 10	1,000	.2/copy = 2,000	2,000
Fusion No. 11	2,000	.2/copy = 4,000	4,000
		AMOUNT DUE	11,000

INVOICE
PAYABLE UPON RECEIPT

(Please return copy of invoice with payment)

DOCUMENT # 2



The New
Franklin

FRANKLIN HOUSE

Publishing Company, Inc. 90 Pinchurst, Suite 3B New York, N.Y. 10033 (212) XXXXXXXX

247-6820

INVOICE

Invoice date: 9/28/79

Salesman:

Invoice number: 1039

Customer PO #:

Shipped via: Truck

0
3
0
4
0
3
6
1
0
6
4

Quantity	Item	Price
300	"Dope, Inc." paperbacks 40% discount off list price of \$6.00/ea	\$1080
	shipping/handling	\$ 3.00

Add sales tax where applicable

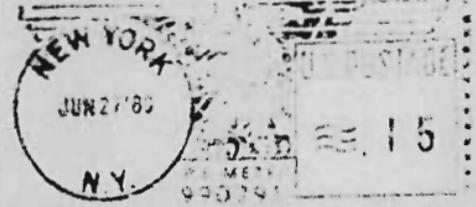
Amount Due \$ 1110

Sold to
Citizens for La Roche
304 W 58th ST
NYC 10019

Ship to
Same

DAVID S. HELLER, ESQ.
304 West 58th Street
New York, New York 10019

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Charles Steele, Esq.
General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

CCC-1744

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
GENERAL COUNSEL

DAVID S. HELLER
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

30 JUN 30 P12:47

304 WEST 58th STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10019

(212) 247-7488

June 27, 1980

General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street
Wash., D.C. 20463

RE: MUR 1186

Dear Sir:

On behalf of Citizens for LaRouche, I am requesting that you produce today, June 27, 1980, any and all investigative reports, documents and memoranda in your possession, regarding MUR 1186 including but not limited to any documents whatsoever solicited and/or received from Harold M. Harper.

I would appreciate production of these materials today, June 27, 1980, or within the next 7 days, ending July 3, 1980, in order to facilitate resolution of this matter under review in MUR 1186.

Respectfully submitted,

David S. Heller

David S. Heller

Attorney for

Citizens for LaRouche

13040364969



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

June 13, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

James F. Schoener
Jenkins, Nystrom and Sterlacci, P.C.
2033 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

RE: MUR 1186

Dear Mr. Schoener:

Please find enclosed a subpoena to produce documents and materials and order to answer written questions issued by the Federal Election Commission to the Citizens for LaRouche in the above-referenced matter.

If you have any questions, please contact Marsha Gentner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-4057.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
Legal Counsel

10 Form 3811, Aug. 1979

SENDER: Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Add your address in the "RETURN TO" section.

1. The following service is requested (check one):
 Show to whom and date delivered.
 RESTRICTED DELIVERY. Show to whom, date, and address of delivery.
 RESTRICTED DELIVERY. Show to whom, date, and address of delivery.
 (CONSULT POSTMASTER FOR DETAILS)

2. ARTICLE ADDRESSED TO:
 Felice W. Gelman
 Citizens for LaRouche
 Box 926 Radio City Station

3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION:
 REGISTERED NO. 440765

4. I have received the article described above.
 SIGNATURE: [Signature] ADDRESS: [Address]
 DATE OF DELIVERY: [Date]

5. ADDRESS COMPLETE ONLY IF RETURNED TO SENDER.

6. UNABLE TO DELIVER REASON: [Blank]

110-1186

RETURN RECEIPT, REGISTERED, INSURED AND CERTIFIED MAIL

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SUBPOENA TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS AND MATERIALS
AND ORDER TO ANSWER WRITTEN QUESTIONS

TO: Felice M. Gelman, Treasurer
Citizens for LaRouche
Box 976, Radio City Station
New York, New York 10019

RE: MUR 1186

9 3 0 4 0 3 5 4 2 7 0

At the instance of the Federal Election Commission, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(1) and (3), the Citizens for LaRouche ("CFL") is hereby ordered to produce for inspection and copying all documents and materials listed below that are in the possession or control of CFL or its officers, agents, staff members, volunteers or employees. Production is to be made at 1:00 p.m. on June 27, 1980, at Room 1400, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, New York. In addition, CFL is hereby order to reply in writing and under oath to the interrogatories propounded herein, within ten (10) days of its receipt of this order.

Subpoena to Produce Documents and Order to Answer Questions

As used in this subpoena, the terms listed below are defined as follows:

1. The term "documents and materials" shall mean the original, all copies, and drafts of writings of any kind, printed, visual, or electronic materials to be produced with respect to each of the requests enumerated herein. In particular, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, "documents and materials" include correspondence, memoranda, reports, minutes, pamphlets, notes, letters, telegrams, messages (including reports, notes, and memoranda of telephone conversations and conferences), calendar and diary entries, contracts, data, agendas, articles, visual aides, account statements, billing forms, receipts, checks and other negotiable paper, solicitation materials, records and compilations. Designated "documents and materials" are to be taken as including all attachments, enclosures and other documents that are attached to, relate to, or refer to such designated "documents and materials".
2. "Identify" with respect to individuals shall mean to give the full name, last known residence address of such individual, the last known place of business where such individual is or was employed, and the title of the job or position held with CFL.
3. All references to "Citizens for LaRouche" or "CFL" include all persons, committees, subcommittees and bodies authorized to conduct business on behalf of CFL, including but not limited to officers, agents, employees, staff, and volunteers of CFL.
4. All references to the "FEC" shall mean the Federal Election Commission, its auditors, attorneys, and other employees.
5. "Agent" shall mean any person who has actual oral or written authority, either express or implied, to make or to authorize the making of expenditures on behalf of a candidate; or any person who has been placed in a position within the campaign organization where it could reasonably appear that in the ordinary course of campaign-related activities he or she may authorize expenditures. See 11 C.F.R. § 109.1(b)(5).
6. "Headquarters" with reference to Citizens for LaRouche means the committee's center of operations or the chief administrative offices of CFL, where reports and other submissions to be filed with the FEC are prepared, CFL accounting and financial records are maintained, and the planning and organization of CFL activities is carried out.

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7. The term "original" with reference to a writing shall mean the writing itself or any counterpart intended to have the same effect by the person executing it; and if the writing bears the signature of an individual, the "original" is that writing which the individual actually signed or affixed his name to, and does not include a writing containing a duplicate of the individual's signature.
8. "Duplicate" shall mean a counterpart produced by the same impression as the original, or from the same matrix, or by means of photography, including enlargements and miniatures, or by mechanical or electronic rerecording, or by chemical reproduction, or by other equivalent techniques which accurately reproduces the original.
9. "Communications" shall mean oral or written discussions or transmittals of information or data; including but not limited to requests, solicitations, instructions, provision or interchange of thoughts or feelings, meetings, correspondence, telephone conversations, letters, telegrams, memoranda, and distribution of printed materials.
10. The term "process" with reference to documents, papers or records, shall mean to handle by systematically organizing such materials for appropriate action; and includes but is not limited to the act of recording, documenting, making notations, preparing for or depositing into an account, preparing for or making entry on a report or other submission to the FEC, or to make ready for entry into a computer program or system.
11. "Prepared" with reference to a document shall mean drafted, devised, wrote, composed, made ready, approved, reviewed or edited.
12. "Solicit" shall mean to seek, entreat, request, urge, importune, petition, or attempt to obtain something or someone to do something.
13. "Presidential primary matching funds" shall mean those funds paid and obtained pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9037(b).
14. "Threshold submission" as used in the requests below shall mean the documents and materials submitted by CFL in order to be certified by the FEC, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9036, as eligible to receive presidential primary matching funds.

3374036427

Felice Gelman

Page 4

Subpoena to Produce Documents and Order to Answer Questions

Please produce in their entirety:

1. All documents and materials relating to communications between CFL and Mr. Harold M. Harper.
2. All documents and materials relating to the purchase(s) of subscription to the publication New Solidarity made by Harold M. Harper.
3. All documents and materials relating to the purchase(s) of a book entitled Dope, Inc., made by Harold M. Harper.
4. All documents and materials relating to any communications by CFL, both internal and external, concerning the solicitation of purchases of the book Dope, Inc., and of subscriptions to the publication New Solidarity.
5. The original of the document signed by Harold M. Harper and dated December 7, 1979 which is attached to this subpoena (marked Attachment A). Production of a duplicate of this document will not be deemed by the Commission to be in compliance with this request.
6. All documents and materials relating to attempts by CFL to obtain the signature of Harold M. Harper on the document referred to in request number 5, above (Attachment A).
7. All other documents and materials relating to the document bearing the signature of Harold M. Harper and dated December 7, 1979 (a duplicate of that document is attached herein and marked as Attachment A) which was submitted by CFL to the Federal Election Commission on December 10, 1979.
8. All documents and materials relating to the Fred Meyer Savings and Loan money order number 04-101,766,417 dated July 17, 1979, and made payable to Citizens for LaRouche (a duplicate of that money order is attached to this subpoena and is marked as Attachment B).
9. All documents and materials relating to communications between CFL and L. Pruett Pemberton.
10. All documents and materials relating to the receipt by CFL of \$40 which was charged to Visa account # 021100178692 on February 15, 1979.

8304036427

LAW OFFICES

JENKINS, NYSTROM & STERLAOGL, P.C.

2033 M STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036



Mrs. Marsha Gentner
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

030406127

GCC #1233
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3 3 0 4 0 3 5 4 7
BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

30 MAY '5 PM 12:55

In the Matter of)
) MUR 1186
Citizens for LaRouche)
Committee, et al)

807876

AFFIDAVIT OF HAROLD M. HARPER

HAROLD M. HARPER, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am employed as a sign painter for Stereo Super Stores of Portland, Oregon. My residence address is 688 S.W. 7th, Gresham, Oregon.

2. I was first approached by persons representing the Citizens for LaRouche outside of a grocery store in the fall of 1978. These individuals were selling pamphlets concerning atomic energy. I was asked my name, address, and phone number, which I provided.

3. Subsequent to my initial contact with representatives of Citizens for LaRouche and continuing through December of 1979, I was called by representatives of that committee about twice a month. During these phone calls I was solicited for political contributions, requested to purchase bumper stickers and other campaign materials, and asked to attend various fundraising events. I declined to make such contributions, purchase such campaign materials, or attend any fundraising events on behalf of Lyndon LaRouche.

4. Sometime during the Fall of 1978, I was called by representatives of the Citizens for LaRouche who requested that I buy a subscription to their paper, New Solidarity, at a cost of \$20 for a year subscription. In order to learn more about Lyndon LaRouche as a candidate for the Office of President, I agreed to purchase a year subscription to New Solidarity for \$20.

5. Sometime shortly after their phone call in Fall of 1978, representatives of the Citizens for LaRouche came to my place of employment to collect the subscription fee for New Solidarity.

30 MAY 6 10:15

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OFFICE OF THE
GENERAL COUNSEL

I paid them \$20 in cash. When the subscription expired one year later, I purchased another subscription to New Solidarity at the same price of \$20.

6. During the month of July 1979, representatives of the Citizens for LaRouche called me and requested that I purchase a book entitled Dope, Inc. Because I have teenage children and am concerned about the drug problem, I agreed to also purchase two copies of the book, Dope, Inc., at a price of \$5.00 per book. Representatives of the Citizens for LaRouche subsequently came to my place of employment to collect the fee for the two books. I paid them \$10 in cash for these books.

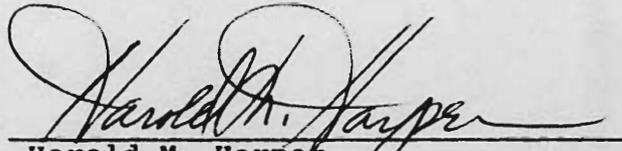
7. It was not my intention in purchasing the subscription to New Solidarity and the copies of Dope, Inc. to make a contribution to Lyndon LaRouche's candidacy for the Office of President nor did I consider it to be a campaign contribution. I purposely evaded any contact with the Citizens for LaRouche with respect to campaign meetings or fundraising dinners and speakers. I was never told that the funds I paid for the subscription and books were for the use of Citizens for LaRouche or Lyndon LaRouche's presidential campaign; however, I was told that New Solidarity contained information about Lyndon LaRouche. It was my understanding that the \$20 purchase price of the subscription would go to New Solidarity.

8. During the first week of December of 1979, representatives of Citizens for LaRouche came into the store where I am employed and had me called to the front desk. These representatives of Citizens for LaRouche requested that I sign a paper (Attachment A), which they said they needed to obtain matching funds. I was extremely busy at the time, and therefore signed the paper (Attachment A) without reading it, and without an understanding

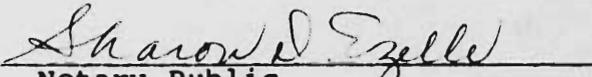
Affidavit of Harold M. Harper
Page 3

or knowledge of the use to which the signed paper would be put
by the Citizens for LaRouche.

9. I did not purchase or send a money order in the amount
of \$40 made payable to the Citizens for LaRouche and dated
July 17, 1979 (Attachment B). At no time did I instruct any
individual to purchase a money order in the amount of \$40 to be
made payable to Citizens for LaRouche; nor did I pay any individual
\$40 for the purpose of purchasing a money order in that amount to
be made payable to Citizens for LaRouche.


Harold M. Harper

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 28th day of April , 1980.


Notary Public

My Commission expires

3-25-83

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

23-1
1075

FIND MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN 04-101,760,417

DATE 7-17 1979 JUL 23

BY THE SUM OF
NINE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED SIXTY SEVEN AND 00/100 DTS

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens Savings & Loan

H. M. Huggins 688 SW 7th Gresham, OR 97030

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

00016

ATTACHMENT B

December 7, 1979

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to confirm that my money order contribution of \$40.00[✓]
to Citizens for LaRouche on 7-17-79 was in fact made by me.



Harold M. Harper
688 S.W. 7th, Gresham, OR 97030

03304036479

ATTACHMENT A

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Harper

In the Matter of)
) MUR 1186
Citizens for LaRouche)
Committee, et al)

AFFIDAVIT OF HAROLD M. HARPER

21 JUL 24 1980

RECEIVED

HAROLD M. HARPER, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am employed as a sign painter for Stereo Super Stores of Portland, Oregon. My residence address is 688 S.W. 7th Oregon.

2. I was first approached by persons representing the Citizens for LaRouche outside of a grocery store in the fall of 1978. These individuals were selling pamphlets concerning atomic energy. I was asked my name, address, and phone number, which I provided.

3. Subsequent to my initial contact with representatives of Citizens for LaRouche and continuing through December of 1979, I was called by representatives of that committee about twice a month. During these phone calls I was solicited for political contributions, requested to purchase bumper stickers and other campaign materials, and asked to attend various fundraising events. I declined to make such contributions, purchase such campaign materials, or attend any fundraising events on behalf of Lyndon LaRouche.

4. Sometime during the Fall of 1978, I was called by representatives of the Citizens for LaRouche who requested that I buy a subscription to their paper, New Solidarity, at a cost of \$20 for a year subscription. In order to learn more about Lyndon LaRouche as a candidate for the Office of President, I agreed to purchase a year subscription to New Solidarity for \$20.

5. Sometime shortly after their phone call in the Fall of 1978, representatives of the Citizens for LaRouche came to my place of employment to collect the subscription fee for New Solidarity.

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I paid them \$20 in cash. About the time the subscription expired, approximately one year later, I told Mr. Martin Simon, whom I knew as a representative of the U.S. Labor Party, that I would purchase another subscription to New Solidarity at the same price of \$20, and that I would send a check in the mail for the amount of the subscription price. I did not, at that time or any time, make a promise or pledge to Mr. Simon or any other individual, to send a contribution to Citizens for LaRouche or on behalf of, or to the benefit of, Lyndon LaRouche's candidacy for the 1980 Democratic nomination for the Office of President. I did not tell Mr. Simon or anyone else, at that time or any other time, that I would have my wife send a check for the purpose of making a contribution to Mr. LaRouche's candidacy or even for the purpose of paying for another subscription to New Solidarity, as she was against making any such contribution or subscribing to New Solidarity.

6. Shortly after I informed Mr. Simon that I would purchase another year's subscription to New Solidarity, I mailed a money order in payment of the subscription price, which was made to the order of "New Solidarity". Subsequently, when informed by Mr. Simon that the payment had not been received, I had the post office put a trace on the money order. Later, the post office did find and return the money order to me; however, before that time, Mr. Simon visited me personally to collect the subscription fee to New Solidarity, as he had not yet received it through the mail. Upon Mr. Simon's request, I paid him the subscription purchase price in cash.

7. During the month of July 1979, representatives of the Citizens for LaRouche also called me to request that I purchase a book entitled Dope, Inc. Because I have teenage children and I am concerned about the drug problem, I agreed to purchase two copies of the book, Dope, Inc. at a price of \$5.00 per book. Representatives of the Citizens for LaRouche subsequently came to my place of employment to collect the fee for the two books. I paid them \$10 in cash for these books.

8. It was never my intention in purchasing the subscriptions to New Solidarity and the copies of Dope, Inc. to make a contribution to Lyndon LaRouche's candidacy for the Office of President nor did I consider these payments to be a campaign contribution. I purposely evaded any contact with the Citizens for LaRouche with respect to campaign meetings or fundraising dinners and speakers. I was never told that the funds I paid for the subscriptions and books were for the use of Citizens for LaRouche or Lyndon LaRouche's presidential campaign; however, I was told that New Solidarity contained information about Lyndon LaRouche. It was always my understanding that the \$20 purchase price paid for each of the subscriptions I bought would go to New Solidarity.

9. During the first week of December of 1979, representatives of Citizens for LaRouche came into the store where I am employed and had me called to the front desk. These representatives of Citizens for LaRouche requested that I sign a paper (Attachment A), which they said they needed to obtain matching funds. I was extremely busy at the time, and therefore signed the paper (Attachment A) without reading it, and without an understanding or knowledge of the use to which the signed paper would be put by the Citizens for LaRouche.

10. I did not purchase or send a money order in the amount of \$40 made payable to the Citizens for LaRouche and dated July 17, 1979 (Attachment B). At no time did I instruct, request, or authorize Martin Simon or any other individual to purchase a money order in the amount of \$40 to be made payable to Citizens for LaRouche, nor did I pay any individual \$40 for the purpose of purchasing a money order in that amount to be made payable to Citizens for LaRouche, nor do I recall ever being told that a money order would be purchased for me with the cash I had paid. With the exception of documents shown to me by staff of the Federal Election Commission, I have never received, by mail, personal

3374036428

or other delivery, a copy of Attachment B or of any money order
purportedly purchased on my behalf or with my funds.



Harold M. Harper
Harold M. Harper

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 17th day of July , 1981.

Sharon D. Ezelle
Notary Public

My Commission expires

3-25-83

9304036423

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

23-1
1075

FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN 104-101,766,417

DATE 7-17 1979

JUL 23

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000.

NO PAY \$4000.00 DTS

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens Sav & Loan

H. M. Harper - 683 SW 7th Gresham, OR 97030

ISSUED BY FIRST NATIONAL BANK
DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

Chairman

⑆ 1020 ⑈ 00011001 ⑈ 1017664173 ⑈

00016

ATTACHMENT B

8 3 0 4 0 3 6 4 2 8

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20463

OFFICIAL BUSINESS
PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

FIRST CLASS MAIL
POSTAGE & FEES PAID
FEC
WASHINGTON, D.C.
PERMIT NO G-31

Federal Election Commission
Office of General Counsel
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

April 23, 1980

FEDERAL EXPRESS

Harold M. Harper
688 S. W. 7th
Gresham, Oregon 97030

RE: MUR 1186

Dear Mr. Harper:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of April 22, 1980, enclosed please find an affidavit for your signature, which has been revised to reflect the additional information you recalled with respect to this matter. Please read the affidavit again, sign it in the presence of a notary, and return it in the enclosed envelope.

Thank you very much for your careful attention in insuring that your affidavit is accurate and complete. Again, if you have any questions concerning the affidavit or any other matter, please do not hesitate to call me at (800) 424-9530.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Marsha G. Gentner".

Marsha G. Gentner
Attorney
Office of General Counsel

Enclosures

83040364287



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

April 23, 1980

FEDERAL EXPRESS

Harold M. Harper
688 S. W. 7th
Gresham, Oregon 97030

RE: MUR 1186

Dear Mr. Harper:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of April 22, 1980, enclosed please find an affidavit for your signature, which has been revised to reflect the additional information you recalled with respect to this matter. Please read the affidavit again, sign it in the presence of a notary, and return it in the enclosed envelope.

Thank you very much for your careful attention in insuring that your affidavit is accurate and complete. Again, if you have any questions concerning the affidavit or any other matter, please do not hesitate to call me at (800) 424-9530.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Marsha G. Gentner".

Marsha G. Gentner
Attorney
Office of General Counsel

Enclosures

3304036409



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

April 23, 1980

FEDERAL EXPRESS

Harold M. Harper
688 S. W. 7th
Gresham, Oregon 97030

RE: MUR 1186

Dear Mr. Harper:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of April 22, 1980, enclosed please find an affidavit for your signature, which has been revised to reflect the additional information you recalled with respect to this matter. Please read the affidavit again, sign it in the presence of a notary, and return it in the enclosed envelope.

Thank you very much for your careful attention in insuring that your affidavit is accurate and complete. Again, if you have any questions concerning the affidavit or any other matter, please do not hesitate to call me at (800) 424-9530.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Marsha G. Gentner".

Marsha G. Gentner
Attorney
Office of General Counsel

Enclosures

3374036408

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of)
) MUR 1186
Citizens for LaRouche)
Committee, et al)

AFFIDAVIT OF HAROLD M. HARPER

HAROLD M. HARPER, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am employed as a sign painter for Stereo Super Stores of Portland, Oregon. My residence address is 688 S.W. 7th, Gresham, Oregon.

2. I was first approached by persons representing the Citizens for LaRouche outside of a grocery store in the fall of 1978. These individuals were selling pamphlets concerning atomic energy. I was asked my name, address, and phone number, which I provided.

3. Subsequent to my initial contact with representatives of Citizens for LaRouche and continuing through December of 1979, I was called by representatives of that committee about twice a month. During these phone calls I was solicited for political contributions, requested to purchase bumper stickers and other campaign materials, and asked to attend various fundraising events. I declined to make such contributions, purchase such campaign materials, or attend any fundraising events on behalf of Lyndon LaRouche.

4. Sometime during the Fall of 1978, I was called by representatives of the Citizens for LaRouche who requested that I buy a subscription to their paper, New Solidarity, at a cost of \$20 for a year subscription. In order to learn more about Lyndon LaRouche as a candidate for the Office of President, I agreed to purchase a year subscription to New Solidarity for \$20.

5. Sometime shortly after their phone call in Fall of 1978, representatives of the Citizens for LaRouche came to my place of employment to collect a contribution fee for New Solidarity.

9304036429

I paid them \$20 in cash. When the subscription expired one year later, I purchased another subscription to New Solidarity at the same price of \$20.

6. During the month of July 1979, representatives of the Citizens for LaRouche called me and requested that I purchase a book entitled Dope, Inc. Because I have teenage children and am concerned about the drug problem, I agreed to also purchase two copies of the book, Dope, Inc., at a price of \$5.00 per book. Representatives of the Citizens for LaRouche subsequently came to my place of employment to collect the fee for the two books. I paid them \$10 in cash for these books.

7. It was not my intention in purchasing the subscription to New Solidarity and the copies of Dope, Inc. to make a contribution to Lyndon LaRouche's candidacy for the Office of President nor did I consider it to be a campaign contribution. I purposely evaded any contact with the Citizens for LaRouche with respect to campaign meetings or fundraising dinners and speakers. I was never told that the funds I paid for the subscription and books were for the use of Citizens for LaRouche or Lyndon LaRouche's presidential campaign; however, I was told that New Solidarity contained information about Lyndon LaRouche. It was my understanding that the \$20 purchase price of the subscription would go to New Solidarity.

8. During the first week of December of 1979, representatives of Citizens for LaRouche came into the store where I am employed and had me called to the front desk. These representatives of Citizens for LaRouche requested that I sign a paper (Attachment A), which they said they needed to obtain matching funds. I was extremely busy at the time, and therefore signed the paper (Attachment A) without reading it, and without an understanding

304035409

or knowledge of the use to which the signed paper would be put by the Citizens for LaRouche.

9. I did not purchase or send a money order in the amount of \$40 made payable to the Citizens for LaRouche and dated July 17, 1979 (Attachment B). At no time did I instruct any individual to purchase a money order in the amount of \$40 to be made payable to Citizens for LaRouche; nor did I pay any individual \$40 for the purpose of purchasing a money order in that amount to be made payable to Citizens for LaRouche.

Harold M. Harper

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this day of April , 1980.

Notary Public

My Commission expires

9304055419

December 7, 1979

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to confirm that my money order contribution of \$40.00⁻
to Citizens for LaRouche on 7-17-79 was in fact made by me.



Harold M. Harper
688 S.W. 7th, Gresham, OR 97030

030403549

ATTACHMENT A

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

23-1
1073

FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN 04-101,766,417



DATE 7-17 1979 JUL 23

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER ALL

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for Laundry

Pay to the order of \$400.00 DOLLARS

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS H. M. Harper - 683 SW 7th Oresham OR 97030

60000 DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

⑆020⑆000⑆04⑆ ⑆01766⑆173⑆

CHAIRMAN

00016

ATTACHMENT B



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

4/18/80

FEDERAL EXPRESS

Harold M. Harper
688 S. W. 7th
Gresham, Oregon 97030

RE: MUR 1186

Dear Mr. Harper:

Enclosed please find the affidavit which I read to you during our phone conversation of April 17, 1980. Please read the affidavit again, sign it in the presence of a notary, and return it in the enclosed envelope as soon as possible.

I want to thank you again for your extensive cooperation in this matter. If you have any questions, please call me (toll free) at (800) 424-9530.

Sincerely,

Marsha G. Gentner

Marsha G. Gentner
Attorney
Office of General Counsel

Enclosure

2304035429

In the Matter of)
) MUR 1186
Citizens for LaRouche)
Committee, et al)

AFFIDAVIT OF HAROLD M. HARPER

HAROLD M. HARPER, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. I am employed as a sign painter for Stereo Super Stores of Portland, Oregon. My residence address is 688 S.W. 7th, Gresham, Oregon.

2. I was first approached by persons representing the Citizens for LaRouche outside of a grocery store. These individuals were selling pamphlets concerning atomic energy. I was asked my name, address, and phone number, which I provided.

3. Subsequent to my initial contact with representatives of Citizens for LaRouche and continuing through December of 1979, I was called by representatives of that committee about twice a month. During these phone calls I was solicited for political contributions, requested to purchase bumper stickers and other campaign materials, and asked to attend various fundraising events. I declined to make such contributions, purchase such campaign materials, or attend any fundraising events on behalf of Lyndon LaRouche.

4. During the month of July, 1979, I was called by representatives of the Citizens for LaRouche who requested that I buy a subscription to their paper, New Solidarity, at a cost of \$20 for a year subscription. I was also requested to purchase a book entitled Dope, Inc.

5. In order to learn more about Lyndon LaRouche as a candidate for the Office of President, I purchased a year subscription to New Solidarity for \$20. Because I have two teenage children and am concerned about the drug problem, I

also purchased two copies of the book, Dope, Inc., at a price of \$5.00 per book.

6. Sometime shortly after their phone call in July, 1979, representatives of the Citizens for LaRouche came to my place of employment to collect the subscription fee for New Solidarity and the fee for the two copies of Dope, Inc. I paid them \$30 in cash. Several months later, I purchased another subscription to New Solidarity at the same price of \$20.

7. It was not my intention in purchasing the subscription to New Solidarity and the copies of Dope, Inc. to make a contribution to Lyndon LaRouche's candidacy for the Office of President nor did I consider it to be a campaign contribution. I purposely evaded any contact with the Citizens for LaRouche with respect to campaign meetings or fundraising dinners and speakers. I was never told that the funds I paid for the subscription and books were for the use of Citizens for LaRouche or Lyndon LaRouche's presidential campaign; however, I was told that New Solidarity contained information about Lyndon LaRouche. It was my understanding that the \$20 purchase price of the subscription would go to New Solidarity.

8. During the first week of December of 1979, representatives of Citizens for LaRouche came into the store where I am employed and had me called to the front desk. These representatives of Citizens for LaRouche requested that I sign a paper (Attachment A), which they said they needed to obtain matching funds. I was extremely busy at the time, and therefore signed the paper (Attachment A) without reading it, and without an understanding or knowledge of the use to which the signed paper would be put by the Citizens for LaRouche.

9. I did not purchase or send a money order in the amount of \$40 made payable to the Citizens for LaRouche and dated

4 0 3 5 4 2 9

July 17, 1979 (Attachment B). At no time did I instruct any individual to purchase a money order in the amount of \$40 to be made payable to Citizens for LaRouche; nor did I pay any individual \$40 for the purpose of purchasing a money order in that amount to be made payable to Citizens for LaRouche.

Harold M. Harper

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this day of April , 1980.

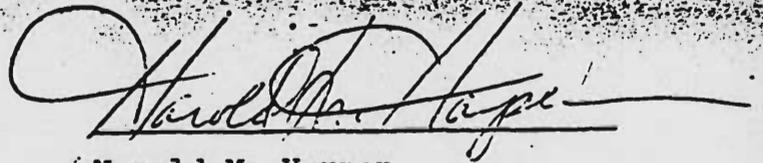
Notary Public

My Commission expires

December 7, 1979

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to confirm that my money order contribution of \$40.00⁻
to Citizens for LaRouche on 7-17-79 was in fact made by me.



Harold M. Harper
688 S.W. 7th, Gresham, OR 97030

9374036429

ATTACHMENT A

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

231
1075



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN 04-101,766,417

DATE 7-17 1979

JUL 23

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD FOR CASH

Five Hundred and Four Dollars and 00/100

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens Sav-Bank

Sender's Name and Address H. M. Harper 653 SW 7th Gresham OR 97030

First National Bank
DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING FEEL NOTICE ON BACK

⑆020⑆000⑆1⑆0⑆ ⑆01766⑆4⑆73⑆

James D. ...
CHAIRMAN

00016

ATTACHMENT B

CITIZENS FOR LA ROUCHE
304 WEST 58 ST
NEW YORK NY 10019

CCC
1039

 Mailgram

4-0652468105 04/14/80 ICS IPMNTZZ C8P W8MB
2129773113 MGM TDMT NEW YORK NY 186 04-14 0552P EST

CHARLES STEELE
GENERAL COUNSEL
CARE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
1325 K ST
WASHINGTON DC 20463

907444

THIS IS A COPY OF A MAILGRAM SENT TO:
ROBERT O TIERNAN, CHAIRMAN, CARE OF FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION, 1325
K STREET, WASHINGTON DC.

DEAR SIR,

I FIND IT UNACCOUNTABLE THAT YOUR GENERAL COUNSEL'S OFFICE HAS
REFUSED TO HONOR THE GENERAL APPEARANCE OF OUR ATTORNEY, JAMES F
SCHOENER, IN YOUR MATTER UNDER REVIEW #1186. OF COURSE, I FIND IT
EQUALLY ODD THAT YOU WOULD NOTICE THE DEPOSITION OF ONE OF OUR
CONTRIBUTORS WITHOUT INFORMING EITHER MY ATTORNEY OR ME OF THE DATE
AND LOCATION OF THAT DEPOSITION. I CANNOT IMAGINE THAT YOU INTEND TO
CONDUCT YOUR ACTIVITIES WITH COMPLETE DISREGARD FOR DUE PROCESS,
NONETHELESS, IF YOU ARE UNWILLING TO ACCEPT AS VALID THE GENERAL
APPEARANCE JUDGE SCHOENER HAS HAD ON FILE WITH YOUR AGENCY SINCE LAST
YEAR PLEASE LET THIS SERVE AS NOTICE TO YOU THAT HE IS IN FACT
AUTHORIZED TO REPRESENT ME AND CITIZENS FOR LA ROUCHE INCORPORATED
AND TO RECEIVE NOTIFICATIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS FROM YOU, CONTACT HIM
IMMEDIATELY AT 2033 M STREET WASHINGTON DC, TELEPHONE 293-2505.
FELICE HERRITT GELMAN
TREASURER

17:54 EST

MGMCOMP MGM

30 APR 15 P 2:50

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
GENERAL COUNSEL

3304036430

0



Mailgram



803 0403

THIS MAILGRAM WAS TRANSMITTED ELECTRONICALLY BY WESTERN UNION TO A POST OFFICE NEAR YOU FOR DELIVERY



11:32



Mailgram



R
3 0 4 0

'80 THIS MAILGRAM WAS TRANSMITTED ELECTRONICALLY BY WESTERN UNION TO A POST OFFICE NEAR YOU FOR DELIVERY

permanent file



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

April 10, 1980

Felice Merrit Gelman
Citizens for LaRouche
Box 976, Radio City Station
New York, New York 10019

RE: MUR 1186

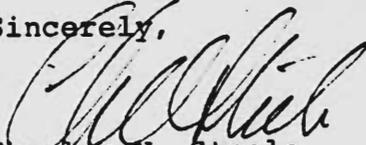
Dear Ms. Gelman:

Enclosed please find Attachment I to the Notification of Reason to Believe Finding received by the Citizens for LaRouche ("the Committee") in the above referenced matter. This is sent in response to a request made by Mr. James Schoener on behalf of the Committee on April 8, 1980.

We would like to remind you, again, that if the Committee wishes to be represented by counsel in the above referenced matter, it should so advise the Commission by sending a letter of representation stating the name, address and telephone of the counsel, and a statement authorizing such counsel to receive any and all notifications and other communications from the Commission on behalf of the respondent. After such a letter is received, the Commission and its staff will have no contact with the Committee (unless through designated counsel) with regard to the above referenced matter, absent a specific written authorization by the Committee permitting such contact. See 11 C.F.R. § 111.23.

If you have any questions with regard to the foregoing, please call Marsha Gentner, at (202) 523-4057.

Sincerely,


Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

0304036430

3304035130

PS Form 3811, Aug. 1978

SENDER: Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Add your address in the "RETURN TO" space on reverse.

- 1. The following service is requested (check one)
 - Show to whom and date delivered
 - Show to whom, date, and address of delivery
 - RESTRICTED DELIVERY
Show to whom and date delivered
 - RESTRICTED DELIVERY
Show to whom, date, and address of delivery
- (CONSULT POSTMASTER FOR FEES)

2. ARTICLE ADDRESSED TO:
Felice Merit

3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION:

REGISTERED NO.	CERTIFIED NO.	INSURED NO.
	<i>944495</i>	

I have received the article described above.
SIGNATURE Addressee Authorized agent

4. DATE OF DELIVERY
[Signature]

5. ADDRESS (Complete only if requested)

6. UNABLE TO DELIVER BECAUSE:



RETURN RECEIPT, REGISTERED, INSURED AND CERTIFIED MAIL

mu 1186 - Merit

☆ GPO: 1978-210-100

ATTACHMENT I



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

February 5, 1980

Harold M. Harper
688 SW 7th
Gresham, OR 97030

Dear Mr. Harper:

Pursuant to its authority under 26 U.S.C. § 9039 and 11 C.F.R. § 9033.2(d), the Federal Election Commission may verify contributions submitted to establish eligibility to receive Presidential primary matching funds.

During the review of records submitted by the Citizens for LaRouche, your name appeared as a contributor. As part of the verification process, pursuant to its statutory authority, the Commission requests responses to the following questions:

(1) What is your full name?

HAROLD M. HARPER

(2) Where do you reside?

688 S.W. 7th
GRESHAM, OREGON

(3) What is your occupation (principal job title)?

SIGN PAINTER

(4) Where is your principal place of business?
(name of organization, city and state).

STEREO SUPER STORES
PORTLAND, OREGON

(5) Did you make a contribution(s) to Citizens for LaRouche's 1980 presidential campaign, any of its authorized committees or to Lyndon H. LaRouche?

I PURCHASED A SUBSCRIPTION TO THEIR
PAPER, OUT OF CURIOSITY,
(SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$20.00 PER YEAR)
I PURCHASED TWO COPIES OF THEIR

93040361

Letter to: Harold M. Harper
Page Three

(13) Was your contribution made as a result of a solicitation? If yes, by whom?

Citizen for La Roche

Please sign below and return your response within ten days in the enclosed envelope. If you have any questions, please contact Marsha Gentner at (202) 523-4057 or Beverly Brown at (202) 523-4529.

Sincerely,



Robert O. Tiernan
Chairman For the Federal
Election Commission

2/5/80
Date

Robert O. Tiernan
Signature

83040361307



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

March 31, 1980

Ms. Debbie Bedney
General Services Administration
Room 385
1220 SW 3rd Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97204

Dear Ms. Bedney:

This is to confirm my reservation of Room 335,
1220 SW 3rd Avenue, from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m. on Monday,
April 14, 1980, for the purpose of conducting a deposi-
tion on behalf of the Office of General Counsel, Federal
Election Commission. Should any problems or conflicts
arise, please call me at (202) 523-4057.

Sincerely,

Marsha G. Gentner

3304036108



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

February 5, 1980

Harold M. Harper
688 SW 7th
Gresham, OR 97030

Dear Mr. Harper:

Pursuant to its authority under 26 U.S.C. § 9039 and 11 C.F.R. § 9033.2(d), the Federal Election Commission may verify contributions submitted to establish eligibility to receive Presidential primary matching funds.

During the review of records submitted by the Citizens for LaRouche, your name appeared as a contributor. As part of the verification process, pursuant to its statutory authority, the Commission requests responses to the following questions:

(1) What is your full name?

HAROLD M. HARPER

(2) Where do you reside?

688 S.W. 7th
GRESHAM, OREGON

(3) What is your occupation (principal job title)?

SIGN PAINTER

(4) Where is your principal place of business?
(name of organization, city and state).

STEREO SUPER STORES
PORTLAND, OREGON

(5) Did you make a contribution(s) to Citizens for LaRouche's 1980 presidential campaign, any of its authorized committees or to Lyndon H. LaRouche?

I PURCHASED A SUBSCRIPTION TO THEIR PAPER, OUT OF CURIOSITY,
(SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$20.00 PER YEAR)
I PURCHASED TWO COPIES OF THEIR

83040364109

(6) What was the amount of each contribution?

SUBSCRIPTION - \$20.00
PURCHASE - \$10.00

(7) If your contribution was by money order, do you recall signing it prior to being tendered to Citizens for LaRouche (or any of its authorized committees)?

SUBSCRIPTION,
AND PURCHASE WERE BOTH IN CASH.
I RECEIVED RECEIPTS FOR BOTH.

(8) Was your ~~contribution~~ money order ~~or check~~ made by the funds drawn from your personal checking account?

Neither
(see above)

(9) If your signature was omitted, were you subsequently asked by representatives of Citizens for LaRouche (or any of its authorized committees) to provide your signature on the money order or on a separate document?

Separate document

(10) Were you asked to sign your money order between the dates of December 7, 1979, and December 10, 1979?

Earlier

(11) Did you sign your money order between these dates?

No

(12) Did you receive funds from or reimbursement by any person, or corporation for purposes of making this contribution?

No

23040364312



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

March 28, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Harold M. Harper
688 S. W. 7th
Gresham, Oregon 97030

RE: MUR 1186

Dear Mr. Harper:

Please find enclosed a subpoena requesting your appearance for deposition on April 14, 1980.

Pursuant to Commission regulations, you will find enclosed witness fees for your attendance. 11 C.F.R. § 111.12.

I would like to remind you of the provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a) (12) which prohibits making public any Commission investigation without the written consent of the person with respect to whom such investigation is made. You are advised that no such consent has been given in this case.

Please contact Marsha Gentner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at 800-424-9530 upon receipt of this letter.

Sincerely,

BENDER: Complete items 1, 2, and 3. Add your address in the "RETURN TO" space on envelope.	
1. The following service is requested (check one): <input type="checkbox"/> Show to whom and date delivered. <input type="checkbox"/> Show to whom, date, and address of delivery. <input type="checkbox"/> RESTRICTED DELIVERY <input type="checkbox"/> Show to whom and date delivered. <input type="checkbox"/> RESTRICTED DELIVERY <input type="checkbox"/> Show to whom, date, and address of delivery. (CONSULT POSTMASTER FOR FEES)	
2. ARTICLE ADDRESSED TO: Harold M. Harper	
3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION: REGISTERED NO. 970306 INCL.	4. I have received the article described above. SIGNATURE: <i>Harold M. Harper</i> ADDRESS: <i>688 S. W. 7th Gresham, Oregon 97030</i> POSTMARK: <i>4-3-80</i>
5. ADDRESS (Complete only if requested)	
6. UNABLE TO DELIVER BECAUSE:	
7. RETURN TO: <i>MUR 1186 - Gentner</i>	

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Harold M. Harper
688 S. W. 7th
Gresham, Oregon 97030

RE: MUR 1186

Dear Mr. Harper:

Please find enclosed a subpoena requesting your appearance for deposition on

Pursuant to Commission regulations, you will find enclosed witness fees for your attendance. 11 C.F.R. § 111.12.

I would like to remind you of the provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) which prohibits making public any Commission investigation without the written consent of the person with respect to whom such investigation is made. You are advised that no such consent has been given in this case.

Please contact Marsha Gentner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at 800-424-9530 upon receipt of this letter.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosures

Subpoena
Witness Fee

MLC
3/28/80

93040364312

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SUBPOENA TO APPEAR FOR DEPOSITION UPON ORAL EXAMINATION

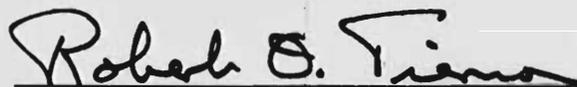
TO: Harold M. Harper
688 S.W. 7th
Gresham, Oregon 97030

RE: Matter Under Review 1186

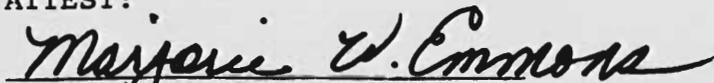
At the instance of the Federal Election Commission, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), you are hereby ordered to appear for deposition in connection with the Commission's investigation of possible violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, by the following persons: Citizens for LaRouche and Felice Gelman (Treasurer).

Notice is hereby given that the deposition is to be taken at Room 335, 1220 SW Third Avenue, Portland, Oregon at 1 p.m. on April 14, 1980, and any and all dates adjourned to by the Commission.

WHEREFORE, the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand at Washington, D.C. on this 27th day of March 1980.


Robert O. Tiernan, Chairman
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

ATTEST:


Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

304036433

Please provide full and complete responses to the following interrogatories. If you cannot provide a full and complete response to any of these interrogatories, please explain why such response cannot be made.

A. Identify Susan Pennington and explain her role with CFL.

B. Identify the individual who processed the receipt by CFL of \$40 charged to Visa account # _____ on February 15, 1979.

C. Identify the individual(s) who solicited Harold M. Harper to buy a subscription to New Solidarity.

D. Identify the individual(s) who solicited Harold M. Harper to buy the book, Dope, Inc.

E. Identify the individual(s) who received funds from Harold M. Harper for the use of CFL.

F. Identify the individual who submitted the Fred Meyer Savings and Loan money order #04-101,766,417 in the amount of \$40 dated July 17, 1979 and made payable to Citizens for LaRouche (a duplicate is attached as Attachment B), to CFL headquarters for processing of the money order by CFL.

G. Identify the individual who submitted a duplicate of the money order referred to in Interrogatory F, above (Attachment B) to the FEC as part of CFL's threshold submission for certification and receipt of presidential primary matching funds.

H. (1) Identify the individual(s) who prepared the document dated December 7, 1979 containing the signature of Harold M. Harper which is referred to in Document Request No. 5, above. (Attachment A is a duplicate of this document.)

9304036431



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

AUTHORIZATION TO ISSUE SUBPOENAS

The Commission hereby authorizes the issuance of subpoenas to the following people in connection with an investigation conducted pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 9039(b):

Janice Hart
2819 W. Cullom Avenue
Chicago, Ill. 60618

Melvin Klenetsky
4823 North Lawndale
Chicago, Ill. 60618

Victoria A. Lacy
4823 North Lawndale
Chicago, Ill. 60618

Elliot R. Eisenberg
5611 North Glenwood
Chicago, Ill. 60660

William Lerch
144 Delaplain
Riverside, Ill. 60546

Robert F. Pierce
4728 North Albany
Chicago, Ill. 60625

Paul Greenberg
5637 N. Glenwood
Chicago, Ill. 60660

Shari D. Waffle
4728 North Albany Street
Chicago, Ill. 60625

Max L. Friedersdorf
Chairman

Thomas E. Harris
Commissioner

John W. McGarry
Vice Chairman

Robert O. Tiernan
Commissioner

Joan D. Aikens
Commissioner

Frank P. Rieche
Commissioner

33040364313



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

AUTHORIZATION TO ISSUE SUBPOENAS

The Commission hereby authorizes the issuance of subpoenas to the following people in connection with an investigation conducted pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 9039(b):

Mathew C. Guice
298 Normal Avenue
Buffalo, N.Y. 14213

Linda Fisch
421 Norwood Avenue
Buffalo, N.Y. 14222

Khushro Gandhi
421 Norwood Avenue
Buffalo, N.Y. 14222

Roger Ham
143 Livingston Avenue
Buffalo, N.Y. 14213

Denise Ham
143 Livingston Avenue
Buffalo, N.Y. 14213

Jennifer Roe
28 Ripley Place
Buffalo, N.Y. 14213

Joyce H. Rubinstein
163 14th Street
Buffalo, N.Y. 14213

Max L. Friedersdorf
Chairman

Thomas E. Harris
Commissioner

John W. McGarry
Vice Chairman

Robert O. Tiernan
Commissioner

Joan D. Aikens
Commissioner

Frank P. Rieche
Commissioner

33040354316



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

AUTHORIZATION TO ISSUE SUBPOENAS

The Commission hereby authorizes the issuance of subpoenas to the following people in connection with an investigation conducted pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 9039(b):

Therese M. Seiler
5637 N. Glenwood
Chicago, Ill. 60660

John H. Brown, Jr.
5815 North Wayne, Apt. 2
Chicago, Ill. 60660

Gerald Pechenuk
6344 Southwood, 2N
Clayton, Mo. 63105

Kirby Ashley
5637 North Glenwood
Chicago, Ill. 60660

Ronald P. Bettag
5639 A.S. Kings Highway
St. Louis, Mo. 63109

Mitchell F. Hirsch
1103 West Grace
Chicago, Ill. 60613

Robert Hart
2819 W. Cullom Avenue
Chicago, Ill. 60618

Sander Peretz Fredman
1103 West Grace
Chicago, Ill. 60613

Max L. Friedersdorf
Chairman

Thomas E. Harris
Commissioner

John W. McGarry
Vice Chairman

Robert O. Tiernan
Commissioner

Joan D. Aikens
Commissioner

Frank P. Rieche
Commissioner

33040364317



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

RE: Matching Fund Submission
of Citizens for LaRouche

Dear

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The Federal Election Commission established in April, 1975, has the statutory duty of enforcing the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, and Chapters 95 and 96 of Title 26 Internal Revenue Code of 1954. In connection with an investigation being conducted by the Commission, the attached subpoena and order which requires you to appear as a witness and give sworn testimony and other evidence has been issued.

You may consult with an attorney and have an attorney present with you at the deposition. If you intend to be so represented, please advise us, in writing, of the name and address of your attorney prior to the date of the deposition.

If you have any questions please direct them to Robert I. Bogin, the attorney handling this matter, at (202) 523-4000 or on toll free number 800-424-9530. Please call Mr. Bogin upon receipt of this letter and accompanying subpoena to confirm your attendance at the deposition.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

Subpoena and Order
Witness Fee

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SUBPOENA

TO:

You are hereby ordered, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437d(a)(3) and (4), to appear at _____, at _____ a.m./p.m. on _____ and to give testimony under oath and other evidence, including the furnishing of handwriting exemplars, in connection with a lawful investigation being undertaken by this Commission pursuant to 26 U.S.C. § 9039(b), concerning contribution made to Citizens for LaRouche.

Any questions concerning this subpoena should be directed to Robert I. Bogin (202-523-4000), the attorney assigned to this matter.

WHEREFORE, the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand on the _____ day of _____ 1980.

Max L. Friedersdorf, Chairman
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

33040564519



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

August 15, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

James F. Schoener
Jenkins, Nystrom and Sterlacci, P.C.
2033 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

RE: MUR 1186

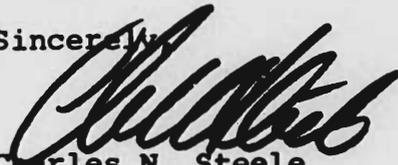
Dear Mr. Schoener:

This is to inform you that the Commission has voted to deny the request of Citizens for LaRouche for production of documents and materials "regarding MUR 1186". The Commission believes that permitting access to the evidence obtained and contained in its investigatory files during the pendency of such investigation would impair its investigatory responsibilities. Furthermore, Commission policy prohibits the release of intra-agency memoranda to respondents prior to release of the entire MUR file for the public record.

The Commission also notes that this request was made by Mr. David S. Heller as "attorney for Citizens for LaRouche". The Commission has received no letter of representation from CFL designating Mr. Heller as its counsel in this matter. See 11 C.F.R. § 111.23. Therefore, inasmuch as the Commission has received such a letter designating you as CFL counsel in MUR 1186, pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.23(b), the Commission and this Office will not communicate with nor respond to any person (including CFL) other than yourself, concerning the respondent and this matter under review.

If you have any questions concerning the foregoing, please call Marsha Gentner, at (202) 523-4057.

Sincerely,


Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

83040364320

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PS Form 3811, Aug. 1978

● SENDER: Complete items 1, 2, and 3.
Add your address in the "RETURN TO" space on reverse.

1. The following service is requested (check one).
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 - Show to whom, date, and address of delivery.....
 - RESTRICTED DELIVERY
Show to whom and date delivered.....
 - RESTRICTED DELIVERY.
Show to whom, date, and address of delivery.....
- (CONSULT POSTMASTER FOR FEES)

2. ARTICLE ADDRESSED TO:

James F. Schoener

3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION:

REGISTERED NO.	CERTIFIED NO.	INSURED NO.
	<i>925845</i>	

(Always obtain signature of addressee or agent)

I have received the article described above.

SIGNATURE Addressee Authorized agent

Sarah Barbernet

4. DATE OF DELIVERY

8/18/80

5. ADDRESS (Complete only if requested)

6. UNABLE TO DELIVER BECAUSE:

RETURN RECEIPT, REQUESTED, INSURED AND CERTIFIED MAIL

MUR1186 - *Meatner*



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

James F. Schoener
Jenkins, Nystrom and Sterlacci, P.C.
2033 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

RE: MUR 1186

Dear Mr. Schoener:

This is to inform you that the Commission has voted to deny the request of Citizens for LaRouche for production of documents and materials "regarding MUR 1186". The Commission believes that permitting access to the evidence obtained and contained in its investigatory files during the pendency of such investigation would impair its investigatory responsibilities. Furthermore, Commission policy prohibits the release of intra-agency memoranda to respondents prior to release of the entire MUR file for the public record.

The Commission also notes that this request was made by Mr. David S. Heller as "attorney for Citizens for LaRouche". The Commission has received no letter of representation from CFL designating Mr. Heller as its counsel in this matter. See 11 C.F.R. & 111.23. Therefore, inasmuch as the Commission has received such a letter designating you as CFL counsel in MUR 1186, pursuant to 11 C.F.R. § 111.23(b), the Commission and this Office will not communicate with nor respond to any person (including CFL) other than yourself, concerning the respondent and this matter under review.

If you have any questions concerning the foregoing, please call Marsha Gentner, at (202) 523-4057.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

166
8/5/80

83740364322

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of)
Citizens for LaRouche)
Felice Gelman (Treasurer))

MUR 1186

CERTIFICATION

I, Marjorie W. Emmons, recording secretary for the Federal Election Commission's executive session on July 29, 1980, do hereby certify that the Commission decided by a vote of 6-0 to take the following actions in MUR 1186:

1. Deny CFL's request to produce all documents regarding MUR 1186.
2. Send the letter attached to the General Counsel's July 14, 1980 report, as amended at the meeting.

Attest:

8/1/80

Date

Marjorie W. Emmons
Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

33040354323

H. (2) Identify the individual(s) who obtained the signature of Harold M. Harper on this document. (Attachment A is a duplicate of this document.)

H. (3) Identify the individual(s) who submitted this document (Attachment A is a duplicate of the document) to CFL headquarters, and the date of that submission.

H. (4) Identify the individual(s) who submitted this document (Attachment A) to the FEC.

I. (1) Please state the bank account(s) into which proceeds from the sale by CFL of subscriptions or individual copies of New Solidarity are deposited, including the individual, group, committee, corporation, association, partnership or business entity in whose name the account is held.

I. (2) Please state the bank account(s) into which proceeds from the sales by CFL of the book, Dope, Inc., are deposited, providing the same information with respect to each such account that was request in Interrogatory I. (1), above.

J. (1) Please provide the name(s) of the person, group, committee, association, corporation, partnership or business entity from whom CFL obtained any copies of the publication New Solidarity, and of the book Dope, Inc.

J. (2) Please provide the purchase price, per copy and per subscription, paid by or charged to CFL, in order to obtain the copies/subscriptions to the publication New Solidarity that CFL has received or sold. If such amount was paid

3040364324

to someone other than the persons or entities provided in response to Interrogatory J. (1), above, please state the name(s) of that person or entity.

J. (3) Please provide the amount of money charged or received by CFL for each copy and each subscription of New Solidarity sold by CFL, or for which CFL has received funds.

J. (4) Please provide the price paid by or charged to CFL for each copy of the book Dope, Inc. that CFL has received or sold. If such amount was paid to someone other than the persons or entities provided in response to Interrogatory J. (1), above, please state the name(s) of that person or entity.

J. (5) Please provide the amount of money charged or received by CFL for each book entitled Dope, Inc., that CFL has sold, or for which CFL has received funds in return.

WHEREFORE, the Chairman of the Federal Election Commission has hereunto set his hand at Washington, D.C., this 10th day of *June*, 1980.

Max L. Friedersdorf
Max Friedersdorf, Chairman
Federal Election Commission

ATTEST:

Marjorie W. Emmons
Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

33040364325



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

James F. Schoener
Jenkins, Nystrom and Sterlacci, P.C.
2033 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

RE: MUR 1186

Dear Mr. Schoener:

Please find enclosed a subpoena to produce documents and materials and order to answer written questions issued by the Federal Election Commission to the Citizens for LaRouche in the above-referenced matter.

If you have any questions, please contact Marsha Gentner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-4057.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

cc: Felice M. Gelman
Treasurer, Citizens for LaRouche
Box 976, Radio City Station
New York, New York 10019

MB
6/12/80

33040364326



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES STEELE
FROM: MARJORIE W. EMMONS/MARGARET CHANEY *mc*
DATE: JUNE 10, 1980
SUBJECT: SUBPOENA IN RELATION TO MUR 1186

The attached subpoena, approved by a vote of 6-0 on June 9, 1980, has been signed and sealed this date.

33040364327

ATTACHMENT:
Subpoena - Gelman

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of)
) MUR 1186
Citizens for LaRouche)
Felice Gelman (Treasurer))

CERTIFICATION

I, Marjorie W. Emmons, Secretary to the Federal Election Commission, do hereby certify that on June 9, 1980, the Commission decided by a vote of 6-0 to take the following actions regarding MUR 1186:

1. Issue the subpoena to produce documents and order to answer written questions, (Attachment to the Memorandum to the Commission dated June 5, 1980.)
2. Send the cover letter, as attached to the above-named memorandum.

Voting for this determination were Commissioners Aikens, Friedersdorf, Harris, McGarry, Reiche, and Tiernan.

Attest:

6/9/80

Date

Marjorie W. Emmons
Marjorie W. Emmons
Secretary to the Commission

Received in Office of the Commission Secretary: 6-5-80, 11:02
Circulated on 48 hour vote basis: 6-5-80, 4:00

33040664128

June 5, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO: Marjorie W. Emmons
FROM: Elissa T. Garr
SUBJECT: MUR 1186

Please have the attached Memo distributed to the
Commission on a 48 hour tally basis. Thank you.

830403541129

RECEIVED
OFFICE OF THE
COMMISSION SECRETARY



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION 80 JUN 5 All: 02
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

June 5, 1980

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Commission

FROM: Charles N. Steele
General Counsel *CNS*

SUBJECT: Request for Authorization to Issue Subpoena in
MUR 1186

93040554630

On March 27, 1980, the Commission found reason to believe the Citizens for LaRouche ("CFL") and its treasurer, Felice Gelman violated 26 U.S.C. §9042(c) by knowingly and willfully submitting to the Commission for certification and matching funds a money order and written document which contained false information. The money order and document in question were attributed to an alleged CFL "contributor", Mr. Harold M. Harper. A sworn affidavit has been obtained by this Office from Mr. Harper in which he states that he never purchased or instructed any individual to purchase a money order made payable to CFL, that he did sign, but did not read, some document which was handed to him by CFL representatives at his work place when he was very busy, and that he did not and never intended to make a contribution to CFL. In light of this preliminary information, the Office of General Counsel requests Commission authorization to send out the attached subpoena and interrogatories to CFL concerning the circumstances under which the money order attributed to Mr. Harper was obtained and submitted to the Commission.

The subpoena also seeks information with regard to the alleged "contribution" of \$40 from L. Pruett Pemberton which was reported by CFL. Ms. Pemberton sent a letter to CFL (an unnotarized copy was sent to this Office) denying that the \$40 charge she authorized to her Visa account was for a contribution to CFL, stating that it was understood that the charge was for the purchase of tickets to a demonstration not related in any way to any political campaign.

MEMORANDUM TO: The Commission

Page 2

Request for Authorization to Issue Subpoena in MUR 1186

This letter was made part of the investigative file for this MUR, as it concerns the same type of activities by CFL - i.e., the reporting of funds allegedly received for some other purpose as a "contribution" to CFL - and the information came to the Commission in the normal course of its supervisory responsibilities.

We hope that the documents and information obtained by the subpoena will indicate which individuals associated with CFL would be useful deponents, and help the staff prepare for these depositions, as well as providing investigative information.

RECOMMENDATION

Authorize the attached subpoena to produce documents and order to answer written questions, and the attached cover letters.

Attachments

Subpoena and Order to CFL
Cover Letter
Authorization Form

03040364331



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

James F. Schoener
Jenkins, Nystrom and Sterlacchi, P.C.
2033 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

RE: MUR 1186

Dear Mr. Schoener:

Please find enclosed a subpoena to produce documents and materials and order to answer written questions issued by the Federal Election Commission to the Citizens for LaRouche in the above-referenced matter.

If you have any questions, please contact Marsha Gentner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-4057.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

cc: Felice M. Gelman
Treasurer, Citizens for LaRouche
Box 976, Radio City Station
New York, New York 10019

83040364332



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

AUTHORIZATION TO ISSUE ORDERS TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS
AND MATERIALS AND TO ANSWER WRITTEN QUESTIONS

The Federal Election Commission hereby authorizes the
issuance of a subpoena to produce documents and materials
and order to answer written questions, in connection with
MUR 1186, to:

Citizens for LaRouche
Box 976, Radio City Station
New York, New York 10019

Max L. Friedersdorf
Chairman

Thomas E. Harris
Commissioner

John W. McGarry
Vice Chairman

Robert O. Tiernan
Commissioner

Joan D. Aikens
Commissioner

Frank P. Reiche
Commissioner

83040364333



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

May 19, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

James F. Schoener
Jenkins, Nystrom and Sterlacci, P.C.
2033 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

RE: MUR 1186

Dear Mr. Schoener:

This letter acknowledges the receipt of your letter of May 14, 1980. Attached please find a copy of an acknowledgment of receipt of the document you requested in connection with the above-captioned matter ("Attachment I"). The acknowledgment was signed by Charlene E. Luskey of your office on your behalf, dated May 13, 1980. If you have not received "Attachment I" from Ms. Luskey, please notify this Office immediately.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosure

93740364334

1. The following service is requested (check one): <input type="checkbox"/> Show to whom and date delivered. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Show to whom, date, and address of delivery. <input type="checkbox"/> RESTRICTED DELIVERY Show to whom and date delivered. <input type="checkbox"/> RESTRICTED DELIVERY Show to whom, date, and address of delivery. (CONSULT POSTMASTER FOR FEES)		2. ARTICLE ADDRESSED TO: <i>James F. Schoener</i>		3. ARTICLE DESCRIPTION: REGISTERED NO. <i>940024</i> INCURRED NO.	
I have received the article described: SIGNATURE: <i>Charlene E. Luskey</i> DATE OF DELIVERY:				4. ADDRESS RETURNED TO IF UNDELIVERED: 5. UNABLE TO DELIVER BECAUSE:	

75 Form 2011, Aug. 1978

RETURN RECEIPT, REGISTERED MAIL, INSURED MAIL, AND CERTIFIED MAIL

MUR 1186 - Steele



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT

This is to acknowledge receipt of a letter from the Federal
Election Commission addressed to:

James F. Schoener
Jenkins, Nystrom & Sterlacci, P.C.
2033 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

May 13, 1980
Date of receipt

Charlene E. Luskey
Signature of recipient

On behalf of:
James F. Schoener

03040364335

✓

GCC#
1346

LAW OFFICES

JENKINS, NYSTROM & STERLACCI, P.C.

MERLE R. JENKINS
DENNIS H. NYSTROM
MICHAEL A. STERLACCI
CARL F. SCHIER
JOSEPH E. JANNETTA
JAMES F. SCHOENER
STEPHEN J. HITCHCOCK
CHRIS M. PARFITT
GARY J. NYSTROM
RONALD A. DENEWETH
TIMOTHY J. MULLINS

2033 M STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

(202) 293-2505

OF COUNSEL
JOHN B. CONLAN
EDWARD A. RYDER

MICHIGAN OFFICE
15999 WEST TWELVE MILE ROAD
SOUTHFIELD, MICHIGAN 48076
(313) 559-2628

May 14, 1980

508029

Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Attention: Ms. Gentner

Re: MUR 1186

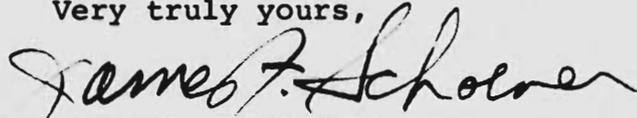
Dear Ms. Gentner:

I received a letter dated May 9 from General Counsel Steele regarding the above M.U.R. on May 13th. The letter advised that I contact you regarding the Attachment I, referred to in your notification of reason to believe that was never furnished to me. I immediately called you and asked that you send me the attachment. You agreed to have the same delivered yesterday afternoon, and although our office was open until 7:00 p.m., no one came.

I thought perhaps the document would be in the mail, but it has not arrived as yet. Since I was working on the matter, I called my clients in New York and asked them to send me a copy that you indicated you had sent to them. Their copy, unfortunately, was cut off in the middle of an answer and was of such poor quality it would not transmit by telephone.

Accordingly, I again request a copy of the attachment that should have been sent to me originally over a month ago.

Very truly yours,



James F. Schoener

JFS:dw

cc: General Counsel

09 MAY 16 P 1:32

RECEIVED
GENERAL COUNSEL
MAY 16 1980

13740364336

LAW OFFICES

JENKINS, NYSTROM & STERLACCI, P.C.

2033 M STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036



Federal Election Commission
Attn: Ms. Gentner
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

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LAW OFFICES

JENKINS, NYSTROM & STERLACCI, P.C.

2033 M STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

(202) 293-2808

OF COUNSEL
JOHN B. CONLAN
EDWARD A. RYDER

MICHIGAN OFFICE
18999 WEST TWELVE MILE ROAD
SOUTHFIELD, MICHIGAN 48076
(313) 899-2828

MERLE R. JENKINS
DENNIS H. NYSTROM
MICHAEL A. STERLACCI
CARL F. SCHIER
JOSEPH E. JANNETTA
JAMES F. SCHOENER
STEPHEN J. HITCHCOCK
CHRIS M. PARFITT
GARY J. NYSTROM
RONALD A. DENEWETH
TIMOTHY J. MULLINS

008017

May 14, 1980

Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Attention: Ms. Gentner

Re: MUR 1186

Dear Ms. Gentner:

I received a letter dated May 9 from General Counsel Steele regarding the above M.U.R. on May 13th. The letter advised that I contact you regarding the Attachment I, referred to in your notification of reason to believe that was never furnished to me. I immediately called you and asked that you send me the attachment. You agreed to have the same delivered yesterday afternoon, and although our office was open until 7:00 p.m., no one came.

I thought perhaps the document would be in the mail, but it has not arrived as yet. Since I was working on the matter, I called my clients in New York and asked them to send me a copy that you indicated you had sent to them. Their copy, unfortunately, was cut off in the middle of an answer and was of such poor quality it would not transmit by telephone.

Accordingly, I again request a copy of the attachment that should have been sent to me originally over a month ago.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
James F. Schoener

JFS:dw

cc: General Counsel

21:48 MAY 15 PM 1980

GENERAL COUNSEL
MAY 15 1980

83740364339

LAW OFFICES

JENKINS, NYSTROM & STERLACCI, P.C.

2033 M STREET, N.W.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036



ALWAYS USE ZIP CODE

ZIP CODE



General Counsel Steele
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

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RECEIVED



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

May 9, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

James F. Schoener, Esquire
Jenkins, Nystrom & Sterlacci, P.C.
2033 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

RE: MUR 1186

Dear Mr. Schoener:

This is in response to your letter of April 28, 1980, in regard to the above-referenced matter. Apparently you have misunderstood the content of your communications with Ms. Gentner and Kenneth Gross. During those conversations you were informed that under the Commission's regulations (11 C.F.R. § 111.23) until the Citizens for LaRouche had designated you as its counsel in this matter and authorized you to receive notifications and other communications from the Commission on the Committee's behalf, it would not be proper for this Office to send you any documents or provide any information concerning the Commission's investigation in MUR 1186. You were assured at that time, however, that Attachment I to the notification of reason to believe finding sent to Citizens for LaRouche, which inadvertently had not been included with the notification, would immediately be sent to the Citizens for LaRouche. That document was mailed to the Citizens for LaRouche on April 10, 1980, along with a letter again reminding the Committee that if it wished to be represented by counsel in this matter it must send a letter to the Commission, providing the name, address, and telephone number of such counsel.

Neither Ms. Gentner nor Mr. Gross agreed during telephone conversations with you to send you any materials with respect to MUR 1186, as you had not yet been designated as counsel for the respondents in this matter at the time of those calls.

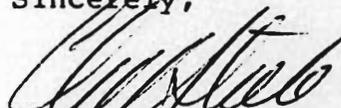
33040661340

Letter to James Schoener
Page 2
MUR 1186

See 11 C.F.R. § 111.23(a)(2). On April 15, 1980, such a designation of counsel was received by the Commission by mailgram from the Citizens for LaRouche. Since that time no member of my staff has refused to speak to you or respond to any written correspondence from you. On the contrary, this Office is anxious to cooperate with you in any way that we can.

If you have any questions concerning the foregoing, or with respect to any other aspect of this matter, please call Ms. Gentner, at (202) 523-4057.

Sincerely,


Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

33040364341

33040364341

1. NAME OF ADDRESSEE TO:
James F. Schoener

2. ADDRESS DESCRIPTION:
ADDRESS NO. CERTIFIED NO. POSTAGE NO.
44757

3. I have received the article described above:
 ADDRESS AUTHORIZED AGENT
See attached

4. DATE OF DELIVERY POSTMARK

5. ADDRESS (Complete only if requested)

6. INABLE TO DELIVER BECAUSE: CLERK'S INITIALS

1186 - Gentner

CCC#
1190

LAW OFFICES

JENKINS, NYSTROM & STERLACCI, P.C.

MERLE R. JENKINS
DENNIS H. NYSTROM
MICHAEL A. STERLACCI
CARL F. SCHIER
JOSEPH E. JANNETTA
JAMES F. SCHOENER
STEPHEN J. HITCHCOCK
CHRIS M. PARFITT
GARY J. NYSTROM
RONALD A. DENEWETH
TIMOTHY J. MULLINS

2033 M STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

(202) 293-2805

OF COUNSEL
JOHN B. CONLAN
EDWARD A. RYDER

MICHIGAN OFFICE
15999 WEST TWELVE MILE ROAD
SOUTHFIELD, MICHIGAN 48076
(313) 559-2828

April 28, 1980

907783

Mrs. Marsha Gentner
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

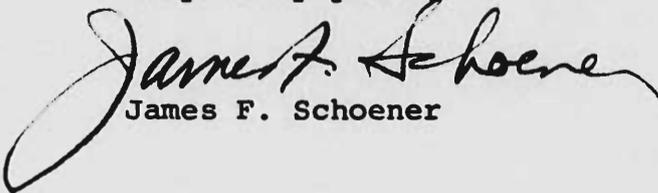
Re: MUR 1186

Dear Mrs. Gentner:

The letter dated March 27, 1980 regarding the above complaint was the subject of several calls from me early this month. I pointed out to you at that time that I objected to the fact that 1) you ignored my appearance as attorney for Citizens for LaRouche in failing to send me copies of your letter, and 2) that you failed to enclose a copy of the response of Harold Harper (so-called Attachment I) and the deposition subpoena referred to. You agreed to send this information to me over 3 weeks ago, but it has not as yet arrived.

On behalf of my client, I will object to this procedure and any statements, depositions and communications taken while you continue to ignore the appearance of counsel.

Very truly yours,


James F. Schoener

JFS:dw

cc: Felice Gelman

133040361342

00 APR 29 3:30

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION
APR 29 1980

TREASURY
FISCAL SERVICE
DIVISION OF
DISBURSEMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Check No. 73,450,487
SYMBOL 3004

DO NOT FOLD, SPINDLE OR MUTILATE
BEFORE YOUR ENDORSE - REQUIRE IDENTIFICATION



United States Treasury

15-51
000

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF HAROLD M HARPER

MONTH - DAY - YEAR
03 26 60

95350001

DOLLARS	CTS.
866630	00

F E C
WASH DC
NO 166

WITNESS FEE
MUR 1166 8C

Harold M Harper



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

March 27, 1980

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Felice Merritt Gelman, Treasurer
Citizens for LaRouche
304 West 58th Street
New York, New York 10019

RE: MUR 1186

Dear Ms. Gelman:

This letter is to notify you that on March 27, 1980, the Federal Election Commission found that there is reason to believe you and Citizens for LaRouche ("Committee") have violated certain sections of Chapter 96 of Title 26 of the United States Code. Specifically, the Commission found there is reason to believe that you and the Committee have violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042.

A report on the Commission's finding is attached for your information. You may submit any factual or legal materials which you believe are relevant to the Commission's analysis of this matter. Such response should be submitted within 10 days of your receipt of this notification.

In the absence of any additional information which demonstrate that no further action should be taken against you and/or the Committee, the Commission may find probable cause to believe that a violation has occurred, and proceed with formal conciliation. Of course, this does not preclude the settlement of this matter through informal conciliation prior to a finding of probable cause to believe, if you and/or the Committee so desire.

If you and/or the Committee intend to be represented by counsel in this matter, please advise the Commission by sending a letter of representation stating the name, address and telephone number of such counsel, and a statement authorizing such counsel to receive any notifications and other communications from the Commission.

13740664144

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

NOTIFICATION OF REASON TO BELIEVE FINDING

DATE MAR 1 1980

MUR NO. 1186
STAFF MEMBER(S) & TEL. NO.
Marsha Gentner
202-523-4057

RESPONDENTS Citizens for LaRouche
Felice Gelman

SOURCE OF MUR: I N T E R N A L L Y G E N E R A T E D

BACKGROUND

During the course of the auditors review of the threshold submission for Citizens for LaRouche ("Committee"), information was given and documentation was submitted which the Commission felt warranted further review; and therefore positive confirmations of some contributions were conducted. One such confirmation received states facts which directly conflict with representations made and documents submitted by the Citizens for LaRouche through its treasurer, Felice Gelman, indicating a possible violation of 26 U.S.C. § 9042.

FACTUAL BASIS AND LEGAL ANALYSIS

26 U.S.C. § 9042(c)(1)(A) provides that it is unlawful for any person knowingly and willfully to furnish any false, fictitious or fraudulent evidence or information to the Commission in connection with applications or documentation to receive matching fund payments. That section also provides that it is unlawful to knowingly and willfully furnish any misrepresentation of a material fact or falsify any evidence or information relevant to a certification by the Commission pursuant to the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act.

The auditors reviewed the Committee threshold submission and found twelve money orders, each of which listed a contributor name and Oregon address, which did not contain a signature and was not accompanied by a written document containing the signature of the contributor. See 11 C.F.R. § 9034.2(a)(3). On Friday, December 7, 1979, Ms. Gelman was informed by the auditors of the necessity for signatures or supporting documentation in order for the Oregon money order contributions to be matchable. On Monday, December 10, 1979, the Committee through Ms. Gelman, submitted separate documents containing signatures for all twelve of those money orders from individuals from Oregon which were submitted to obtain eligibility and to be matched.

Meanwhile, the Commission on January 17, 1980, determined that because of certain patterns of contributions noted in the Committee threshold submission positive confirmation to verify these contributions should be sent.

A Mr. Harold M. Harper was one of the individuals to whom such a confirmation letter was sent. A response from Mr. Harper was received by this Office on February 19, 1980. Attachment I. In reply to the question of whether he made a contribution to the Committee, Mr. Harper wrote that he purchased a subscription to "their" paper, "out of curiosity" at a price of \$20.00 per year, and two copies of "their" book, Dope Inc., at a price of \$5.00 each. Mr. Harper further responded that he did not purchase a money order but rather paid by cash (\$30.00) and received receipts for both. Mr. Harper also responded that he signed a separate document for the Committee, but prior to December 7-10, 1979.

The documentation submitted by Ms. Gelman and the Committee concerning monies received from Mr. Harper include a money order made payable to the Committee, dated July 17, 1979, and in the amount of \$40.00. The money order listed Mr. Harper's name and address as "sender". On December 10, 1979, the Committee submitted a typed document containing a signature of a Harold M. Harper, and stating that a money order contribution of \$40.00 was made by that person to the Committee on July 17, 1979.

Based on the foregoing analysis, the Federal Election Commission has:

1. Found reason to believe the Citizens for LaRouche violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c) by knowingly and willfully submitting to the Commission for certification and matching funds a money order and written document which contained false information.
2. Found reason to believe Felice Gelman, treasurer of Citizens for LaRouche, violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c) by knowingly and willfully submitting false information and evidence to the Commission on behalf of the Citizens for LaRouche.
3. Authorized the sending of a notification letter and reason to believe findings.
4. Approved the attached subpoena for the deposition of Harold M. Harper.



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1325 K STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

MEMORANDUM TO: CHARLES STEELE
FROM: MARJORIE W. EMMONS/MARGARET CHANEY *me*
DATE: MARCH 27, 1980
SUBJECT: SUBPOENA IN RELATION TO MUR 1186

The attached subpoena, approved by a vote of 6-0
on March 27, 1980, has been signed and sealed this date.

83740361348

ATTACHMENT;
Subpoena - Harper

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

In the Matter of)
)
Citizens for LaRouche) MUR 1186
Felice Gelman (Treasurer))

CERTIFICATION

I, Marjorie W. Emmons, Secretary to the Federal Election Commission, do hereby certify that on March 27, 1980, the Commission decided by a vote of 6-0 to take the following actions regarding MUR 1186:

1. Find there is REASON TO BELIEVE the Citizens for LaRouche violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c) by knowingly and willfully submitting to the Commission for certification and matching funds a money order and written document which contained false information.
2. Find REASON TO BELIEVE Felice Gelman, treasurer of Citizens for LaRouche, violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c) by knowingly and willfully submitting false information and evidence to the Commission on behalf of the Citizens for LaRouche.
3. Send the letter and notification as attached to the First General Counsel's Report dated March 24, 1980.
4. Approve the subpoena, as attached to the above-named report, for the deposition of Harold M. Harper.

Voting for this determination were Commissioners Aikens, Friedersdorf, Harris, McGarry, Reiche, and Tiernan.

Attest:

3/29/80
Date

Marjorie W. Emmons
Marjorie W. Emmons, Secretary to the Commission

Received in Office of the Commission Secretary: 3-24-80, 2:36
Circulated on 48 hour vote basis: 3-25-80, 11:00

33040364349

March 24, 1980

MEMORANDUM TO: Marjorie W. Emmons
FROM: Elissa T. Garr
SUBJECT: MUR 1186

Please have the attached First GC Report on MUR 1186 distributed to the Commission on a 48 hour tally basis.

Thank you.

33040661350

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

SECRET
GENERAL SECRETARY

FIRST GENERAL COUNSEL'S REPORT

P 2: 36

DATE AND TIME OF TRANSMITTAL
BY OGC TO THE COMMISSION 3-24-80

MUR # 1186
STAFF MEMBER(S)
Gentner/Ponder

SOURCE OF MUR: I N T E R N A L L Y G E N E R A T E D

RESPONDENT'S NAME: Citizens for LaRouche; Felice Gelman (Treasurer)

RELEVANT STATUTE: 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c)

INTERNAL REPORTS CHECKED: Threshold submission for Citizens for LaRouche; positive confirmation letters

FEDERAL AGENCIES CHECKED: NONE

SUMMARY OF ALLEGATIONS

During the course of the auditors review of the threshold submission for Citizens for LaRouche, information was given and documentation was submitted which the Commission felt warranted further review; and therefore positive confirmations of some contributions were conducted. One such confirmation received states facts which directly conflict with representations made and documents submitted by the Citizens for LaRouche through its treasurer, Felice Gelman, indicating a possible violation of 26 U.S.C. § 9042.

FACTUAL AND LEGAL ANALYSIS

The Citizens for LaRouche ("the Committee") is the principal campaign committee of Lyndon LaRouche, a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of President in 1980. The Committee, through its treasurer, Felice Gelman, submitted documentation to the auditors in order to establish threshold eligibility to receive primary matching funds. The auditors reviewed the Committee threshold submission and found twelve money orders, each of which listed a contributor name and Oregon address, which did not contain a signature and was not accompanied by a written document containing the signature of the contributor. See 11 C.F.R. § 9034.2(a)(3). On Friday, December 7, 1979, Ms. Gelman was informed by the auditors of the necessity for such signatures or supporting documentation in order for the contributions to be matchable. 1/

1/ If the contributions were found to be unmatchable, the Committee would have fallen short of the required \$5000 contribution threshold for the state of Oregon, and the required contributions from 20 states, and therefore would have failed to obtain eligibility for matching fund payments.

On Monday, December 10, 1979, the Committee through Ms. Gelman, submitted separate documents containing signatures for all twelve of those money orders from individuals from Oregon which were submitted to obtain eligibility and to be matched. The speed with which every one of these individuals was contacted in Oregon and from whom a signature was obtained raised the possibility of an irregularity with respect to the money orders. The Commission, on January 17, 1980, determined that positive confirmations to verify these contributions should be sent.

A response from Harold M. Harper, one of the individuals from Oregon to whom a confirmation letter was sent, was received by this Office on February 19, 1980. 2/ Attachment I. In reply to the question of whether he made a contribution to the Committee, Mr. Harper wrote that he purchased a subscription to "their" paper, "out of curiosity" at a price of \$20.00 per year, and two copies of "their" book, Dope Inc., at a price of \$5.00 each. Mr. Harper further responded that he did not purchase a money order but rather paid by cash (\$30.00) and received receipts for both. 3/ Mr. Harper also responded that he signed a separate document for the Committee, but prior to December 7-10, 1979.

The documentation submitted by Ms. Gelman and the Committee concerning monies received from Mr. Harper include a money order made payable to the Committee, dated July 17, 1979, and in the amount of \$40.00. Attachment II. The money order listed Mr. Harper's name and address as "sender". On December 10, 1979, the Committee submitted a typed document dated December 7, 1979, containing a signature of a Harold M. Harper, and stating that a money order contribution of \$40.00 was made by that person to the Committee on July 17, 1979. Attachment III.

Mr. Harper's response to the Commission conflicts in several areas with the documentation submitted by Ms. Gelman on behalf of the Committee in order to have funds purportedly received from Mr. Harper matched. The amount asserted by Mr. Harper as transferred to the Committee is different from what the Committee represented to the Commission (\$30.00 vs. \$40.00), the method of payment is different (cash vs. money order), and the date on which a separate document was

2/ The Office of General Counsel has waited until now to raise this matter for Commission consideration in anticipation of receiving additional responses from other Oregon contributors, as some confirmation letters are still coming into the Office. However, the General Counsel's Office believes that any further delay in acting upon this matter may be disruptive to an investigation, and that the Commission should move forward in this matter.

3/ Question 3 of the confirmation letter to Mr. Harper asks "the amount of each contribution". Mr. Harper has crossed out the word "contribution" in that question, indicating he did not intend his purchases to be contributions. See Attachment I, at 2.

signed is different. In addition, a question is also raised as to Mr. Harper's intent in buying the subscription, and whether his payments were, in fact, a contribution or ever represented by him as such. Further, the question of exactly what document Mr. Harper signed and when has been put into issue.

The Office of General Counsel is of the opinion that the information submitted by Mr. Harper provides reason to believe that the documents submitted by Ms. Gelman and the Committee with respect to Mr. Harper are false or fictitious in some aspects. 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c)(1)(A) provides that it is unlawful for any person knowingly and willfully to furnish any false, fictitious or fraudulent evidence or information to the Commission in connection with applications or documentation to receive matching fund payments. That section also provides that it is unlawful to knowingly and willfully furnish any misrepresentation of a material fact or falsify any evidence or information relevant to a certification by the Commission pursuant to the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act. As Mr. Harper's response indicates that the money order with his name and address and in the amount of \$40.00 submitted by the Committee to be matched may be false, as well as the document dated December 27, 1979, confirming that such a contribution by money order was made; and as the Committee through its treasurer, Ms. Gelman, must have known that these documents were false, the Office of General Counsel recommends the Commission find reason to believe that the Committee violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042 by submitting these documents to the Commission on the Committee's behalf.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Find there is reason to believe the Citizens for LaRouche violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c) by knowingly and willfully submitting to the Commission for certification and matching funds a money order and written document which contained false information.
2. Find reason to believe Felice Gelman, treasurer of Citizens for LaRouche, violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c) by knowingly and willfully submitting false information and evidence to the Commission on behalf of the Citizens for LaRouche.
3. Send the attached letter and notification.
4. Approve the attached subpoena for the deposition of Harold M. Harper.

Attachments

Confirmation letter from Harold M. Harper - Attachment I
Money order submitted by Citizens for LaRouche - Attachment II
Document with signature of Harold M. Harper - Attachment III
Subpoena for Deposition of Harold M. Harper
Notification to Citizens for LaRouche
Notification to Felice Gelman
Letters (2)
Authorization to Issue Subpoena

CAC 391

607 1180

ATTACHMENT I



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

February 5, 1980

Harold M. Harper
688 SW 7th
Gresham, OR 97030

Dear Mr. Harper:

Pursuant to its authority under 26 U.S.C. § 9039 and 11 C.F.R. § 9033.2(d), the Federal Election Commission may verify contributions submitted to establish eligibility to receive Presidential primary matching funds.

During the review of records submitted by the Citizens for LaRouche, your name appeared as a contributor. As part of the verification process, pursuant to its statutory authority, the Commission requests responses to the following questions:

(1) What is your full name?

HAROLD M. HARPER

(2) Where do you reside?

688 S.W. 7th
GRESHAM, OREGON

(3) What is your occupation (principal job title)?

SIGN PAINTER

(4) Where is your principal place of business?
(name of organization, city and state).

STEREO SUPER STORES
PORTLAND, OREGON

(5) Did you make a contribution(s) to Citizens for LaRouche's 1980 presidential campaign, any of its authorized committees or to Lyndon H. LaRouche?

I PURCHASED A SUBSCRIPTION TO THEIR
PAPER, OUT OF CURIOSITY,
(SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$20⁰⁰ PER YEAR)
... AT THE TIME COPIES OF THEIR

330403643

(6) What was the amount of each contribution?

SUBSCRIPTION - \$20.00
PURCHASE - 4.00

(7) If your contribution was by money order, do you recall signing it prior to being tendered to Citizens for LaRouche (or any of its authorized Committees)?

SUBSCRIPTION,
AND PURCHASE WERE BOTH IN CASH.
I RECEIVED RECEIPTS FOR BOTH.

(8) Was your ^{contribution} money order ~~or check~~ made by the bank or drawn from your personal checking account?

Neither
(see above)

(9) If your signature was omitted, were you subsequently asked by representatives of Citizens for LaRouche (or any of its authorized committees) to provide your signature on the money order or on a separate document?

Separate document

(10) Were you asked to sign your money order between the dates of December 7, 1979, and December 10, 1979?

earlier

(11) Did you sign your money order between these dates?

no

(12) Did you receive funds from or reimbursement by any person, or corporation for purposes of making this contribution?

no

33040361155

Letter to: Harold M. Harper
Page Three

(13) Was your contribution made as a result of a solicitation? If yes, by whom?

contribution for La Roubice

Please sign below and return your response within ten days in the enclosed envelope. If you have any questions, please contact Marsha Gentner at (202) 523-4057 or Beverly Brown at (202) 523-4529.

Sincerely,



Robert O. Tiernan
Chairman For the Federal
Election Commission

2/5/80
Date

Robert O. Tiernan
Signature

83040364356

ATTACHMENT II

AMERICAN SAVINGS COMPANY GROUP

UNITED TRUST SAVINGS & LOAN 04-101,700,417

DATE 7-17 1979 JUL 23 1979

BY THE SUM OF
 ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY EIGHT DOLLARS AND 00 CENTS

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche

H. M. Harper 682 SW 7th Greenham, OR 97030

⑆ 0020⑉000⑆00⑆ ⑆01766⑆173⑆

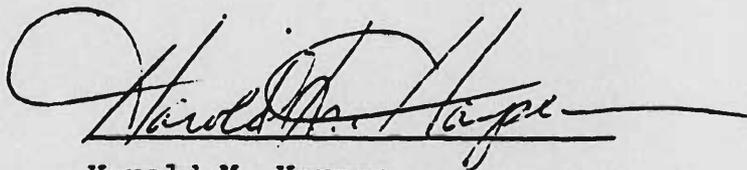
00016

omitted to be from audit

December 7, 1979

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to confirm that my money order contribution of \$40.00[✓] to Citizens for LaRouche on 7-17-79 was in fact made by me.



Harold M. Harper
688 S.W. 7th, Gresham, OR 97030

03040364559

ATTACHMENT III



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Felice Merritt Gelman, Treasurer
Citizens for LaRouche
304 West 58th Street
New York, New York 10019

RE: MUR 1186

Dear Ms. Gelman:

This letter is to notify you that on March , 1980, the Federal Election Commission found that there is reason to believe you and Citizens for LaRouche ("Committee") have violated certain sections of Chapter 96 of Title 26 of the United States Code. Specifically, the Commission found there is reason to believe that you and the Committee have violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042.

A report on the Commission's finding is attached for your information. You may submit any factual or legal materials which you believe are relevant to the Commission's analysis of this matter. Such response should be submitted within 10 days of your receipt of this notification.

In the absence of any additional information which demonstrate that no further action should be taken against you and/or the Committee, the Commission may find probable cause to believe that a violation has occurred, and proceed with formal conciliation. Of course, this does not preclude the settlement of this matter through informal conciliation prior to a finding of probable cause to believe, if you and/or the Committee so desire.

If you and/or the Committee intend to be represented by counsel in this matter, please advise the Commission by sending a letter of representation stating the name, address and telephone number of such counsel, and a statement authorizing such counsel to receive any notifications and other communications from the Commission.

Letter to Ms. Felice Gelman
Page 2
MUR

If you have any questions, please contact Marsha Gentner,
the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-4057.

Sincerely,

Enclosure

Notification of Reason to Believe
Finding

83040564367



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Harold M. Harper
688 S. W. 7th
Gresham, Oregon 97030

RE: MUR 1186

Dear Mr. Harper:

Please find enclosed a subpoena requesting your appearance for deposition on

Pursuant to Commission regulations, you will find enclosed witness fees for your attendance. 11 C.F.R. § 111.12.

I would like to remind you of the provisions of 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(12) which prohibits making public any Commission investigation without the written consent of the person with respect to whom such investigation is made. You are advised that no such consent has been given in this case.

If you should have any questions, please contact Marsha Gentner, the attorney assigned to this matter, at (202) 523-4057.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

Enclosures

Subpoena
Witness Fee

33740561361



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

AUTHORIZATION TO ISSUE SUBPOENA

The Commission hereby authorizes the issuance of
a subpoena to the following person in connection with
MUR 1186:

Harold M. Harper
688 S. W. 7th
Gresham, Oregon 97030

83790164162

Robert O. Tiernan
Chairman

Thomas E. Harris
Commissioner

Max L. Friedersdorf
Vice Chairman

John W. McGarry
Commissioner

Joan D. Aikens
Commissioner

Frank P. Reiche
Commissioner

GCC
95

RECEIVED

80 MAR 26 P 1: 51

March 18, 1980

To: Citizens for Larouche
2025 "I" Street, N.W., #523
Washington, D.C. 20006

304 West 58th Street
New York, N.Y. 10019

From: L. Pruett Pemberton
1311 Delaware Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20024

cc: Federal Election Commission
Chase Manhattan VISA

L. Pruett Pemberton

Information copy

Re: Charge on Chase Manhattan VISA Account .

Early in February I was called by Susan Pennington and asked to contribute to Citizens for Larouche. I declined.

She then told me about an event later in the month at which there would be a demonstration of a little-known, newly-developed method for training young children and I said I would be interested in seeing that demonstration. She said she would send me two tickets to the event and I gave her my VISA charge number to pay for the tickets which she said she would send.

I received nothing!! I watched my mail for a few days and then really forgot about the matter until my VISA statement for 3/7/80 arrived a few days ago with a charge of \$40.00 for Citizens for Larouche. The date was 2/15; the reference +

This memorandum is a demand that Citizens for Larouche immediately submit to VISA a credit for \$40.00 toward my account.

No matter the cause, I have been charged for something I did not receive. I expect to be recompensed.

9003071474
93040364363

1 DELAWARE AVENUE, S.W., # S-246
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20024



04036165

Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

80 MAR 26 P 1:51

RECEIVED



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1325 K STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

THIS IS THE BEGINNING OF MUR # 1186

Date Filmed 1/6/83 Camera No. --- 2

Cameraman LPC



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1325 K STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

THIS IS THE BEGINNING OF MUR # 1186 Exhibits

Date Filmed 1/6/83 Camera No. --- 2

Cameraman SLC

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

memo to file

The above-described material was removed from this file pursuant to the following exemption provided in the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. Section 552(b):

- (1) Classified Information
- (2) Internal rules and practices
- (3) Exempted by other statute
- (4) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information
- (5) Internal Documents
- (6) Personal privacy.
- (7) Investigatory files
- (8) Banking Information
- (9) Well Information (geographic or geophysical)

Signed

L. J. Lerner

date

11-30-82

33040364167

3 Oregon Money Orders 5 9

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Contributor - Occupation</u>	<u>Issuing Institution</u>	<u>Serial Number</u>	<u>Date of Instrument</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Amount Applied Towards Eligibility</u>
N(1)	Muriel Walsh - Unknown	U.S. Post Office	24386581798	11/23/79	\$ 25.00	N/A
N(2)	a. Robert Musmanský* - Accountant	U.S. Post Office	24709711972	12/06/79	80.00	N/A
	b. Same	Fred Meyer-HW	AE-03247452-X	11/17/79	20.00	Rejected (\$20)
	c. Same	Same	AE-02241822	02/09/80	50.00	N/A
	d. Same	Fred Meyer S & L	04-101-715-376	06/15/79	20.00	20.00
	e. Same	Same	04-101-818-277	08/24/79	25.00	25.00
N(3)	a. Pat Belknap - Driver	Fred Meyer S & L	04-101-818-276	08/24/79	20.00	Rejected (\$20)
	b. Same	U.S. Post Office	24386582755	10/09/79	10.00	Rejected (\$10)
	c. Same	Fred Meyer S & L	04-104-048-407	11/19/79	10.00	Rejected (\$10)
N(4)	Martin Simon - Self employed	Fred Meyer S & L	04-104-048-408	11/19/79	100.00	N/A
N(5)	Richard Wise- Furniture Maker	Same	04-104-048-409	11/19/79	110.00	110.00
N(6)	Harold M. Harper* - Unknown	Same	04-101-766-417	07/17/79	40.00	40.00
N(7)	Susan Kilber* - Unknown	Same	04-103-991-446	10/17/79	10.00	10.00
N(8)	Anntoinette Kahl* - Waitress	Same	04-104-048-181	11/17/79	20.00	20.00
N(9)	Daniel Platt - Unknown	Fred Meyer-HA	AE-03209236-8	08/31/79	70.00	70.00
N(10)	a. Sam B. Kahl - Rug Dealer	Fred Meyer-HA	AE-03248562-9	11/04/79	100.00	100.00
	b. Same	U.S. National Bank of Oregon	8831167	04/02/79	50.00	50.00
	c. Same	Same	8831748	04/20/79	45.00	45.00

8 3 0 4 0 3 6 4 3 6 7

Oregon Money Orders

N(11)	Joe Kahl - Unknown	U.S. National Bank of Oregon	9402864	01/23/80	60.00	N/A
N(12)	Anntoinette Kahl - See #8	Fred Meyer-HA	AE-03248692-7	11/10/79	30.00	<u>30.00</u>
					Total	<u>\$520.00</u>

* These four individuals were included in the Audit Division's referral of Threshold Submission contributors making contributions which warranted verification. The irregularities discussed below were not specifically addressed in that referral and may impact on the confirmation process conducted by the Office of General Counsel.

Oregon Money Orders

N(1)-(9)

The style of handwriting completing the payee line on the 15 instruments appear similar to the extent that the instruments may have been completed by the same hand. Common characteristics of handwriting style appearing in the same combination are:

- the "ti" in Citizens is written in a unique style which links the bar of the letter "t" with the letter "i" in 11 instances.
- the "f" in For is often written as an inverted letter "j" (without the dot), and is slanted to the right in 11 instances.
- the "r" in For is again slanted to the right and resembles an exaggerated letter "v".
- the "che" in LaRouche is written in a cursive style while the rest of the letters are printed.
- nine of the instruments were purchased from the Fred Meyer Savings and Loan. The date on the instruments is numerically completed with a dash between the month and day but not between the day and year (11-19 1980).

364377
The review of the 15 instruments for serial number patterns indicated that two separate patterns were present indicating a common place and time of purchase. One of the patterns involved consecutive serial numbers of two instruments from Fred Meyers Savings and Loan (see N(2)e and (3)a). The other pattern involved consecutive serial numbers of three other instruments from the Fred Meyers Savings and Loan (see N(3)c, (4), and (5)). It was also noted that eight of the instruments have the initials "Port" (apparently Portland) on the face of the money order; while two of the instruments have the initials "SEA" (apparently Seattle, Washington) on the face of the money order.

Another pattern noted was that the information contained on the Purchase By/For lines of the three Postal money orders (see N(1), (2)a, and (3)b) also appears to have been completed by the same hand. Common characteristics include the continued indentation to the right of each of the four lines, the use and placement of words "political contribution", and finally common writing style of the letters "ti" in the word political (as identified above). The three instruments were also purchased at the same U.S. Post Office.

During the review of records for contributor occupation information, we have determined that two of the contributors (Susan Kilber and Daniel Platt instruments N(7) and (9)) no longer reside in Oregon but maintain residence in Seattle, Washington. Each contributor submitted \$250 in the Threshold Submission, which was used to establish eligibility in Oregon.

Oregon Money Orders

The handwriting appearing on the payee line of two instruments from Robert Musmanský (N(2)b and c) is distinctly different from the three other instruments bearing his name (see contributor N(2)). The difference is so apparent that the instruments appear to have been completed (payee line) by different hands.

One of the contributors, Martin Simon, is also listed as a contributor in the 1976 LaRouche submission.

N(10), (11) & (12)

The style of printing completing the (five) money orders is similar to the extent that they appear to have been completed by the same hand. Handwriting characteristics common to the instruments are:

- the "z" in Citizens is printed with a bar through the letter.
- the "F" in For is printed in the same unique style resembling an inverted letter j (without the dot) and slanted slightly to the left.
- the "La" in LaRouche is printed in the same basic style and is often separated more than the usual distance from the rest of the name.

Also, instrument N(11) has a notation "SEA" (apparently Seattle, Washington) in the lower left hand corner.

9
3
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4
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1
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7
1

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA POSTAL MONEY ORDER

24386581798 ^{11/77} 791123 972141 *25*00

OK

MONEY ORDER



85515

VOID WITHOUT USPS SEAL

DO NOT STAMP, WRITE OR MARK ABOVE THIS LINE

PAY TO

Citizens For LaRouche Twenty Five

DOLLARS AND CENTS
NOT VALID IF OVER

DOLLARS

PURCHASED BY

Muriel Walsh
7220 SW montclair
Portland OR



FOR

Political Contribution
24386581798

00002

⑆0000⑆⑆0020⑆

3040364372

Exhibit N

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA POSTAL MONEY ORDER

24709711972 791206 972141 *80*00

OR

DO NOT STAMP, WRITE OR MARK ABOVE THIS LINE

DOLLARS AND CENTS NOT VALID IF OVER

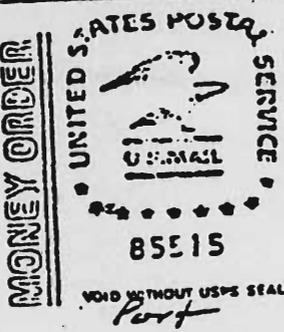
PAY TO Citizens for LeRoud

One Hundred

DOLLARS

00002

2a



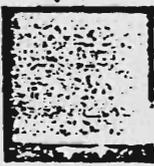
PURCHASED BY Robert Masmarsky 3171 NE 35th Place Portland OR 97212



Political Contributions 24709711972

VOID WITHOUT USPS SEAL Post 1:0000 00 20:

3304036473



11/23

REPUBLIC MONEY ORDERS

89-81
1119

AE - 03247452 X

November 17 1979

2047
PERT

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche

*** NOT GOOD OVER TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS ***

FRED MEYER - HW
15-36-1-1-137 2 DOLLARS 00 CTS

PAYABLE AT
TYLER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
TYLER, TEXAS

R A Blusmankey
3171 NE 35 Place 97212

11190081015 03247452

REPUBLIC MONEY ORDERS, INC.

00001

T

OK

26

3304036171



Exhibit N

88-81
1119

AE - 02241822

Feb 9 1982

20

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizen for Larouche
** NOT GOOD OVER TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS **

FRED MEYER - HW 50005 000 CTS

PAID AT TYLER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY TYLER, TEXAS
3171 NE 35th Pl. Portland, Ore 97212
REPUBLIC MONEY ORDERS, INC. 97212

00005

OR

3304035A173

CITIZENS FOR LAROUCHE
P.O. Box 976, New York, N.Y. 10019

Name of contributor Robert Mucmansky
Address 3171 NE 35th Pl.
City Portland State Ore Zip 97212
Amt. of contribution 150
(If contribution is \$100 or more fill out below)
Occupation _____
Place of employment _____
Address _____

Exhibit N

304036437
②d

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN 04-101,715,376

PAY THE SUM OF
101 000 00/100

DATE 6-15 1929 \$ 20 000 00/100

TO THE ORDER OF Citizen's for LaRasche

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
Robert Mosensky 3171-NE 35th Place Portland

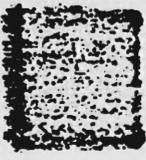
PAYABLE THRU FIRST NATIONAL BANK DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK
97212

15 10 20 000 61 04 IN 10 67 653 76 511

CHAIRMAN

OR
00001



AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

23-1
1975



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN 04-101,818,277

AUG 29 1979

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000.

DATE 8-24 1979

Pay \$ 25 DOLLARS AND 00 CENTS

TO THE ORDER OF Citizen for LaRocher

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS Robert Musmanský 3171 N.E. 35th Place Portland

PAYABLE THROUGH FIRST NATIONAL BANK
DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

J. J. ...
CHAIRMAN

⑆ 1020⑆0001⑆04 ⑆ 101818277⑆⑆

25

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00001
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0304036



WOOD MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN

04-101,818,276

AUG 29 1979

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000.

DATE 8-24-79

Pay \$20 00 00 CTS

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LeRocher

Pet Belknap 2949 SE Yamhill #11 Portland OR 97214

MEMBER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
PAYABLE TO THE ORDER OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK
SEWER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

CHAIRMAN

⑆ 10 20 ⑆⑆⑆ 000 ⑆⑆⑆ 04 ⑆⑆⑆ 10 ⑆⑆ ⑆⑆ 276 2⑆⑆

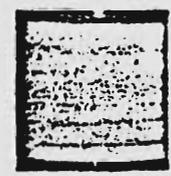
OK

207

③a

Exhibit N

33740364573



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA POSTAL MONEY ORDER

NOV 21 1979

OCT 12 1979

24386582755 791009 972141 *10*00

(3)h

00001

T

MONEY ORDER

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
U.S. MAIL

85440

VOID WITHOUT USPS SEAL
Post

⑆0000⑆0020⑆

DO NOT STAMP, WRITE OR MARK ABOVE THIS LINE

PAY TO

Citizen's For LaRouché

DOLLARS AND CENTS
NOT VALID IF OVER

0 e n

DOLLARS

PURCHASED BY

Pat Belknap

2949 S.E. Yamhill #11

FOR

Portland OR 97214

Political Contrib.

24386582755⑆

USA

3040664570



Exhibit N

③ 4
OK

00001

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3304035133

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN 04-104,048,40

DATE 11-19 1979 PAY THE SUM OF 11/2

TO THE ORDER OF Pat Belknap Citizens for LaVache

2949 SE Yamhill St Portland OR

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS: Pat Belknap

PAYABLE THRU FIRST NATIONAL BANK DENVER, COLORADO

1: 020 000 1:04 1040484078

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

CHAIRMAN

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

29-1
1030



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN

00001
04-104,048,408

11/26

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000.

DATE 11-19 '77

Pay to the order of \$100.00 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for LaBoville

Sender's Name and Address: Martin Simon 2514 SE Ankeny #11 Portland, Ore

PAVABLE IN FULL FIRST NATIONAL BANK DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

Chairman

⑆ 1020 ⑈ 000 ⑆ 104 ⑈ 104048408 7 ⑈

100

2-19
3-29
11-19

8304036138



Exhibit N

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

23-1
1070



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN

04-104,048,409

11/26

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000

DATE 11-19 '29 PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for LaRochie

Richard Wise 9010 SE Lester Portland OR

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
PAYABLE THROUGH FIRST NATIONAL BANK
DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

① 3020 000104 1040484098

Chairman

00001

OR

5

1304035433

Exhibit N

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN 04-101,766,417

DATE 7-17 1979 JUL 23

PAY THE SUM OF NOT GOOD OVER \$1000.

Pay \$4000.00 DOLLARS 00 CTS

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for a Revolu

H. M. Harper 688 SW 7th Gresham OR 97030

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS H. M. Harper 688 SW 7th Gresham OR 97030

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

⑆ 202000001104 0017664173 ⑈

Handwritten signature of Harold M. Harper

Harold M. Harper 688 S.W. 7th, Gresham, OR 97030

6

OK

⊗

93040361383

Exhibit A

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

23-1
1020



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN

04-103,991,446

OCT 30 1979

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000.

DATE 10-17 1979

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for the Republic

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS Susan Kilber 2555 NE. Glisan #22 Portland, OR

PAYABLE THRU FIRST NATIONAL BANK DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

James D. Williams
CHAIRMAN

⑆ 1020 ⑆ 0001 ⑆ 04 ⑆ 1039914468 ⑆

201

OK

2

83040361381



Exhibit N

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

73-1
1076



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN

04-104,048,181

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000

DATE 11-17 1979

200000 41/26

TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for LaRouche

Antoinette Kahl 10 N.E. 113th Pl. Portland, Ore.

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
PAYABLE THRU FIRST NATIONAL BANK DENVER, COLORADO
Art

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

CHAIRMAN

10200000104 1040481810

ON

001

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11-22

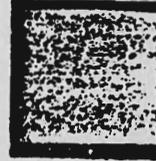
Antoinette Kahl

Antoinette Kahl
10 N.E. 113th Place
Portland, Oregon 97220

AUD. NOTE:
Regular chh from
above in 5-1, sign
compares w/above.
[Signature]

330403

Exhibit N



REPUBLIC MONEY ORDERS, INC. ISSUES

8S-31
1119

SEP 5 - 1979

AE - 03209236 8

00001

8-31 1979

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

Citizen's for La Boeche

** NOT GOOD OVER TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS **

part

FRED MEYER-HA 70 DOLS 00 CTS
15-36-1-1-141

PAYABLE AT
TYLER BANK & TRUST COMPANY
TYLER, TEXAS

Daniel Platt Daniel Platt O. G. Wad

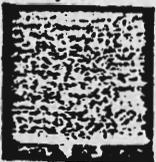
3150 SE Taylor 472.14

REPUBLIC MONEY ORDERS, INC.

15 03209236

T
OR

3304036439



Citizens for LaRouche

Box 976, Radio City Station, New York, N.Y. 10019

Co-chairmen
Allen Salisbury
Carol White

OREGON

OR

Treasurer
Felice Gelman

00001 T

10a

3304036737

REPUBLIC MONEY ORDERS ARE ISSUED

88-81
1119

AE-03248562 9
Nov. 4 1979

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LaRouche

FRED MEYER HAS GOOD OVER TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS **
15-36-1-1-141 . 100 DOLLARS CTS

Part

PAYABLE AT Sam B. Kehl (371 E. 113 P) PRESIDENT
TYLER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY TYLER, TEXAS

REPUBLIC MONEY ORDERS, INC.

15-36-1-1-141 00811015 032485620



EXHIBIT 15

10

APR 10 1979
 HEAD OFFICE, PORTLAND, OREGON
 UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON 8831167
 24-22 1230

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche

Not payable for more than THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS

PERSONAL MONEY ORDER

UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK \$ 000's 00 Cts

Sam B. Kahl
 PURCHASER'S SIGNATURE

10 NE 113 Pl.
 ADDRESS

Portland Oregon
 CITY & STATE

12,1256 12/78

⑈08831167⑈ ⑆123000220⑆ 011 0999 935⑈

April 2 19 79

OK

00001 T

10

APR 26 1979
 HEAD OFFICE, PORTLAND, OREGON
 UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON 8831743
 24-22 1230

APR 26 1979

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche

Not payable for more than THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS

PERSONAL MONEY ORDER

UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK \$ 000's 00 Cts

Sam B. Kahl
 PURCHASER'S SIGNATURE

10 NE 113 Pl.
 ADDRESS

Portland Oregon
 CITY & STATE

00001

⑈08831743⑈ ⑆123000220⑆ 011 0999 935⑈

April 20 19 79

OK



10

CASHOUT

HEAD OFFICE: PORTLAND, OREGON
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON

09402864
23-77
1750 11

Jan. 23 1980

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for La Roche

Not payable for more than
THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS

UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON

Joe Kahl Joe Kahl

PURCHASER'S SIGNATURE

PERSONAL MONEY ORDER

14215 N.E. Alton Ct.

ADDRESS

Portland Oregon 97230

CITY & STATE

000
01

⑆09402864⑆ ⑆123000220⑆ 011 0999 935⑆

12-1756 12/70

304055737

12

REPUBLIC MONEY ORDERS, INC. ISSUES

88-51
1119

NOV 16 1979

AE-03248692 7

Nov 10 1979

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for LaRouche

FRED HEYER-III
15-36-1-1-141

NOT GOOD OVER TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS **

50 DOLS 00 CTS

Post-

PAYABLE AT
TYLER BANK & TRUST COMPANY
TYLER, TEXAS

Amintette Kahl

J. G. Wood

10 N.E. 113th Pl.

REPUBLIC MONEY ORDERS, INC.

⑆ 1 1 9 ⑈ 006 ⑆ ⑆ 0 1 5 03248692 ⑈

0001

OR

03040364370



OREGON CHECKS

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Contributor - Occupation</u>	<u>Issuing Institution</u>	<u>Check Number</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
<u>CHECK NOTATIONS</u>					
O(1)	John F. Billows - Unknown	First National Bank of Oregon	69	01/27/80	\$ 25.00
O(2)	Peter J. Blythe - Unknown	Commercial Bank	262	02/09/80	50.00
O(3)	William M. Freer - Unknown	U.S. National Bank of Oregon	3697	02/02/80	25.00
O(4)	a. June Grussendorf - Unknown	U.S. National Bank of Oregon	N/A	01/27/80	25.00
	b. Same	Same	N/A	03/03/80	175.00
O(5)	L. Loraine Jones - Unknown	Bank of Calif.	1570	02/09/80	20.00
O(6)	Dave Kahl - Rug Dealer	U.S. National Bank of Oregon	595	01/27/80	25.00
O(7)	Maija E. Katlaps - Doctor	First St. Bank of Oregon	2685	03/12/80	25.00
O(8)	Moirra McBride - Unknown	First National Bank	499	03/07/80	40.00
O(9)	a. John Pellicano - Manufacturers Rep.	First National Bank	N/A	01/27/80	100.00
	b. Same	Same	N/A	02/03/80	100.00
O(10)	Marjorie Schultz - Unknown	U.S. National Bank of Oregon	1132	02/23/80	50.00
O(11)	Harold C. Ramberg - Unknown	First National Bank of Oregon	583	06/18/79	20.00
O(12)	Robert W. Russell - Unknown	U.S. National Bank of Oregon	704	06/02/80	2.00
O(13)	June Grussendorf - (See #4 above)	U.S. National Bank of Oregon	N/A	02/13/79	20.00
O(14)	Jennie Lanegan - Unknown	First State Bank of Oregon	375	11/14/79	10.00
<u>HANDWRITING PATTERNS</u>					
O(15)	a. Anntoinette Kahl - Waitress	U.S. National Bank	227	06/22/79	20.00
	b. Same	Same	406	11/14/79	50.00

Oregon Checks

O(16)	a. S. & D. Kilber - Unknown/Warehouseman	Oregon Bank	1185	04/24/79	40.00	\$40.00
	b. Same	Same	1188	04/27/79	25.00	25.00
	c. Same	Same	1191	05/02/79	75.00	Rejected (\$0)
	d. Same	Same	1205	06/22/79	50.00	50.00
	e. Same	Same	1225	07/17/79	20.00	20.00
	f. Same	Same	1241	08/10/79	25.00	Rejected (\$25)
O(17)	Mary F. Lyans -	U.S. National Bank of Oregon	420	02/18/79	20.00	20.00
O(18)	a. Bill Sizemore - Self employed	First National Bank	2216	11/16/79	10.00	Rejected (\$10)
	b. Same	Same	2222	11/21/79	100.00	N/A
	c. Same	Same	2296	01/29/00	100.00	N/A
Total						<u>\$205.00</u>

A total of 197 Oregon checks, amounting to \$8,056, were examined for any patterns or irregularities warranting further analysis. Sixty-three of the instruments examined had check numbers ranging from 0 to 200, suggesting the use of a starter series of checks for a relatively new or infrequently used accounts. A discussion of any patterns or irregularities observed during the review follows:

O(1) thru (10)

The instruments from the 10 contributors bear the initials "SEA" or the written word "Seattle" in the lower left corner of the check. While many of the Oregon instruments examined possessed the initials or full name of a city, generally, the city was Portland. The existence of a city notation outside the state of the contributor's residence may be significant because of the numerous money order irregularities noted in Oregon during the review of the Threshold Submission and in Section I of this referral.

O(11) & O(12)

These two instruments also bear the notation of a city. However, the notations in this instance are "St. Louis", Missouri and "LA" (Los Angeles, California). While the notation of these two cities appears on other instruments within the respective state, it is unusual for the city notation to appear outside of the contributor's state and at a great distance from the contributor's state.

Oregon Checks

O(13) & O(14)

Contribution instruments from these two contributors each bear a notation suggesting that the donation may have been an exchanged for either a booklet, subscription, or a book. This possible exchange raises a question of the donative intent of the contributors (see MUR §1186). The contributions may prove to be non-matchable pursuant to Section 9034.3(j) of the Matching Fund Regulations.

O(15) thru O(18)

The payee line is completed in a manner which suggests that the instruments may have been completed by the same hand. At least one instrument from each contributor bears a common handwriting style. Characteristics common to many of the instruments are:

- the "ci" in Citizens is written and detached from the other letters in the word.
- the "ti" in Citizens is written in a unique style which links the bar of the letter "t" with the letter "i".
- the "F" in For is often written as an inverted letter "j" (without the dot), and is slanted to the right. On other instruments the letter is written with a loop at the bottom of the letter and without a loop at the top.
- the "r" in For is again slanted to the right and resembles an exaggerated letter "v".
- the "che" in LaRouche is often written in a cursive, detached style.

It is significant to note that the handwriting appearing on these instruments also bears a striking resemblance to the patterns of other Oregon instruments discussed in this referral. It was also noted that at least two distinctly different signatures appear for David Kilber (see O(16)e. and f.). In addition, the word tickets is written on the memo line of instrument O(18)b, instruments O(18)c bears a Seattle notation on the lower left corner of the check. Clearly, the handwriting irregularities appearing in these instruments warrant further review.

13

2120



4TH & HARRISON BRANCH
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
OF OREGON PORTLAND, OREGON 97207

24-22102
1236102

Feb 13, 1979 No.

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizen for La Roche \$ 30.00

thirty dollars and no/100 Dollars

JUNE GRUSSENDORF
1129 S. W. COLUMBIA NO. 24
PORTLAND, OREGON 97201

June Grussendorf

Gen Sub
E. Credit Bank

⑆ 1230 00221 ⑆ 102 0028 021 ⑆

00001

T

14

JENNIE LANEGAN
331 SW. FOURTH
GRESHAM, ORE. 97030

11728 Nov 14 1979

NUMBER
375

86-201
1232

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizen for La Roche \$ 10.00
Ten and no/100 DOLLARS



GRESHAM OFFICE
FIRST STATE BANK OF OREGON
GRESHAM, OREGON 97030

MEMO

booklet

Jennie Lanegan

⑆ 1232020151 ⑆ 05 20584 41 ⑆

00001

T

15

SAM B. KAHL, ODL 1301586
ANNTONETTE KAHL, ODL 1684935
10 N. E. 113th Pl., 256-5317
Portland, Oregon 97220

6/22 1979 277
24-22/1230 120

001
T

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for La Roche's 20.00

Twenty and 00/100 DOLLARS



39TH & SALMON BRANCH, PORTLAND, OREGON 97214
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
OF OREGON

FOR

Anntonette Kahl

OR

⑆ 230002201 ⑆ 20 0825 964 ⑆ 0227

000

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SAM B. KAHL, ODL 1301586
ANNTONETTE KAHL, ODL 1684935
10 N. E. 113th Pl., 256-5317
Portland, Oregon 97220

NOV 16 1979 406
11-14 1979 24-22/1230 120

001
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PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for La Roche's 50.00

Fifty and 00/100 DOLLARS



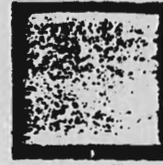
39TH & SALMON BRANCH, PORTLAND, OREGON 97214
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
OF OREGON

FOR

Anntonette Kahl

⑆ 230002201 ⑆ 20 0825 964 ⑆ 0406

111



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2/26/79

MARY F. LYANS
1194 SE. HIGG STREET
PORTLAND, ORE. 97202

GIANT OF THE SEAS

420

Feb 18 1979

24-2270
1230

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

Citizens for Love

Seventy & no cents

20/100

DOLLARS



METROPOLITAN BRANCH, P. O. BOX 640
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
OF OREGON

PORTLAND 97207

Mary F. Lyans

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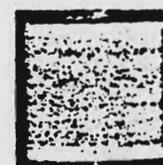
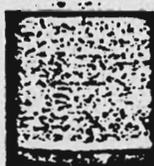


EXHIBIT U

00001-1205

6/28/79

24-16/1230

DAVID L. KILBER
SUSAN E. KILBER
2555 N.E. GLISAN, NO. 22 235-7004
PORTLAND, OR 97232

Jun 22 1979

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizen's for LaRouche \$ 50.00

Fifty and no/100 DOLLARS

GRAND & MORRISON BRANCH
The Oregon Bank
PORTLAND, OREGON 97214

MEMO

Contribution

David L. Kilber

⑆ 230001651 23104404 ⑈ 1205

(16) d

(76) e

JUL 23 1979

DAVID L. KILBER
SUSAN E. KILBER
2555 N.E. GLISAN, NO. 22 235-7004
PORTLAND, OR 97232

1225

24-16/1230

July 17 1979

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizen's for LaRouche \$ 20.00

Twenty dollars DOLLARS

GRAND & MORRISON BRANCH
The Oregon Bank
PORTLAND, OREGON 97214

MEMO

Port

David L. Kilber

00001

⑆ 230001651 23104404 ⑈ 1225

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(16) f

DAVID L. KILBER
SUSAN E. KILBER
2555 N.E. GLISAN, NO. 22 235-7004
PORTLAND, OR 97232

1241

24-16/1230

8-10 1979

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizen's for LaRouche \$ 25.00

Twenty-five and 0/100 DOLLARS

GRAND & MORRISON BRANCH
The Oregon Bank
PORTLAND, OREGON 97214

MEMO

PART

David Kilber

00001

⑆ 230001651 23104404 ⑈

EXHIBIT

16 a

3.30 1979
DAVID L. KILBER
SUSAN E. KILBER
555 NE Glisan #24 235-7004
Portland, Oregon 97232

1185

24-16/1230

April 24 1979

Pay to the order of Citizen's 40.00
Forty Dollars

Dollars

Susan E. Kilber

GRAND NATIONAL FRANCHISE
the Oregon bank
PORTLAND, OREGON 97214

16 b

MAY 3 1979
DAVID L. KILBER
SUSAN E. KILBER
2555 NE Glisan #24 235-7004
Portland, Oregon 97232

1188

24-16/1230

April 27 1979

Pay to the order of Citizen's 25.00
Twenty Five Dollars

Dollars

Susan E. Kilber

1: 230 00 16: 23 104 04 1188

GRAND NATIONAL FRANCHISE
the Oregon bank
PORTLAND, OREGON 97214

16 c

MAY 8 1979
DAVID L. KILBER
SUSAN E. KILBER
2555 NE Glisan #24 235-7004
Portland, Oregon 97232

1191

00001 T

24-16/1230

May 2 1979

Pay to the order of Citizen's 75.00
Seventy Five Dollars

Dollars

David L. Kilber

1: 230 00 16: 23 104 04 1191

GRAND NATIONAL FRANCHISE
the Oregon bank
PORTLAND, OREGON 97214

18

BILL SIZEMORE
 PAINTING & REMODELING 2216
 1725 SE. 72ND 774-8676 11/23
 PORTLAND, ORE. 97215 11-16 19 79 ²⁴⁻¹²/₁₂₃₀ 62

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LaRouche \$ 10.⁰⁰
 Ten and ^{no}/₁₀₀ DOLLARS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
 OF OREGON
 MONTAVILLA BRANCH
 PORTLAND, OREGON 97215

MEMO Bill Sizemore

⑆1230001231062 003712 5⑈ 216

00001

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18

BILL SIZEMORE
 PAINTING & REMODELING 2222
 1725 SE. 72ND 774-8676 11/23
 PORTLAND, ORE. 97215 11-21 19 79 ²⁴⁻¹²/₁₂₃₀ 62

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LaRouche \$ 100.⁰⁰
 One hundred and ^{no}/₁₀₀ DOLLARS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
 OF OREGON
 MONTAVILLA BRANCH
 PORTLAND, OREGON 97215

MEMO tickets Bill Sizemore

⑆1230001231062 003712 5⑈ 222

00002

18

BILL SIZEMORE
 PAINTING & REMODELING 2296
 1725 SE. 72ND 774-8676
 PORTLAND, ORE. 97215 1-29 19 80 ²⁴⁻¹²/₁₂₃₀ 62

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LaRouche \$ 100.⁰⁰
 One hundred and ^{no}/₁₀₀ DOLLARS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
 OF OREGON
 MONTAVILLA BRANCH
 PORTLAND, OREGON 97215

MEMO Death Bill Sizemore

⑆1230001231062 003712 5⑈ 296

00005

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

Bank account numbers

The above-described material was removed from this file pursuant to the following exemption provided in the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. Section 552(b):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (1) Classified Information | <input type="checkbox"/> (6) Personal privacy. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Internal rules and practices | <input type="checkbox"/> (7) Investigatory files |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Exempted by other statute | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (8) Banking Information |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information | <input type="checkbox"/> (9) Well Information (geographic or geophysical) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Internal Documents | |

Signed L. J. Turner
date 4-30-82

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GCC # 4727
81 MAY 19 P2: 57

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

MUR 1186 (80)

DEPOSITION OF JOHN BILLOWS

81 MAY 20 P12: 46

RECEIVED
GENERAL
COURT REPORTERS

BE IT REMEMBERED that, the deposition of JOHN BILLOWS was taken before ROBIN REGER, a Notary Public for Oregon, on Monday, the 27th day of April, 1981, at the U.S. Courthouse, Room 333-A, Portland, Oregon, commencing at the hour of 11:20 a.m.

APPEARANCES

Mr. Robert Bcgin, appearing on behalf of the Federal Election Commission;

Mr. James F. Schoener, appearing on behalf of the Respondent.

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I N D E X

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	7	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order to Citizens for LaRouch of May 20 in the amount of \$30

3304030410?

JOHN BILLOWS

1
2 was thereupon produced as a witness on behalf of the Federal
3 Election Commission and, having been first duly sworn on oath,
4 was examined and testified as follows:

EXAMINATION

5
6
7 BY MR. DOGIN:

8 Q I have here a check for \$35 for your witness fee, which
9 the Commission advised that they would send to you. So,
10 that's yours.

11 A Thank you.

12 Q And I have a letter of representation here that says
13 that Mr. Schoener is your attorney. Do you remember signing
14 one the other day?

15 A Yes, I did.

16 Q Are you aware that Mr. Schoener also represents -- is
17 counsel to Citizens for LaRouche?

18 A Yes. We're all a part of the same group, as far as this
19 thing is concerned.

20 Q I just was going to ask you whether or not you were aware
21 that there might be a different interest between Citizens for
22 LaRouche and your own interest.

23 A I am aware there might be, but I doubt very much. I
24 think we have the same aims in mind.

25 Q That's fair.

1 MR. SCHOENER: Object to your interfering with
2 the relationship between attorney and client. I think
3 that it's totally improper.

4 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

5 Q Could you give us your full name for the record.

6 A John Franklin Billows.

7 Q Could you spell your last name.

8 A B-I-L-L-O-W-S.

9 Q And your current address.

10 A 5930 N.W. Saltzman, S-A-L-T-Z-M-A-N, Road.

11 Q Is that Portland?

12 A 97210.

13 Q How long have you lived at that address?

14 A Since '59.

15 Q Are you currently employed?

16 A Yes, I am.

17 Q And who are you employed with?

18 A City of Portland, Bureau of Computer Services.

19 Q And do you know an individual by the name of Lyndon
20 LaRouche?

21 A I do.

22 Q Do you recall when the first time was you might have
23 heard of his name?

24 A I would say between two and three years ago, but that's
25 just a guess.

1 Q Have you ever met the man?

2 A Yes, I have.

3 Q Are you aware that he was running for the Democratic
4 nomination in '79-'80?

5 A I am.

6 Q Have you ever made any contributions to his campaign?

7 A Yes, I have.

8 Q How did you first get involved in making contributions
9 to Citizens for LaRouche?

10 A I stopped to talk to their street corner organizer, and
11 it sounded like a better alternative than what was going on
12 in politics. So, then, I went to some meetings and decided
13 that it was one political organization that I could consider
14 backing.

15 Q Do you know how many contributions you made to Citizens
16 for LaRouche?

17 A I couldn't give you a count without going into my check-
18 books and long history. It's been quite substantial.

19 Q At least five or six?

20 A Oh, yes.

21 Q How did you formally make your contributions?

22 A The majority was in checks. I believe there was at least
23 one money order. In most cases it was checks or cash.

24 Q What would be the occasion for giving a money order or
25 cash?

1 A If I didn't have my checkbook handy.

2 Q How would you make the money order contribution?

3 A I would present the cash, it would be taken down to a
4 bank or savings and loan or whatever, and converted to a
5 money order.

6 Q Who would you give the cash to?

7 A The one in particular I'm thinking of is Marty Simon.
8 And if there were others -- it could have been Toni Jennings
9 or Sue Kilber or any of the rest of the group that was here
10 in Portland when I started.

11 Q You mentioned these people. Was there a particular office
12 for Citizens for LaRouche in Portland that you were aware of?

13 A We were at the time meeting in, I believe it was, Bill
14 and Toni Jennings' home.

15 Q So, it was a private residence?

16 A Yes.

17 Q But there was no office, per se, in downtown or anything
18 like that?

19 A No.

20 Q And did you ever purchase magazines or literature or
21 subscriptions from these people?

22 A Yes. Quite a few.

23 Q Could you describe what the literature was.

24 A New Solidarity newspaper, Fusion Magazine, The World in
25 Drugs Magazine, the Campaigner Magazines, and several of

1 LaRouche's books, Dope, Incorporated, his personal histories
2 and opinions.

3 Q Did you pay for the literature?

4 A Yes, I did.

5 Q How did you pay for that?

6 A In cash.

7 Q So, the contributions that you made out to Citizens
8 for LaRouche had nothing to do with the literature, per se;
9 in other words, you did not give them a contribution and get
10 these magazines, that was separate money?

11 A No. I bought magazines and, then, I made contributions
12 directly to the campaign through the CFL.

13 Q When you say the Solidarity publication, you bought that
14 for cash?

15 A Yes.

16 Q Was that a subscription?

17 A Yes.

18 Q How much would that cost, let's say, the last time you
19 bought it?

20 A I really don't remember.

21 Q Okay ----

22 A Excuse me. Since the time period in question here, I
23 have renewed using my Bankamericard. So, I can dig those out.

24 Q Before that, you would pay cash for it?

25 A Yes.

8304034407

1 Q Do you remember who you gave the money to?

2 A Whoever was there at the meeting on the night when we
3 subscribed, Bill, Toni ----

4 Q The meetings could be in various places or usually at
5 the Jennings home?

6 A The meetings I went to were all at the Jennings home.

7 Q And how often were there meetings?

8 A I can't remember if they were weekly, monthly or ----

9 Q Did you get a telephone call that there would be a
10 meeting?

11 A Yes.

12 Q When you gave Mr. Simon money for a money order -- well,
13 let's see if you had that money order here.

14 MR. BOGIN: Let me mark this as Exhibit 1.

15 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 1 was marked.)

16 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

17 Q I have marked as Deposition Exhibit 1, a Fred Meyer
18 Savings & Loan money order payable to Citizens for LaRouche,
19 dated 5-20 in the amount of \$30. Do you recognize that money
20 order?

21 A Well, I can't identify it as a specific one, but it is
22 a Fred Meyer money order.

23 Q Have you seen it before today?

24 A Yes.

25 Q When was the last time you saw it?

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1 A I saw a copy of it when we were discussing contributions
2 here.

3 Q Yesterday?

4 A Yes.

5 Q And before then?

6 A No. I had not seen the money order. I was given a copy
7 of it when it was purchased, and in my name with Marty as my
8 agent.

9 Q So, sometime in May, May 20, Mr. Simon solicited from
10 you a contribution of \$30?

11 A Yes.

12 Q You gave him \$30 in cash?

13 A I did.

14 Q At that time that you gave him the \$30 in cash, did you
15 instruct him to purchase you a money order?

16 A I did.

17 Q So, you said -- and what was the reason why you didn't
18 give him a personal check?

19 A I left my checkbook at home. He came to my office by
20 prearrangement that day, and I went off and left my checkbook
21 sitting on the desk at home.

22 Q You gave him \$30, telling him to purchase a money order?

23 A Right.

24 Q So, none of the handwriting on this money order is yours?

25 A No.

- 1 Q It's all Mr. Simon's?
- 2 A Should be.
- 3 Q But you told him to purchase the money order for you?
- 4 A Yes, I did. Acting as my agent.
- 5 Q This letter dated December 7, has your signature. Do
- 6 you recognize that?
- 7 A Yes, I do.
- 8 Q Is that your signature?
- 9 A It is.
- 10 Q Do you recall the circumstances behind you signing this?
- 11 A We were auditing the campaign books, so to speak, in
- 12 that area. And they wanted to verify that this was in order.
- 13 Q And who gave you this document to sign?
- 14 A I don't remember.
- 15 Q You didn't type this up, did you, this document?
- 16 A No.
- 17 Q Somebody presented it to you, asked you to read it and
- 18 sign it?
- 19 A Read, verify and sign, I believe it was said to me, for
- 20 verification.
- 21 Q It was sent in the mail?
- 22 A I believe so.
- 23 Q You don't recall Martin Simon handing this to you?
- 24 A I really don't recall the exact circumstances.
- 25 Q But it's possible, you testified, it was sent to you in

1 the mail?

2 A No. I will testify that I do not recall the exact
3 circumstances.

4 Q Because, I think, before you did say something about it
5 being sent to you.

6 A I believe it was.

7 Q You believe it was sent to you?

8 A Yes. By one means or another.

9 Q Whether it's ----

10 A Whether by mail or possibly someone delivered it, I
11 really don't remember.

12 MR. BOGIN: Is this the original, Jim?

13 MR. SCHOENER: Yes.

14 THE WITNESS: It's not folded, it must be delivered.

15 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

16 Q Let's see, what else have we got here. You said that
17 you have lived in Portland for the last 21 years?

18 A I was born here, I've been in the same house since '59.

19 Q These checks from the First National Bank of Oregon, I
20 assume, these are your personal checks?

21 A They are.

22 Q Did you recently open an account with that bank?

23 A I started to work for the City almost three years ago,
24 I opened one account then. Then about two years ago, I
25 changed it to a private account rather than a joint account.

1 Q So, that would account for the fact that these are
2 numbered 22, because you had just started an account then?

3 A Yes. Must have been shortly after I set up this par-
4 ticular account.

5 Q That's before they had the numbers printed for you
6 probably?

7 A I used the less expensive checks where you write your
8 own numbers rather than the preprinted, makes it easier to
9 keep track when I mess one up.

10 Q That's right, instead of voiding it. Have you ever
11 received any money from Martin Simon?

12 A No.

13 Q From the Jennings?

14 A No.

15 Q Are all the contributions that you made at Citizens
16 for LaRouche out of your own personal funds?

17 A They are.

18 Q On some of these checks it has the notation "Portland"
19 in the corner. Is that your handwriting?

20 A No.

21 Q Do you have any knowledge of who wrote that in?

22 A No, I don't.

23 Q I have another one of your personal checks, number 69.
24 This was marked "Seattle" or "Sea." Do you have any idea
25 who might have marked that in?

1 A No, I don't.

2 Q Besides Martin Simon, who might have you handed these
3 checks to?

4 A Bill or Toni Jennings.

5 Q Did you always hand it to somebody, the checks in person
6 or did you ever send them in the mail?

7 A I really couldn't say.

8 Q Okay. Is there any significance in your mind that this
9 has "Sea" written on it while some are -- the other ones like
10 number 22, 25 have "Portland" on it?

11 A No. I'm afraid it does not mean a thing to me.

12 MR. SCHOENER: And some have nothing on it.

13 MR. BOGIN: Right. Do you have any questions for
14 this gentleman?

15 MR. SCHOENER: Not a bit.

16 MR. BOGIN: Thank you for coming in.

17

18 (Further deponent saith not.)

19

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1 STATE OF OREGON)
 2) ss.
 County of Multnomah)

3 I, ROBIN REGER, a Notary Public for Oregon, hereby
 4 certify that JOHN BILLOWS appeared before me at the time and
 5 place mentioned in the caption set out on page 1 of the
 6 foregoing transcript, MR. ROBERT BOGIN appearing as counsel
 7 for the Federal Election Commission and MR. JAMES F. SCHOENER
 8 appearing as counsel for the respondent; and the said witness
 9 being by me first duly sworn on oath, and being carefully
 10 examined, in answer to oral interrogatories propounded by
 11 the respective attorneys, testified as in the foregoing
 12 annexed deposition, pages 1 to 12, inclusive, as set forth.

13 I further certify that all interrogatories pro-
 14 pounded to said witness, together with the answers of said
 15 witness thereto, and other proceedings occurring upon the
 16 taking of said deposition, were then and there taken down
 17 by me in stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting
 18 under my direction; and that the foregoing transcript,
 19 pages 1 to 12, inclusive, constitutes a full, true and
 20 accurate transcript of said deposition so taken by me in
 21 stenotype as aforesaid, and of the whole thereof.

22 I further certify that I am not a relative or
 23 employee or attorney or counsel for any of the parties, or
 24 a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or
 25 financially interested in the action.

1 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
2 and notarial seal this 18th day of May, 1981.

3
4
5 *Robin Regan*
6 NOTARY PUBLIC FOR OREGON
7 My Commission Expires: 9/14/83
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1304034115

5/24 AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN 04-101,633,502

PAY THE SUM OF NOT GOOD OVER FLOOR

DATE 5-20 1979

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LaRouche \$300.00

John Billows 5930 N.W. Saltzman Rd. Portland, OR 97210

PAYABLE THRU FIRST NATIONAL BANK DENVER, COLORADO
1:10200001:04 1016335026

DEPOSITION EXHIBIT
1
T.K.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON

SIXTH & MORRISON BRANCH - PORTLAND

NO. 22

24-12/230

8/1/79

PAY TO THE ORDER OF CITIZENS FOR LA ROUCHE \$20.00

TWENTY AND 00/100 DOLLARS

JOHN F. BILLOWS
5930 N.W. SALTZMAN ROAD
PORTLAND, OR 97210

John F. Billows

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON

SIXTH & MORRISON BRANCH - PORTLAND

NO. 25

24-12/230

8/26/79

PAY TO THE ORDER OF CITIZENS FOR LA ROUCHE \$40.00

FORTY AND 00/100 DOLLARS

JOHN F. BILLOWS
5930 N.W. SALTZMAN ROAD
PORTLAND, OR 97210

John F. Billows

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT

15
P.S.

5124 AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN 04-101,533

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER 1000.

DATE 5-20-77

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche \$300.00

John Billows 5930 N.W. Saltzman Rd. Portland, OR 97210

PAYABLE THRU FIRST NATIONAL BANK
DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK
Chairman

⑆1020⑆000⑆104⑆1016335026⑆

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT

1
T.K.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON

SIXTH & MORRISON BRANCH - PORTLAND

NO. 22

24-12/230

8/1/79

PAY TO THE ORDER OF CITIZENS FOR LA ROCHE \$20.00

TWENTY AND 00/100 DOLLARS

JOHN F. BILLOWS
5930 N.W. SALTZMAN ROAD
PORTLAND, OR 97210

John F. Billows

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON

SIXTH & MORRISON BRANCH - PORTLAND

NO. 25

24-12/230

8/26/79

PAY TO THE ORDER OF CITIZENS FOR LA ROCHE \$40.00

FORTY AND 00/100 DOLLARS

JOHN F. BILLOWS
5930 N.W. SALTZMAN ROAD
PORTLAND, OR 97210

John F. Billows

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

bank account numbers

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- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (1) Classified Information | <input type="checkbox"/> (6) Personal privacy |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Internal rules and practices | <input type="checkbox"/> (7) Investigatory files |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Exempted by other statute | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (8) Banking Information |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information | <input type="checkbox"/> (9) Well Information (geographic or geophysical) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Internal Documents | |

Signed

J. J. Lerner

date

11-30-82

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

MUR 1186 (80)

DEPOSITION OF ANNTOINETTE KAHL

MAY 20 P 12: 48

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

BE IT REMEMBERED that, the deposition of ANNTOINETTE KAHL was taken before ROBIN REGER, a Notary Public for Oregon, on Monday, the 27th day of April, 1981, at the U.S. Courthouse, Room 333-A, Portland, Oregon, commencing at the hour of 10:00 a.m.

APPEARANCES

Mr. Robert Bogin, appearing on behalf of the Federal Election Commission;

Mr. James F. Schoener, appearing on behalf of the Respondent.

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I N D E X

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	9	Paper dated December 7, 1979, to "To Whom It May Concern" by Anntoinette Kahl
2	16	Personal check number 406
3	16	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order of November 17, 1979
4	17	Personal check number 277

8304034120

ANNTOINETTE KAHL

1
2 was thereupon produced as a witness on behalf of the Federal
3 Election Commission and, having been first duly sworn on
4 oath, was examined and testified as follows:
5

EXAMINATION

6
7 BY MR. BOGIN:

8 Q Mrs. Kahl, I have a check payable to you for \$35, which
9 is a witness fee check that the Commission is required to pay
10 for your appearance. So, that's yours.

11 Mrs. Kahl, I have an authorization signed by you that
12 Mr. Schoener is your attorney.

13 A Uh-huh.

14 Q Are you aware that Mr. Schoener also represents Citizens
15 for LaRouche?

16 A Yes, I am.

17 MR. SCHOENER: Same objection that was made before,
18 that it's none of your business.

19 MR. BOGIN: That you represent Citizens for LaRouche
20 -- I haven't asked the question yet.

21 MR. SCHOENER: I'm objecting to your whole line of
22 questioning if the same thing goes on. And if you want
23 to make it on the record again, go ahead and waste the
24 time.

25 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

1 Q You're aware, Mrs. Kahl, that the interests of Citizens
2 for LaRouche might be different than yours?

3 A No. I'm not totally aware of that.

4 MR. SCHOENER: I object.

5 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

6 Q You are aware that Mr. Schoener represents Citizens for
7 LaRouche?

8 A Yes.

9 MR. SCHOENER: You are assuming facts that are not
10 before anybody that there is a potential conflict between
11 a contributor and the political organization. I think
12 that is crass and objectionable, Mr. Bogin. And I think
13 you have no sensitivity towards the First Amendment and
14 the right of people for political association. I think
15 it's totally improper.

16 MR. BOGIN: Is this the first time you have met
17 Mrs. Kahl?

18 MR. SCHOENER: Yes.

19 MR. BOGIN: You haven't discussed any ----

20 MR. SCHOENER: I talked with her husband last night
21 before, she could not be present.

22 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

23 Q Mrs. Kahl, could we have your name for the record, please.

24 A Full name?

25 Q Yes.

- 1 A Anntoinette Nadine Kahl.
- 2 Q Could you spell your name.
- 3 A A-N-N-T-O-I-N-E-T-T-E.
- 4 Q Your present address?
- 5 A 10 N.E. 113th Place.
- 6 Q And how long have you lived there about?
- 7 A Oh, my goodness, let's see, I think three years, maybe
- 8 a little bit more.
- 9 Q And are you married to Sam Kahl?
- 10 A Yes, I am.
- 11 Q Are you currently employed?
- 12 A Yes, I am.
- 13 Q Where are you employed?
- 14 A I work for the David Douglas School District.
- 15 Q And how long have you been employed there?
- 16 A Since last September.
- 17 Q And before that were you employed?
- 18 A No, I was not.
- 19 Q Do you know an individual by the name of Lyndon LaRouche?
- 20 A Yes. I have met the gentleman.
- 21 Q You have met him?
- 22 A Yes.
- 23 Q When was the first time you heard of him, do you recall?
- 24 A Oh, my goodness, three, four years ago.
- 25 Q And do you recall when you met him?

1 A Do I recall -- yes, I do. I don't remember the exact
2 date.

3 Q Ballpark figure.

4 A My goodness, I think it was about -- it was in '79.

5 Q Was he giving a speech?

6 A Yes, he was.

7 Q Where was the speech, do you remember?

8 A Yes. It was at the Syrian Lebanese American Club here
9 in Portland.

10 Q Are you aware that Mr. LaRouche was running for the
11 Democratic nomination for President of the United States?

12 A Yes, I am -- I was.

13 Q Did you make any contributions to his campaign?

14 A Yes, I did.

15 Q Do you recall how many contributions you made?

16 A No. I have this here, but ----

17 Q You have some papers in front of you?

18 A Yes.

19 Q When did you first get these papers?

20 A Yesterday.

21 Q And who gave them to you?

22 A My husband.

23 Q Okay. You didn't meet with Mr. Schoener yesterday. Did
24 you meet with Barbara Boyd yesterday?

25 A I spoke with her very briefly. We had coffee at my house,

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1 and they were going somewhere else.

2 Q Last night?

3 A Yes.

4 Q And then this morning again you met Ms. Boyd?

5 A Yes, just now. We were in the waiting room.

6 Q What did you discuss with your husband concerning these
7 documents in front of you?

8 A He said, here's some xeroxed copies of these. I said,
9 thank you.

10 Q Did you know what they were for?

11 A Basically. He just said these are xeroxed copies of the
12 checks and stuff. I said, okay. I left it at that. I'm not
13 one to get involved that much.

14 Q So, would you care to review these papers and tell me
15 how many contributions you may have made.

16 A Well, this one, this one -- two, three, four, five, six,
17 seven.

18 Q Okay. Did you make contributions by personal check?

19 A Sometimes.

20 Q And did you make contributions by money order?

21 A Sometimes.

22 Q Those contributions that you made by money order, did you
23 purchase the money orders?

24 A No. My husband did.

25 Q Every money order that you contributed to Citizens for

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1 LaRouche was purchased either by you or your husband?

2 A Yes.

3 Q There was nobody else who purchased money orders for you?

4 A No.

5 Q Do you know an individual named Martin Simon?

6 A Yes, I do.

7 Q Who was that individual, how do you know him?

8 A He's a friend of my husband.

9 Q Did he ever solicit contributions from you?

10 A Not from me personally.

11 Q Please explain.

12 A Well, when my husband and I came to the point we felt
13 we would like to support Lyndon LaRouche, it was decided at
14 that point when we had extra money, which is very seldom
15 between he and I, that either of us would write a check or
16 money order or something to give to him. That's how it was
17 decided, whenever we had the extra cash flow, whoever was
18 paying the bills or doing this or that could take care of
19 that.

20 Q You have a joint checking account with your husband?

21 A Yes, we do.

22 Q Sometimes you would make a check out to Citizens for
23 LaRouche?

24 A Uh-huh.

25 Q And sometimes you would contribute by money order?

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1 Q Do you recall Martin Simon asking you to sign?

2 A I don't recall Martin Simon asking me to sign anything.

3 Q Did your husband, perhaps?

4 A I don't remember, I really don't.

5 Q But it is your signature?

6 A Yes. That's my signature.

7 Q But you don't recall, other than your signature, you
8 don't recall seeing this piece of paper before?

9 A Not in general, no.

10 Q How about not in general -- I mean, you just don't recall
11 seeing it?

12 A I recall something like this, but I don't recall this
13 particular thing, though.

14 Q Martin Simon never asked you to fill this out?

15 A No.

16 MR. BOGIN: Off the record.

17 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 1 was marked.)

18 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

19 Q I've had marked as Exhibit Number 1, a piece of paper
20 dated December 7, 1979, addressed to "To Whom It May Concern,"
21 signed by Anntoinette Kahl ----

22 MR. SCHOENER: I'll object to this exhibit where
23 it says "Not submitted in threshold submission," that's
24 marked down in that, it has nothing to do with what she
25 signed in the original instance. I have the original.

1 MR. BOGIN: The original?

2 MR. SCHOENER: The original.

3 MR. BOGIN: Weren't these originals requested in a
4 subpoena?

5 MR. SCHOENER: Harold Harper's was requested, and
6 we have finally located it.

7 MR. BOGIN: You have that one ----

8 MR. SCHOENER: When we were looking for these, we
9 found these xeroxes were -- well, we will furnish that
10 to you later today.

11 MR. BOGIN: I'm surprised to see the originals.

12 MR. SCHOENER: Only the Harold Harper was the only
13 one requested.

14 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

15 Q Here we have your original signature. And, so, it looks
16 like this piece of paper was placed in front of you at some
17 point. But you don't recall exactly seeing -- remembering
18 what you were signing?

19 A No.

20 Q But it is your signature?

21 A That's my signature.

22 Q Okay. How about -- can we ----

23 MR. SCHOENER: For the record, we'll identify that,
24 what is Exhibit 1 AK, is a xeroxed copy of this with
25 additional matters written on by unknown parties, "Copy

1 unavailable," "Not submitted in threshold submission,"
2 and some X's on there that were not on the original.
3 She's identified the original.

4 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

5 Q The papers that you have in front of you, are they --
6 what's the first contribution you have down there as having
7 made?

8 A It's dated May 17, 1979.

9 Q And what kind of instrument is that?

10 A It's a money order, it looks like from the Fred Meyer
11 Savings & Loan.

12 Q Okay. And may I take a look at it.

13 A Uh-huh.

14 Q It's signed Tony -- it says Anntoinette Kahl?

15 A Uh-huh.

16 Q Have you seen this money order before?

17 A No.

18 Q Did you purchase this money order?

19 A No. My husband did.

20 Q Whose handwriting is that?

21 A It's my husband's. He crosses his Z's usually. Anyway,
22 I recognize it.

23 Q And it's for \$50?

24 A Uh-huh.

25 Q But you recognize that as your husband's handwriting?

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1 A Uh-huh.

2 Q How did you know that you made a contribution?

3 A Well, because my husband and I don't have a lot of money,
4 and we know where every dollar is going. He was probably
5 making out bills at the time, and he calls me and says this
6 is what we're doing, this and this, and I said, fine.

7 Q So, do you recall a couple years ago in May of '79,
8 saying, I'm going to purchase a money order for you, \$50
9 to contribute to Citizens for LaRouche?

10 MR. SCHOENER: Your question is more elaborate --
11 first, do you recall ever doing that, and I think you
12 put it in May of '79, May 11 of '79. Ask your question
13 broad enough that ----

14 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

15 Q Do you recall any conversations dealing with this money
16 order?

17 A With this one in particular?

18 Q Yes.

19 A I don't recall the exact thing, though. But my husband
20 would not spend \$50 and would not have put that on there if
21 I had not known about it.

22 Q What was your next contribution to Citizens for LaRouche?

23 A Okay. This is a check, June 22, that's the one on here,
24 of '79.

25 Q And is that check number 277?

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- 1 A Yes, it is.
- 2 Q And is that your handwriting on the check?
- 3 A Yes, it is.
- 4 Q The amount is for \$20?
- 5 A Yes.
- 6 Q When was your next contribution?
- 7 A Okay. This is a money order -- Republic Money Order
- 8 something, November 16 -- November 10 of '79.
- 9 Q And do you recognize that money order?
- 10 A Yes, I do. I signed this one.
- 11 Q Did you purchase it?
- 12 A No. My husband did, I'm sure.
- 13 Q That's your husband's handwriting, says pay to the order
- 14 of?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 Q What was your next contribution?
- 17 A Okay. This is a check number 406 of November 14, 1979.
- 18 Q And it's how much?
- 19 A \$50.
- 20 Q And whose handwriting is that on the pay to the order of?
- 21 A Pay to the order of -- must be my husband's.
- 22 Q But your husband crosses his Z's?
- 23 A Yes. Not consistent either.
- 24 Q But it's not yours?
- 25 A Huh-uh. But that is ----

1 Q It might not be your husband's either, is that true?

2 A That could be a possibility.

3 Q But is that your signature?

4 A Yes, it is.

5 Q And where it says \$50, is that yours?

6 A Yes, it is.

7 Q And the amount \$50?

8 A Uh-huh.

9 Q And the date?

10 A Uh-huh.

11 Q So, everything there is yours except the pay to the order
12 of?

13 A (Witness nods head affirmatively.)

14 Q Is there any reason why you might not have written out
15 the pay to the order of?

16 A The only thing I can figure is I had forgotten it. I
17 do that occasionally.

18 Q You might have given this to somebody?

19 A I do that in department stores, you know, pay to the
20 order of, I just hand them the check. But I know that I
21 would have not given \$50 like that unless I knew where it was
22 going.

23 Q What was your next contribution?

24 A Okay. This is another money order.

25 Q Dated ----

1 A Dated November 17, 1979.

2 Q And payable to Citizens for LaRouche?

3 A Yes. And this is my husband's handwriting, I can tell,
4 because he always makes his "A" for Anntoinette like that.

5 Q How did he make it?

6 A Like, you know, instead of a cursive A, he makes a
7 printed A like in -- I forget, when a child learns handwriting
8 -- to print, that's how he does it.

9 Q And the payee line, Citizens for LaRouche?

10 A Yes.

11 Q Does that look like your husband's handwriting?

12 A Yes. Looks like it to me.

13 Q Or is it possible somebody else did it?

14 MR. SCHOENER: What's the date of this one?

15 THE WITNESS: Dated November 17.

16 MR. SCHOENER: Got it. My copy is awfully bad.
17 Have you got a good copy of that?

18 MR. BOGIN: I think at the time these were done,
19 Citizens for LaRouche used a very bad xerox machine,
20 and I think all copies are suffering.

21 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

22 Q Do you know somebody named Mary Lyans?

23 A No.

24 Q Bill Sizemore?

25 A I've heard the name. I've never met the man. He ran

1 for public office in this city last -- that's probably where
2 I heard of him.

3 MR. BOGIN: I'm going to mark some of these as
4 exhibits and run over them briefly. I'd like to mark this
5 as Exhibit Number 2.

6 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 2 was marked.)

7 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

8 Q Exhibit Number 2 is your personal check number 406.
9 For the record, the payee line here "Citizens for LaRouche,"
10 is that your handwriting?

11 A No.

12 Q But the signature is your handwriting?

13 A (Witness nods head affirmatively.)

14 Q The fifty, where it says \$50?

15 A That's my handwriting.

16 Q And do you know whose handwriting it is where it says
17 "Citizens for LaRouche"?

18 A I can only assume that it's my husband's, but I don't
19 know.

20 Q You don't know?

21 A (Witness shakes head negatively.)

22 MR. BOGIN: I would like to mark this as Exhibit
23 Number 3.

24 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 3 was marked.)

25 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

1 Q I have marked as Deposition Exhibit Number 3, the Fred
2 Meyer Savings & Loan money order. The last three numbers
3 are 181, dated 11-17-79. Do you recognize this money order?

4 A No -- I recognize it now, yes.

5 Q Did you purchase that?

6 A No.

7 Q Is there anything on that that's your handwriting?

8 A No.

9 Q Do you recognize the handwriting on it?

10 A Yes.

11 Q What do you recognize?

12 A It looks like my husband's handwriting.

13 Q The entire ----

14 A Yes.

15 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 4 was marked.)

16 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

17 Q Exhibit Number 4 is your personal check number 277?

18 A Uh-huh.

19 Q Do you recognize the check?

20 A Uh-huh.

21 Q Is every piece of handwriting on there your own?

22 A Yes.

23 Q All the money that was contributed to Citizens for

24 LaRouche in your name, is that all your money or your husband's?

25 A Uh-huh.

1 Q Are you aware of any of that money coming from any other
2 source other than your personal funds or your husband's?

3 A No.

4 Q According to my records, you contributed a total of \$250.

5 A (Witness nods head affirmatively.)

6 Q Is that number significant to you in any way, shape
7 or form?

8 A No, not really.

9 Q Are you aware that contributions that you contributed
10 to Citizens for LaRouche can be matched with federal monies?

11 A Yes, I am.

12 Q Did you know the first \$250 of that money, only the
13 first \$250 of your contribution could be matched?

14 A I think I've heard that before, yes.

15 Q Do you know where you heard that from?

16 A My husband, I'm sure.

17 MR. BOGIN: I have no further questions. Do you
18 have any further questions?

19 MR. SCHOENER: No. Thank you very much.

20 MR. BOGIN: Thanks for coming in, I appreciate it.

21

22 (Further deponent saith not.)

23

24

25

1 STATE OF OREGON)
 2) ss.
 2 County of Multnomah)

3 I, ROBIN REGER, a Notary Public for Oregon, hereby
 4 certify that ANNTONETTE KAHL appeared before me at the time
 5 and place mentioned in the caption set out on page 1 of the
 6 foregoing transcript, MR. ROBERT BOGIN appearing as counsel
 7 for the Federal Election Commission and MR. JAMES F. SCHOENER
 8 appearing as counsel for the Respondent; and the said witness
 9 being by me first duly sworn on oath, and being carefully
 10 examined, in answer to oral interrogatories propounded by
 11 the respective attorneys, testified as in the foregoing
 12 annexed deposition, pages 1 to 18, inclusive, as set forth.

13 I further certify that all interrogatories pro-
 14 pounded to said witness, together with the answers of said
 15 witness thereto, and other proceedings occurring upon the
 16 taking of said deposition, were then and there taken down by
 17 me in stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting under
 18 my direction; and that the foregoing transcript, pages 1 to
 19 18, inclusive, constitutes a full, true and accurate tran-
 20 script of said deposition so taken by me in stenotype as
 21 aforesaid, and of the whole thereof.

22 I further certify that I am not a relative or employee
 23 or attorney or counsel for any of the parties, or a relative
 24 or employee of such attorney or counsel, or financially
 25 interested in the action.

1 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
2 and notarial seal this 18th day of May, 1981.
3
4

5 *Robert Reger*

6 NOTARY PUBLIC FOR OREGON

My Commission Expires: 9/14/83

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December 7, 1979

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to confirm that the following check or money order contributions to Citizens for LaRouche were in fact made by me.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
5-17	\$50	money order ✓ — copy unavailable
6-22	20	check
11-10	30	money order
11-14	50	check
11-17	20	money order ✓
11-22	80	check — NOT submitted in Threshold Submission

Antoinette Kahl

Antoinette Kahl
10 N.E. 113th Place
Portland, Oregon 97220



AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

23-1
1026



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN

04-104,048,181

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD AFTER 30 DAYS

DATE 11-17 1979

200000 11/26

TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for La Roche

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

PAYABLE THRU: FIRST NATIONAL BANK
DENVER, COLORADO

Port

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

Chairman

1: 1020 000 1:04 1040481810

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT

7
A.K.

SAM B. KAHL, ODL 1301586
ANNTONETTE KAHL, ODL 1684935
10 N. E. 113th Pl., 256-5317
Portland, Oregon 97220

NOV 16 1979

406

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for La Roche

24-22/1230 120

11-14 1979

\$ 50.00



39TH & SALMON BRANCH, PORTLAND, OREGON 97214
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
OF OREGON

DOLLARS

FOR

Antoinette Kahl

SAM B. KAHL, ODL 1301586
ANNTONETTE KAHL, ODL 1684935
10 N. E. 113th Pl., 256-5317
Portland, Oregon 97220

6/22/79

277

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for La Roche

24-22/1230 120

6/22 1979

\$ 20.00



39TH & SALMON BRANCH, PORTLAND, OREGON 97214
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
OF OREGON

DOLLARS

FOR

Antoinette Kahl

33040364441

L. LORRAINE JONES
3614 N. E. 18th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97212

AUG 29 1979

1699

Pay to the
order of

Citizens for La Prouche \$ 20.00
Twenty and 00/100 Dollars

August 23 1979 24-6/1230

PORTLAND OFFICE



THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA NA
407 S. W. BROADWAY, PORTLAND, ORE. 97205

Memo

L. Lorraine Jones

L. LORRAINE JONES
3614 N. E. 18th Avenue
Portland, Oregon 97212

11/23

1703

Nov. 15 1979 24-6/1230

Pay to the
order of

Citizens for La Prouche \$ 25.00
Twenty-five and 00/100 Dollars

PORTLAND OFFICE



THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA NA
407 S. W. BROADWAY, PORTLAND, ORE. 97205

Memo

L. Lorraine Jones



88-81
1119

NOV 16 1979

AE-03248692 7

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

Citizens for La Prouche
FRED HEYER-III NOT GOOD OVER TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS **
15-36-1-1-141 50 DOLLARS

Nov. 10 1979

Post-

PAYABLE AT
TYLER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY
TYLER, TEXAS

Annabonita Kahl
10 N. E. 113th Pl

Dag Wald

REPUBLIC MONEY ORDERS, INC.

WILLIAM L. JENNINGS
TONI JENNINGS
2741 SE. 32ND AVE. 235-0162
PORTLAND, OR 97202

1607

Nov 22 1977

24-16
1230

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

Citizens for La Roche

\$ 100.00

One Hundred and no/100

DOLLARS

GRAND & MORRISON BRANCH
the **oregon** bank
PORTLAND, OREGON

William L. Jennings

MEMO

01

33040364143

SAM B. KAHL, ODL 1301536
ANNTONETTE KAHL, ODL 1684935
10 N. E. 113th Pl., 256-5317
Portland, Oregon 97220

429

11-22 1979

24-22/1130 120

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

Citizens for La Roche

\$ 80.00

Eighty and 00/100

DOLLARS

37th & SALMON BRANCH, PORTLAND, OREGON 97214
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
OF OREGON

Antoinette Kahl

FOR

1326

DAVID L. KILBER
SUSAN E. KILBER
2555 N.E. GLISAN, NO. 22 265-7304
PORTLAND, OR 97232

24-16/1230

Nov 22 1979

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

Citizens for La Roche

\$ 50.00

Fifty and 00/100

DOLLARS

GRAND & MORRISON BRANCH
the **oregon** bank
PORTLAND, OREGON 97214

David L. Kilber

MEMO

Contribution

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

bank account numbers

The above-described material was removed from this file pursuant to the following exemption provided in the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. Section 552(b):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (1) Classified Information | <input type="checkbox"/> (6) Personal privacy. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Internal rules and practices | <input type="checkbox"/> (7) Investigatory files |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Exempted by other statute | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (8) Banking Information |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information | <input type="checkbox"/> (9) Well Information (geographic or geophysical) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Internal Documents | |

Signed L. G. Terrell
date 11-30-82

FEC 9-21-77

33040364144

a BIG note from

81 MAY 19 P2: ~~BOBIN~~

May 18, 1981 GCPH 1022

MR. BOGIN:

Re: Federal Election Commission
MUR 1186 (80)

The original transcripts have been mailed on this date to Mr. Schoener for his review, and to have his clients read and sign their depositions. After reading and signing has been completed, he will mail them back to you.

Thank you.

Robin

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

MUR 1186 (80)

31 MAY 20 P12: 46

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

DEPOSITION OF MARTIN SIMON

BE IT REMEMBERED that, the deposition of MARTIN SIMON was taken before ROBIN REGER, a Notary Public for Oregon, on Monday, the 27th day of April, 1981, at the U.S. Courthouse, Room 333-A, Portland, Oregon, commencing at the hour of 2:15 p.m.

APPEARANCES

Mr. Robert Bogin, appearing on behalf of the Federal Election Commission;

Mr. James F. Schoener, appearing on behalf of the Respondent.

13040354143

I N D E X

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	37	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order to Citizens for LaRouche in the amount of \$100, dated 11-19-79
2	38	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order from Pat Belknap
3	43	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order from Richard Wise
4	44	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order from H.M. Harper dated 7-17-79
5	45	Money order from Susan Kilber
6	50	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order dated 11-17-79
7	52	Republic Money Orders, Inc. Issuer, money order
8	52	Money order from Muriel Walsh
9	56	U.S. postal money order of 12-6-79
10	58	U.S. postal money order from Pat Belknap dated 10-9-79
11	58	Money order from Robert Musmanky
12	58	Money order from Robert Musmanky of 8-29-79
13	59	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order of August 29, 1979, from Pat Belknap
14	60	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order of 7-27-79 from William Jennings
15	63	American Express money order of 5-20-79
16	67	Personal check from Sam and Anntoinette Kahl, number 406, dated 11-4-79

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<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Description</u>
17	68	Personal check from Mary Lyans for \$20
18	70	Personal check from Bill Sizemore for \$10
19	70	Check from David Kilber
20	71	Check from Bill Sizemore of 11-21
21	75	Check from Harold Ramberg
22	77	Check from June Grussendorf
23	77	Check number 375 from Jennie Lanegan dated November 14, 1979

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MARTIN SIMON

was thereupon produced as a witness on behalf of the Federal Election Commission and, having been first duly sworn on oath, was examined and testified as follows:

EXAMINATION

BY MR. BOGIN:

Q Here's a witness fee check.

A The government's appreciation.

Q For your inconvenience in arriving here. I have an authorization that Mr. Schoener is your attorney. Are you aware Mr. Schoener also represents Citizens for LaRouche?

A Yes.

Q Are you aware that there is a possible differing interest between Citizens for LaRouche and yourself?

MR. SCHOENER: Object to any legal advice you tried to give my clients.

MR. BOGIN: I'm not giving any advice.

MR. SCHOENER: You are attempting to advise my client on the question of conflict of interest. I think it's none of your business as I've said before.

MR. BOGIN: I think it's important to know ----

MR. SCHOENER: The first question was proper, thereafter you are totally improper, young man. You are really improper, and I'm seriously considering

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1 filing a grievance against you. I'm seriously con-
2 sidering filing a grievance against you. I think you
3 ought to call the general counsel and ask him whether
4 you should be telling my client matters that I'm advising
5 him on.

6 MR. BOGIN: Well, I didn't ask him -- I asked him
7 if he knew that there was a possible differing interest.

8 MR. SCHOENER: There is no possible differing
9 interest you should be advising him about. If I have
10 to advise him, I shall do that.

11 MR. BOGIN: I'm not advising him. I'm asking him
12 if he's aware ----

13 MR. SCHOENER: That's up to me. If I've failed to
14 do that, that's my problem. Your problem is to keep
15 your nose out of my ----

16 MR. BOGIN: My problem is if I get testimony, it's
17 tainted, and at some subsequent time that there is going
18 to -- that this testimony turns out not to be good,
19 it's my problem. And, so, in that regard, I need to
20 know whether or not -- what his awareness is on these
21 things.

22 MR. SCHOENER: If his counsel is not able to con-
23 tinue representing him because of conflict of interest,
24 it is none of your damn business. Put that in with a
25 full damn.

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MR. BOGIN: I think as ----

MR. SCHOENER: I think if any conflict of interest develops, it's my problem, not yours.

MR. BOGIN: I think as both a private attorney and government attorney, it's definitely in my interest to know whether or not there is a conflict of interest, in fact ----

MR. SCHOENER: I think this ought to be submitted to the bar association of Washington, D.D., to see if you have any business putting your nose in any problems of that nature.

MR. BOGIN: Whatever you decide to do is your business in that regard.

BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

Q The question still stands. You can refuse to answer it on advice of counsel, but you have to say so, Mr. Simon.

MR. SCHOENER: That's certainly fine.

THE WITNESS: I refuse to answer that.

BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

Q Could you give your full name for the record, please.

A Middle name, too?

Q Sure.

A Martin David Simon.

Q And could you spell your last name.

A S-I-M-O-N.

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- 1 Q And your current address?
- 2 A 711 South Vermont, Number 207, Los Angeles.
- 3 Q How long have you lived in L.A.?
- 4 A About -- let me think here, 16 months.
- 5 Q February of 1980?
- 6 A No, December, end of December.
- 7 Q Of 1979?
- 8 A Right. What's that, 18 months?
- 9 Q Seventeen, 18, whatever. December, 1979. And are
- 10 you currently employed?
- 11 A No.
- 12 Q And before you moved to Los Angeles, where were you
- 13 living?
- 14 A 2514 S.E. Ankeny in Portland. I think that was the
- 15 address.
- 16 Q Okay. And do you remember what apartment number?
- 17 A I think 8.
- 18 Q Were you also living in Apartment Number 11?
- 19 A It was either 8 or 11, I don't remember.
- 20 Q How long did you live at that address?
- 21 A Probably three or four years -- three years.
- 22 Q Did you ever have a mailing address other than the
- 23 Ankeny Street address in Portland?
- 24 A Post Office Box 14403.
- 25 Q And was that in your name?

1 A In my name, yes.

2 Q Was it in ----

3 A It was in other individuals' names and, also, other
4 organizations. It was NCLC's post office box as well.

5 Q What does NCLC stand for?

6 A National Caucus of Labor Committees.

7 Q What other groups use that address?

8 A That was basically it.

9 Q Did the Nuclear -- what is it, the Fusion Committee
10 Foundation -- Fusion Energy Foundation also use that address?

11 A On occasion it could have been sent to care of me at
12 that address or care of one of the other individuals. Make
13 sure I get this right.

14 Q Was William Jennings also one of the named people on
15 the box?

16 A Yes, I believe so.

17 Q Is Mr. Jennings associated with the Fusion Energy
18 Foundation?

19 A Right. He's a volunteer that worked with them as I did.

20 Q What about New Solidarity, the publication, the news-
21 paper, did that have that, share that address also?

22 A Again, it could have been sent care of me to that post
23 office box. Anything addressed in any way that came to the
24 post office box could have been stuck in the box -- in other
25 words, on the application it says, do you want all mail

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1 delivered at this post office, you know, with this address.

2 And, yes, there were, anything to have been delivered or
3 delivered care of one of the individuals.

4 Q Other than the Ankeny Street address, was there any other
5 place that you conducted business on a regular basis or
6 resided or had other than that address?

7 A Well, I resided at another place years before in Portland,
8 but I don't even know -- I think it was on 11th Avenue.

9 Q I'm only interested in 1979 on.

10 Did you live at the Ankeny Street address since 1979?

11 A Yes.

12 Q Did the NCLC or Fusion Energy Foundation or any group
13 have an office in Portland?

14 A No.

15 Q Are you a volunteer for any of those groups or all of
16 those groups?

17 A All of them.

18 Q Also Citizens for LaRouche?

19 A Yes.

20 Q Where did you do your work?

21 A I did my work out of my own house or out of one of the
22 other volunteers' homes. We did some work out of the Jennings
23 home.

24 Q If something had to be typed, for instance, where would
25 you do that?

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1 A At my house.

2 Q When you were living in Portland, were you employed at
3 that time?

4 A No.

5 Q Were you working full time for NCLC or Citizens for
6 LaRouche or any of those groups?

7 A Yes.

8 Q Did you get paid?

9 A No.

10 Q You were a volunteer?

11 A Yes.

12 Q Full-time volunteer then -- how would you say it, how
13 would you describe what you were doing? Full-time volunteer
14 for ----

15 A Full-time volunteer, and I was coordinating, to some
16 extent, raising funds for LaRouche in the state of Oregon.

17 Q Would you say you were in charge of the fund-raising
18 effort in Oregon? Was there anybody else higher than you?

19 MR. SCHOENER: I think it's been asked and answered.

20 He said he was coordinating the fund raising. You want
21 to put in your own words. I think he's answered.

22 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

23 Q Who else was doing coordinating of CFL fund raising
24 with you?

25 A In Oregon I was basically coordinating CFL fund raising.

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1 Q When you say "fund raising," were you responsible for
2 getting the contributions, receiving the contributions?

3 A I was responsible -- I kept some of the records. I
4 did some of the banking in terms of getting the money to the
5 New York office. And if any problems would have come up,
6 I would have been the person consulted about, you know, a
7 problem.

8 Q How were you selected for this role as coordinator?

9 A I basically volunteered for it. And I just took on
10 those responsibilities.

11 Q Who in New York did you deal with mainly on a day-to-day
12 basis or week-to-week basis?

13 A I don't mainly deal with New York that frequently. I
14 would communicate to people in Seattle, which was more of
15 the regional center. And they were in touch more with New
16 York than I was.

17 Q Who was head of the Seattle regional office?

18 A Bill Wertz.

19 Q W-E-R-T-Z?

20 A Yes.

21 Q Before you said that you were responsible for record
22 keeping and some of the banking aspects?

23 A Yes.

24 Q What kind of records would you keep?

25 A I kept a chronological record, that is of each contri-

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1 bution, that is -- I have sort of a running tally sheet that
2 says like 1-11, and all the contributions we received at
3 1-11, the amount and name of the person I was receiving by.

4 Q 1-11 being January 11?

5 A Yes. Just as a date out of the thin air. All the
6 contributions received on that date, and the next day, if
7 we received any contributions. Every day we received it, I
8 would make entries into that log. I would have the name
9 and the amount.

10 I further kept or tried to keep xeroxes of every check
11 or cash chits. There were not many cash chits because we
12 discouraged cash contributions. Xeroxes of those.

13 Now, on occasion, I got into a bind and had to mail
14 the checks to New York, because it was our policy to mail
15 the checks the next morning after they were received, which
16 I was responsible basically to do, to make sure there was a
17 packet prepared to New York, which would be mailed. On
18 occasion if I could not get into or find a xerox machine
19 or the one at the post office was broken, there were occasions
20 where I did not have copies of the checks and assumed New York
21 was also keeping identical records by making copies of the
22 checks.

23 Q You would send the original checks to New York?

24 A Yes.

25 Q And they would cash it in their bank there as far as

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1 you knew?

2 A Yes. I don't believe we had a Citizens for LaRouche
3 account ever in Portland itself.

4 Q At the very least, you didn't ever deposit any of the
5 Citizens for LaRouche checks in Oregon?

6 A No, I don't think we did.

7 Q Have you kept these records that you are talking about,
8 the chronological listing and the cash chits?

9 A The xeroxes?

10 Q Yes.

11 A Yes. I've kept them.

12 Q Where are they now?

13 A Well, they are in two parts at least. One part is the
14 records that I kept until I left in January -- in December,
15 middle of December after we had a last fund-raising event
16 December 7 or 9. Further records would have been then kept
17 in Seattle. So, up until that point, the records I had with
18 me in Los Angeles.

19 MR. BOGIN: Okay. Maybe at some point in the
20 future I might need a request to see those records.

21 MR. SCHOENER: Why didn't you subpoena him now?

22 MR. BOGIN: I didn't know he had those records.

23 MR. SCHOENER: You didn't ask. The records are
24 kept under statute.

25 MR. BOGIN: But not necessarily by the coordinator.

1 These seem to be extra records.

2 MR. SCHOENER: You are going to harass the people
3 again for further ----

4 MR. BOGIN: He can send them to me, it's no big
5 deal.

6 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

7 Q Okay. Now, you would attempt to send the checks on the
8 next-day basis to New York?

9 A Right.

10 Q Or, anyway, within a week. How would you go about that,
11 who would you address the envelope to?

12 A Frankly, I don't remember. And I would have to think
13 about -- seems to me that we probably sent them registered
14 mail, because I don't think we just sent them regular mail.
15 I think we wanted a record of return receipts. In fact, I'm
16 sure we had return receipt, registered mail for each packet.
17 But who they were addressed to, I don't remember.

18 Q Do you remember if they were sent to a Felise Gillman
19 (phonetic) as treasurer?

20 A They could have been.

21 Q Sent for Citizens for LaRouche at a post office box in
22 New York?

23 A Yes.

24 Q You just don't recall ----

25 A I'm not even sure about that exactly. I would have to

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1 -- I do not have those return receipts. So, I don't ----

2 Q Did you ever speak to New York directly?

3 A Yes.

4 Q And who would you speak to there?

5 A Well, I could have spoken with any number of people.

6 I have talked with Felise, with Barbara Boyd and could have
7 been other people in touch with New York, depends on what it
8 was on.

9 Q What did you do when you received cash from any numerous
10 ways into the campaign?

11 A Well, if we received a small amount of cash, a cash
12 contribution, we would make out one of the cash chits on it
13 and keep a record of that. I assume what you are referring
14 to is the money orders?

15 Q How did the cash get to Citizens for LaRouche, how did
16 it get deposited to their campaign?

17 A I think what we did was that, we would buy money orders,
18 for instance, if we had an event like a dinner, and there
19 were cash contributions and small amounts of cash, I think
20 we bought a money order representing the sum total of all
21 the cash contributions and sent that in. I don't know whether
22 there was documentation attached to that. I think I probably
23 put in a list with the person and the amount of cash they
24 contributed as well. But, frankly, I remember doing that on
25 a couple of occasions, but we didn't do that frequently.

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1 But that's how cash would have been turned into a money order,
2 not in anybody's names, perhaps, in my name with some sort
3 of receipt or listing or accounting of who contributed what
4 portion of that, and what was collected, whether it was a
5 ticket sale or, you know, Citizens for LaRouche literature
6 at an event or something like that.

7 Q It would say that on the money order?

8 A I don't remember where it would say that. I know it
9 said something to differentiate it from my own personal
10 contribution. I think the cash contributions were put in
11 that I wrote out the money order, but that it was somehow
12 made clear, but I don't remember how right now, that it was
13 not from my personal funds, that I was doing it basically
14 as agent to get the cash into New York to the CFL account.
15 It might have been a notation on the bottom of the money
16 order or something, I don't know.

17 Q What kind of direction or instruction did you get in
18 terms of the legal requirements for the record keeping and
19 the matching fund provisions that are involved in an election?

20 A There was a lot of different directions.

21 MR. SCHOENER: From whom?

22 THE WITNESS: Let me ask you, from whom are you
23 referring directions from?

24 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

25 Q I want to know how you got what instructions you received,

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1 who sent them to you.

2 A I got them from a variety of sources. For one thing,
3 I campaigned myself for Congress and kept my own records for
4 Congressional campaigns and was somewhat familiar with the
5 federal elections law and the FEC regulation.

6 Q What year was that?

7 A '76 and '78, two Congressional campaigns.

8 Q Out of the Portland area?

9 A Yes, in Oregon. And, so, I was somewhat familiar with
10 the law. I also was involved with the LaRouche campaign back
11 in 1976. And that was the first year, I guess, that FEC
12 laws existed and certain matching funds requirements. And
13 I basically read the bulletins. I was on the mailing list
14 for the FEC. And our campaign committee and I basically
15 read and kept up with that. I think I also received some
16 instructions both through our Seattle office, who probably
17 got those instructions from New York the first time or from
18 New York directly as to how to deal with, you know, particular
19 things.

20 I think that and what I just described about turning
21 the cash into a money order and making some sort of notation
22 on it so that it was cash receipts, I think that instruction
23 probably came from New York.

24 Beyond that, I also got instruction by calling the
25 Federal Election Commission office myself numerous times if

1 I had any questions about the legality of a particular con-
2 tribution. For instance, my wife is a Canadian citizen but
3 permanent resident in this country, and I wanted to know
4 whether she could contribute. And I called the FEC directly
5 to find that out and other questions like that.

6 Q What did they say?

7 A Yes, she can contribute.

8 MR. SCHOENER: That was a mistake, you should never
9 have called the FEC. You should have called me, I could
10 have told you the same thing.

11 THE WITNESS: They have a toll free number, see.

12 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

13 Q Do you recall, by any chance, who you might have spoken
14 to there?

15 A No.

16 Q Public information office?

17 A Whoever answered the toll free number. There was a toll
18 free number that was published on FEC material.

19 Q You never spoke to anybody in the office of the general
20 counsel?

21 A I really don't remember. I got referred around a number
22 of times. The questions could have dealt with my own campaign
23 or my own campaign committee, questions I had on reporting,
24 on how to account for things, could have been, you know, for
25 the LaRouche campaign.

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1 Q Are you familiar with the matching fund laws dealing
2 with public finance?

3 A Yes, I think I am. They change on occasion, but I tried
4 to keep up on them.

5 Q Are you aware that the first \$250 of a contribution ----

6 A Yes. I'm aware of that.

7 Q Are you aware cash cannot be matched?

8 A Yes, I'm aware of that.

9 Q You said that you discouraged cash contributions. How
10 would you discourage cash contributions?

11 A We would prefer to get checks or money orders, because
12 of exactly that reason. We were trying to qualify for
13 matching funds. And, so, we wanted matchable contributions
14 for the most part.

15 Q So, if somebody was willing to give you a contribution,
16 didn't have their checkbook with them, what would you do?
17 Would you accept the cash?

18 A We would make arrangements to get the check from them
19 or we would make arrangements with them to purchase -- go
20 with them to purchase a money order or, too, if that was
21 impossible or inconvenient to purchase a money order for
22 them and send them the receipt of the money order, and most
23 times also a xerox of the money order, and send that back
24 to them in the mail or if I was expecting to see them very
25 soon, to personally deliver it. But in most cases, we'd put

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1 it in the mail the next day.

2 Q Put the money order in the mail to ----

3 A A copy of the money orders. Some come in different
4 forms. What I would do in preparing the package for mailing
5 to New York, I would xerox each check. Well, if I had a
6 money order that by arrangement I had purchased for some-
7 body else, I would make an additional copy of that money
8 order, one for my records and one to send to the person who
9 I bought the money order for. And I would then tear off the
10 stub, if it was a stub receipt, stable that to a xerox of the
11 whole made out money order, and send that in the mail the next
12 day, that day I had made the copy to the person I had pur-
13 chased it for. That was the general practice.

14 Some money orders like a postal money order have receipts
15 themselves, they have a carbon so that the whole money order
16 is there, not just the stub. So, I would return that to the
17 person.

18 Q How many times would you say that occurred in that
19 campaign that you personally xeroxed or sent a copy of a
20 money order you purchased for an individual?

21 A Probably 15 times, but I would have to go back through
22 the records to see.

23 Q And when somebody gave you cash?

24 A Uh-huh.

25 Q Did they instruct you to go out and get a money order

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1 or what transpired, what kind of discussion was there?

2 A Well, yes. They generally -- we were campaigning to
3 qualify for matching funds. So, when you are talking to the
4 person, we would say we are trying to get the \$5,000 minimum
5 threshold so we can qualify nationally for matching funds.
6 We weren't sure whether we were going to be in the ballot
7 in this particular state or how much of a campaign we would
8 wage in the state. It was part of a national strategy to
9 qualify for matching funds.

10 So, the contributions we sought were, first of all, to
11 provide funds for the campaign. But just as important was
12 to qualify for matching funds. From the beginning, their
13 contribution was intended as a qualifying contribution, and
14 cash is not qualifying. There is also a limit to how much
15 cash some individual can contribute. From the beginning it
16 was understood that this contribution should be in the form
17 of qualification for matching funds, first, for our \$5,000
18 limit, at least, it should be in that form until they got
19 to the \$250 limit. We are encouraging people to plan from
20 the beginning to contribute that much. If they couldn't
21 contribute a thousand, we would put some people on a schedule,
22 we would say we want to qualify by such and such a date,
23 what kind of payment schedule can you undertake to help us
24 to qualify, once a month, once every two -- depending on
25 their pay schedules and so on.

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1 So, it was from the beginning known that it should be
2 in a matchable form. We would tell -- if the person said
3 they didn't have a check or a checking account, which was
4 the case with numerous individuals, myself included, no per-
5 sonal checking account at the time, then if they could not
6 buy a money order, could not write a personal check, then it
7 was arranged at the time that we arranged for or picked up
8 the contribution, that it would be -- we would purchase for
9 them a money order and send them the receipt.

10 Q In your mind, if you received cash and went out and
11 purchased a money order for this person and sent it back,
12 in your mind, that was not the same as receiving a cash con-
13 tribution, but receiving a money order?

14 A No. It was, in my mind, the equivalent of a check. As
15 far as I was concerned, the money orders were, for all
16 intents and purposes, like a check and provided a good
17 record of the contribution, and which is what I understood
18 the difference was with cash, which is that there is no
19 record of it, it sort of disappears as soon as you put it
20 in a pot. But with a money order, you have a record of the
21 contribution which can be verified. And, so, I considered
22 that as good as a check contribution.

23 Q Did you ever take cash that came into the campaign --
24 did you ever get anonymous contributions, contributions you
25 couldn't figure out where the cash came from?

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1 A No, there wasn't -- I pretty much knew even at the
2 meetings, which we held such as dinners around where money
3 was collected for literature, the amounts were so small that
4 I could, and the attendance was not all that large at some
5 of these events, I could pretty much reconstruct afterwards
6 or by asking the people who received cash payments for
7 literature, exactly who gave what, and generally then had a
8 list of the cash contribution.

9 But I think we only received cash a very few times.
10 And, so, it was not a very big problem. I don't remember.
11 I would have to look through my records to see what kind of
12 records I actually have of those cash contributions in terms
13 of the names.

14 Q Are you aware that all contributions that get matched
15 needed a signature of the contributor?

16 A I was not aware of that until, evidently, sometime in
17 December the FEC rejected our first matching funds submission.
18 And, then, I was informed that the reason it was rejected was
19 because there was no signature. Until that time, I did not
20 know that.

21 Q How did you learn that it was rejected?

22 A I think I probably heard it from Wertz in our Seattle
23 office it was rejected.

24 Q And what were you then to do?

25 A Basically, I was to get appropriate documentation of the

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1 contributions with signatures of the people that made the
2 contributions that, in fact, they had made those contributions.
3 I think even the sample text of a letter either came directly
4 to me from our New York legal staff, and who it was exactly,
5 I don't remember, or it came through by phone or came through
6 Seattle from New York dictating the appropriate form kind of
7 letter which I should then circulate to the contributors of
8 all the contributions which had been rejected by the FEC to
9 provide appropriate documentation as to their contributions.

10 And I then did that.

11 Q Did you type those letters up?

12 A Yes, I did.

13 Q And whoever it was, either Seattle or New York, told
14 you the information to put on the letter or ----

15 A No. They told me the information to put on the letter,
16 and I, by going through my records, developed a record of that
17 person's contributions from the best records that I had,
18 including the xeroxes and a chronological list.

19 Q Do you remember when you were notified of deficiencies
20 that the FEC had determined?

21 A Well, it was within a few days of the date of those
22 letters, which I think is December -- I don't know, the first
23 two weeks of December, the first -- early December sometime.

24 Q I think it was December 7 I think the Commission rejected
25 the submission.

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1 A I may have learned about it that day, I don't know how
2 quickly.

3 Q And do you recall how many letters there were involved?

4 A No. But I have copies of those in my records.

5 Q And were you able to find out ----

6 A Something like 12, maybe -- that seems ----

7 Q I think that's true. Were you able to find out the
8 contributors?

9 A I think we found all the contributors the first day
10 after I typed up the letters except for two or maybe three.
11 And those additional people we found either the next day or
12 the next day after that. It might have been a weekend, and
13 I don't remember exactly the date, but within two days after
14 initiating an attempt to get that documentation, we success-
15 fully got that documentation.

16 Q And then how did you get it to New York?

17 A I believe I sent it registered mail.

18 MR. SCHOENER: Incidentally, I want to correct the
19 record, something I told you, the Harper thing was in
20 the Seattle records, it was in the New York records.
21 And when they were looking this up for him, they found
22 Harper in New York, not in Seattle, not in Portland.

23 MR. BOGIN: You are making reference to that
24 original letter we thought missing?

25 MR. SCHOENER: Yes. The Harper thing, it was in

1 New York, the same thing -- it was in the same envelope.
2 They made xeroxes of them, put them back in the same
3 envelope.

4 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

5 Q You don't recall sending any Federal Express or return
6 receipt requested?

7 A It was possible it was sent Federal Express, but I
8 think it was sent registered. There was no express mail
9 between Portland, Oregon, and New York. So, it can't be sent
10 express mail.

11 Q December 7 was a Friday, and December 10 is a Monday ----

12 MR. SCHOENER: December 7 was ----

13 MR. BOGIN: '79.

14 MR. SCHOENER: '79.

15 MR. BOGIN: I think it was Leap Year -- it's con-
16 fusing.

17 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

18 Q Anyway, the Commission rejected the submission partly
19 because there were no signatures on those money orders on
20 December 7, a Friday?

21 A Uh-huh.

22 Q And your testimony is that either on the Friday, the
23 Saturday or the Sunday, you were able to find those contributors
24 and get their signature on a piece of paper?

25 A I think the first night, which I think might have been

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1 the 7th, probably the same day the submission was rejected,
2 that we found the both of them. And we found them by phoning
3 them up, telling them of the current problem that we were
4 having with the submission, and then sending couriers, which
5 I believe we had two couriers, out to -- I typed up the
6 letters and when they were ready, I would give them to the
7 courier to go out and get the signature.

8 Q I guess with the three-hour difference from the East,
9 do you recall approximately what time you got a call?

10 A Late in the afternoon.

11 Q So, what's the earliest then you could have sent them to
12 New York, all 12 of those? Did you send all 12 together?

13 A I don't remember whether it was one or two packets,
14 may have been just one. I'm not sure.

15 Q When do you think you sent them ----

16 A If it was a Friday, it was sent on the Monday if it was
17 express mail. If it was sent airport to airport like a small
18 package, it might have been sent that night. But I doubt it
19 was sent that Friday.

20 Q Right. Because as you said, you didn't get everybody
21 that first day?

22 A I may have sent the first batch, but we finally collected
23 all the signatures after 11:00 that first night, in terms of
24 when the couriers got back. So, I doubt they were sent ----

25 Q The reason I'm asking this in such detail, they would

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1 up at the Commission on Monday, and I was just seeing how
2 that was physically possible. The 10th they got there, the
3 10th of December. And, frankly, one of the reasons why we
4 clued into these money order situations was the quickness in
5 which ----

6 A We're efficient.

7 Q -- you got it back. I was trying to decide from your
8 testimony whether it was possible to get it back on a Monday
9 if you sent it certified mail.

10 A Well, you know, I don't recollect how it was sent. It
11 obviously couldn't have made it that way, but possibly it
12 was sent airport to airport, and it was actually picked up
13 in New York on Sunday afternoon, and someone of the group
14 flew with the documentation to New York. It may have been
15 that's why I did the thing in a rush in the first place..

16 . I know we wanted to qualify, that Oregon was one of the
17 few states that stood in the way. And I was told, basically,
18 by our Seattle office to get the job done, and to do it, you
19 know, fast. So, we didn't waste any time. I immediately
20 typed up the letters, and we got the bulk of them that night.
21 And I don't know whether we waited for all of them or sent
22 part of them. And it is very possible that we sent it air-
23 port to airport. I just don't have -- I don't remember that,
24 how we exactly got it there.

25 Q In other functions besides coordinating, say, of a fund

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1 raising, did you have any responsibility in terms of New
2 Solidarity and Campaign Publications, did you solicit for
3 them, sell their papers?

4 A Yes.

5 Q What was the form of those receipts, was that cash or
6 checks or money orders?

7 A It was all different forms. It was all of those forms.

8 Q If they paid by check, would it be payable to CFL or
9 payable to New Solidarity?

10 A No literature -- it would have been payable to Campaigner
11 Publications or to the NCLC.

12 Q Is there any chance that monies that were for purchasing
13 of literature got into the CFL campaign?

14 A No. Except, unless it was CFL literature, and then it
15 would have been reported as a cash contribution if it was
16 cash.

17 Q What would be considered CFL literature, wouldn't New
18 Solidarity?

19 A No. There was certain literature that said on it,
20 "Produced by Citizens for LaRouche," and I think there were
21 some pamphlets.

22 Q They were for sale?

23 A Programmatic pamphlets, they were for sale or be for
24 contributions or for sale. I think -- I would have to look
25 at some of it, but I think some of it would say a suggested

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1 contribution was \$1, basically, small amount of, you know,
2 money.

3 Also, I think CFL sold things like video tapes, but I
4 don't think we sold any, you know, video tapes in Portland.

5 Q Are you familiar with an individual by the name of
6 Harold Harper?

7 A Smokey is how I was familiar with him. I found out
8 quite late his name was Harold. He signed his checks H.M.
9 Harper.

10 Q I missed what you said, Smokey?

11 A Yes. His nickname.

12 Q And when did you first meet him?

13 A I first met him -- I don't remember when the date was.
14 I first met him, I think, in January of '78 -- 1978. I
15 think I first met him at a store which he was employed by.

16 Q. Is that a stereo store?

17 A Yes, it was. It was in Mall 205.

18 Q What?

19 MR. SCHOENER: It was in what?

20 THE WITNESS: It's a shopping mall.

21 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

22 Q They number the malls in Oregon?

23 A The reason I was there was because someone had called
24 him on the phone, and he was going to purchase some books
25 from US.

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1 Q Now, when you say "US" -- we're talking 1978?

2 A That was U.S. Labor Party.

3 Q What were the books?

4 A The books were called Dope, Incorporated. And he pur-
5 chased two of them at the time for \$10.

6 Q You didn't sell it to him or you did sell it to him?

7 A No. Someone else talked to him on the phone. I was
8 acting as the courier to go out and pick up the money and
9 deliver the books to him. That was the first time I met him.

10 Q How much were the books?

11 A \$5 each, \$10. I subsequently did the same thing when
12 he purchased some more books at another Stereo Super Store --
13 it may not be called exactly the same thing -- at Mall 205,
14 but the same company was on Union Avenue. Every time after
15 that when I saw him, he was at the Union Avenue store. That
16 was a few months later in '78, he purchased some more books
17 from us, and ----

18 Q More Dope, Inc.?

19 A Yes, more Dope, Inc.

20 Q Is that a title of one book called Dope, Incorporated?

21 A Yes, Dope, Incorporated.

22 Q If he bought the same books, but more than one copy ----

23 A I was distributing the book or reselling it -- whether
24 he was reselling it, whether he collected money for it, I
25 don't know. But he wanted more books. He liked the book.

1 And he was also getting it out by some means, either by
2 reselling it or giving it to his friends or people that were
3 interested.

4 Q But that had nothing to do with the U.S. Labor Party
5 at that time?

6 A With what -- what he did with the books afterwards in
7 a certain sense, since we wrote the books, we consider that
8 activity that supported us in some way.

9 Q Was he actively a volunteer in that way or take a liking
10 of this book ----

11 A A lot of people come around us for various reasons that
12 they are interested in one or more parts of our political
13 programs or ideas or policies. He was more interested in
14 the drug situation and the campaign that we were waging on
15 the drugs. That's what he was most interested in.

16 Q How old is Mr. Harper?

17 A Forties.

18 Q He had children?

19 A I don't know. I never discussed whether he had children
20 or not. He referred to his wife on occasion. So, I think
21 he was married, but beyond that, I don't know much about him
22 in terms of his family.

23 Q In 1979, did he make any contributions to CFL?

24 A Yes. And -- well, the story is a little bit interesting.
25 Do you want me to discuss it?

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1 Q Yes.

2 A Do you have any objection?

3 Q I'm going to ask you some questions, then we'll get to

4 that point that you can discuss it.

5 A Okay.

6 Q How many contributions did Hal Harper make in 1979?

7 A One.

8 Q What was the amount of it?

9 A \$40.

10 Q And was this in cash or by money order, by check?

11 A It was cash specifically to be turned into a matchable

12 Citizens for LaRouche contribution by buying a money order,

13 and it should have been by check. I'll tell you what I mean

14 by that.

15 Q Is this where you said you had the long story?

16 A. It's not a long story.

17 MR. SCHOENER: Just let him answer the question.

18 THE WITNESS: It's not a long story. Basically,

19 I contacted Mr. Harper by phone and explained to him

20 our campaign to make matching funds and the campaign.

21 He pledged to make a \$40 Citizens for LaRouche contri-

22 bution. He told me that he would have his wife make

23 the check out and mail it to me, which he claimed he

24 did. I waited a few days and did not receive it, and

25 called him back. And I said, did you send the check.

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1 And he said, yes, he was sure that the check was made
2 out, and that it was sent.

3 MR. SCHOENER: Check in the mail.

4 THE WITNESS: We still didn't receive it. And I
5 called him back a few days later and said, look, it's
6 been almost two weeks now, we have not received the
7 check, and are you sure that the check was sent. And
8 he said, yes, I'm sure that it was sent.

9 So, we agreed he would put a tracer on the check.
10 I asked him immediately if he would write out a second
11 check and cancel the first check. He said, I don't
12 really want to do that right now, I will put a tracer
13 on the mail, see if we can find out what happened to it,
14 because we never received it. So, it went on for
15 another week or so. I contacted him on the phone again
16 and said, okay, you know, still nothing has happened,
17 the post office asked me if there was any progress in
18 tracing it, evidently not. So, I arranged with him to
19 meet him at his place of business where he would have
20 another check.

21 When I got to his -- which was a check for the
22 Citizens for LaRouche. And when I got to the place of
23 business, he told me he did not have his checkbook,
24 that he had forgotten to bring the check. He gave me
25 cash, which that cash had been intended to be a check

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1 contribution to Citizens for LaRouche. And I told him
2 I will, you know, because I didn't want -- it had already
3 been put off now for almost three weeks by the time he
4 had pledged to make the contribution and the time I was
5 finally with him at his place of business. He works a
6 lot of hours, he's a hard person to actually reach and
7 meet. So, I took the cash, and I got the money order
8 and I sent him the xerox, and plus the receipt of that
9 money order. And that's the long story about the con-
10 tribution. Not all that complex of a story.

11 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

12 Q Would you say Mr. Harper is friendly to CFL?

13 A At that point I would say that he was. At this point,
14 I'm not sure that he is.

15 Q We have a sworn affidavit from Mr. Harper saying that
16 he never paid a \$40 cash contribution, that he made a \$20
17 -- he bought New Solidarity for \$20 and some other publication
18 for \$10, and renewed his subscription to New Solidarity for
19 another \$20 in 1979, and that was his only monies that he
20 expended on his behalf, and he never instructed anybody to
21 purchase a money order with that.

22 A Well, I dispute that. That's not my recollection of
23 what happened at all. Now, how much did he say he gave in
24 '79?

25 Q \$20.

1 A Again, that's not my recollection of what took place.

2 Q Obviously, it's conflicting. One of the reasons I'm
3 out here was to try to draw a line on this. Would there be
4 any reason in your mind why Mr. Harper might not tell the
5 truth?

6 A I don't know a reason why he would not tell the truth.
7 I think if he felt afraid for some reason, he might deny
8 being, you know -- having contributed anything to us if he
9 thought that might get him in trouble with the government.

10 Beyond that, you know, beyond feeling fearful for some
11 reason, being associated with CFL which came under, you know,
12 press attack in the state of Oregon, which he could have
13 read various slanders about people being associated with
14 LaRouche, and, you know, getting legal documents from the
15 government, he maybe got scared and simply denied he ever
16 did it.

17 I can somewhat understand how people -- you know, that
18 could happen to people. It's happened historically. It
19 wouldn't be the first time that someone did something and
20 were convinced they were going to be in trouble for it.

21 Q Do you know if Mr. Harper subscribed to New Solidarity?

22 A Yes. He did subscribe to it, and his subscription was
23 renewed.

24 Q Is it \$20?

25 A Yes. Not anymore.

1 Q At that time?

2 A Yes.

3 Q Are you saying that the \$40 that you received that day
4 is separate and apart from any additional monies he might
5 have spent for New Solidarity?

6 A He subscribed to New Solidarity well before. He sub-
7 scribed to New Solidarity, I don't know how much, at least
8 six months before he made the contribution to Citizens for
9 LaRouche.

10 Q At least what?

11 A At least six months before Citizens for LaRouche.

12 Q In '78, then, or beginning of '79?

13 A (Witness nods head affirmatively.) Right. Sometime
14 after he had purchased the books, he also purchased the sub-
15 scription to New Solidarity.

16 Q Do you know how many books offhand he purchased all total,
17 four or five? Dope, Inc. ----

18 A I think actually more than that, at least six.

19 Q He paid \$5 for each one?

20 A Yes, cash. So, by the way, at that time he made the
21 Citizens for LaRouche contribution, he did not receive any
22 Dope, Incorporated, books. And I would have to check, but
23 I think that the book was probably sold out at that time
24 and was not even available for purchase. But he did not
25 buy any Dope, Inc., books at that time.

1 Q So, to the best of your recollection, Mr. Harper bought
2 about six Dope, Inc., books at \$5 apiece, he subscribed to
3 New Solidarity and renewed that subscription for \$20 each,
4 and he made a separate \$40 contribution?

5 A No. As far as the New Solidarity goes, I'm not sure
6 that's exactly what happened. He subscribed -- the reason
7 I said six months is because there was a six-month subscrip-
8 tion offer which was \$20. At one of those previous times,
9 he may have subscribed at a six-month offer. All I know ----

10 Q He renewed for a year?

11 A Yes. I'm not sure whether he renewed for a year or
12 whether I gave him the subscription for a year.

13 Q When you say "gave," you mean for nothing or \$20?

14 A For nothing.

15 Q So, he didn't pay for the renewal?

16 A Right.

17 Q And is it possible that he thought that the money he
18 was giving you when he gave you the \$40 was to pay for the
19 subscription to New Solidarity?

20 A I think I told him that I would give him a subscription
21 to New Solidarity.

22 Q As far as you knew, did Mr. Harper know that he was
23 contributing to Citizens for LaRouche?

24 A Yes.

25 Q He knew that Lyndon LaRouche was running for president?

1 A Yes, he definitely knew that. He was reading the news-
2 papers. And besides, we were talking to him frequently about
3 the campaign and, also, about the campaign for qualifying for
4 matching funds.

5 Q He knew the money would be matched by the government?

6 A Yes.

7 Q You purchased the money order for him?

8 A Yes -- well, I can't say that absolutely, but I believe
9 I did, yes.

10 Q And you sent him a copy of the money order?

11 A Yes.

12 Q Okay, I'm going to go through some written instruments
13 here, I'm going to ask you to identify them.

14 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 1 was marked.)

15 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

16 Q Here's Deposition Exhibit marked Number 1. It's a
17 Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order, payable to Citizens
18 for LaRouche for \$100, dated 11-19-79.

19 A Uh-huh.

20 Q Do you recognize that money order?

21 A Yes.

22 Q Is that your handwriting?

23 A Yes.

24 Q You purchased this money order?

25 A Uh-huh.

1 Q Did you purchase this money order with your own personal
2 funds?

3 A Yes.

4 Q You testified before you did not have a checking account.

5 A Right.

6 Q Okay.

7 A In fact, I had a savings account at Fred Meyer Savings
8 & Loan.

9 Q Location-wise, how is that bank convenient to you?

10 A Well, it is right near where I lived, ten blocks from
11 Southeast Ankeny.

12 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 2 was marked.)

13 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

14 Q Do you know a person named Pat Belknap?

15 A Yes.

16 Q Did you ever purchase a money order for him?

17 A Yes.

18 Q What were the circumstances behind your purchasing a
19 money order for him?

20 A Pat Belknap lives very close to where I live and even
21 closer to the Fred Meyer store that I bank at or did bank at.
22 And he made a number of \$10 contributions. He either did not
23 have or did not want to write a check, a personal check.
24 And by prearrangement, we purchased money orders for him
25 and sent him the receipt. All of them were in the amount of

1 \$10, which he contributed once every -- maybe even every week
2 for awhile, maybe -- I don't remember the exact period of
3 time between his contributions. And in our last push for
4 qualifying, he contributed a more sizable sum which I don't
5 remember whether it was \$100 or somewhat less. All his con-
6 tributions were by money orders.

7 Q I have a money order here ----

8 A I purchased that for him.

9 Q It's marked Exhibit Number 2. It's a Fred Meyer Savings
10 & Loan money order, payable to Citizens for LaRouche with
11 the name "Pat Belknap" on it. You testified you purchased
12 this money order for him?

13 A Uh-huh. We picked up the money first from him and got
14 the money order.

15 Q Okay. Do you know an individual named Richard Wise?

16 A Yes.

17 Q Did you purchase a money order for him?

18 A I or someone else did, yes. I think I did.

19 Q What were the circumstances behind that?

20 A The circumstances was he wanted to contribute the money,
21 money could be matched. And near the end of the campaign,
22 near the end of our -- the date we had set as a goal for
23 qualifying, he contributed something like \$135. And I
24 thought it was going to be contributed in a check form, which
25 I talked to him on the phone -- with the organizer, when to

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1 pick up the money from him at his home.

2 Q Do you know who that was?

3 A No, I don't. It may have been William Jennings, pos-
4 sibly was someone. I don't remember who was available that
5 night, went out there. I think it turned out to be that he
6 couldn't find his checkbook, so it was arranged that we would
7 buy a money order for him to make the contribution. And the
8 same thing happened, I would have purchased the money order
9 for him.

10 Q He gave somebody cash by express prearrangement that the
11 cash ----

12 A It was to be a contribution to Citizens for LaRouche.
13 That's what he intended on the phone for Citizens for LaRouche,
14 on the phone, part of the matching funds -- he said he was
15 going to write a check for Citizens for LaRouche.

16 When the person got there, why, he, for some reason,
17 didn't have his check or could not write a check or his wife
18 had the check, was out of the house or some problem existed.
19 And he ended up giving that money in cash, probably most of
20 the cash he had on him that night.

21 And again by arrangement, it was made so we didn't have
22 to wait, you know, for some future point for him, to be con-
23 venient with his checkbook and having to drive out to his
24 place again, which is way out on 120th or something, not
25 very close to where we lived.

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1 Q You didn't pick up the cash?

2 A I did not.

3 Q Perhaps William Jennings did?

4 A Perhaps.

5 Q And you have information that whoever it was, William
6 Jennings or some other person, expressly arranged with this
7 individual to pick up the cash, but only to -- only for the
8 purpose of purchasing a money order with it?

9 A Yes.

10 Q Did you make these arrangements on the phone?

11 A No. This would have been arranged by the person that
12 picked it up who knew that we were doing this, had done this
13 before with other people, had been at meetings where this
14 situation had come up where someone was at the meeting,
15 wanted to make a contribution after a fund-raising appeal
16 for reaching matching funds, and the person did not have
17 their checkbook with them, had witnessed that we had made
18 these kind of arrangements, was familiar.

19 Q How did you come to the personal knowledge of these
20 details?

21 A Which details?

22 Q These individuals or whoever it may have been, Jennings,
23 to prearrange to pick up ----

24 A Because he brought the money back and gave it to me,
25 because I was responsible for the Citizens for LaRouche money

1 and the record keeping. And he said, I have \$135, whatever
2 it was, one hundred fifteen or one hundred thirty-five ----

3 Q This is Jennings then, do you remember?

4 A I don't remember. I seem to remember that it was William
5 Jennings, but it was awhile ago. I don't remember for sure
6 whether it was William Jennings or not. I'm fairly certain
7 I could ask him if he remembers picking it up from the guy,
8 the guy is somewhat distinctive.

9 Q I was just trying to get at how you had personal know-
10 ledge of what went on.

11 A I had called the guy initially and got the commitment
12 that he would make the contribution. I would have then had
13 to arrange for someone that was available to go out and pick
14 the money up. And, then, the money would have been brought
15 to me, and ----

16 Q That same night?

17 A Yes. And then the person getting back, I would have
18 been given the money, I would have said, you know, I thought
19 it was going to be a check. He would have told me if it was,
20 you know, or he made arrangements -- he couldn't find his
21 checkbook, so I told him we would buy a money order and
22 send him the receipt.

23 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 3 was marked.)

24 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

25 Q I'll show you Commission Exhibit Number 3, which is a

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1 Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order, payable to Citizens
2 for LaRouche with the name of Richard Wise.

3 A I probably bought these all at the same time if they
4 are the same day.

5 Q So, Exhibit Number 3, you purchased it?

6 A Yes.

7 Q Do you recall ----

8 A First of all, in terms of purchasing it, because I was
9 a saver at Fred Meyer Savings & Loan, I received free money
10 orders. So, money orders, I did not purchase it, I turned it
11 into a money order.

12 Q You made a transaction?

13 A Yes. That turned it into a money order.

14 Q That turned money into gold. No, cash into money orders.
15 Now, do you recall going down to the bank to purchase three
16 money orders all at the same time?

17 A Three or if there were others that had to be done ----

18 Q That wouldn't be uncommon for you to go down and, say,
19 I wanted to get four different money orders, this one for
20 so much, this one for so much, that's all I would tell them,
21 you could then fill in the information?

22 A I would have the cash that would have been collected,
23 and the checks I would have to prepare this for mailing. And
24 I obviously was not mailing -- I had to convert the cash
25 contributions or predetermined were going to be put into

1 money orders with the people I had to convert those first.

2 So, I would go to -- the easiest thing was to go to my
3 own bank. Sometimes I had my own banking bills to pay and
4 other things I would need to get money orders for, personal
5 bills out of my personal account, and I got them free, it
6 was close to my home, it was also close to where the post
7 office was that we had a post office box, and also where we
8 were doing the mailing from. So, it was convenient for me
9 to go to the bank and, then, go right to the post office
10 from the bank and xerox them and send them off.

11 Q If I were to get in touch with Richard Wise and ask
12 him whether or not he knew that his cash was going to be
13 used to purchase a money order, he would know that that
14 was what was going to happen?

15 MR. SCHOENER: Improper question. He can't answer
16 what Mr. Wise would say. Don't answer that.

17 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 4 was marked.)

18 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

19 Q I have here another Commission Exhibit Number 4, which
20 is a money order, Fred Meyer Savings & Loan, has the name
21 H.M. Harper on it, dated 7-17-79. Do you recognize the money
22 order, Exhibit Number 4?

23 A Yes.

24 Q Did you purchase the money order?

25 A Yes.

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1 Q Is this the money order that you purchased when Mr.
2 Harper gave you \$40 that you testified to earlier?

3 A Yes.

4 Q You sent Mr. Harper a copy of this money order?

5 A Yes.

6 Q Did you send Mr. Wise a copy of his money order?

7 A I believe so. That was the standard procedure.

8 Q Did you send Mr. Belknap a copy of his money order?

9 A Yes. That wasn't the only one for Mr. Belknap. He
10 made repeated contributions in that manner.

11 Q On Mr. Wise's contribution for \$110 ----

12 A Okay. I just remembered it was a weird, odd amount.

13 Q So, not another amount for ----

14 A I think one hundred twenty-five, one hundred thirty-five,
15 I don't remember exactly what it was.

16 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 5 was marked.)

17 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

18 Q I have another money order here. Did you ever purchase
19 a money order for Susan Kilber?

20 A Yes.

21 Q What were the circumstances behind that?

22 MR. SCHOENER: All these "purchases" are subject
23 to the same exception he made before, he's not going to
24 have to explain your words each time, is he?

25 MR. BOGIN: Purchase does not necessarily mean he

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1 bought one, he picked one up.

2 MR. SCHOENER: All right.

3 THE WITNESS: I don't remember exactly what the
4 circumstances were, except that she, evidently, gave me
5 \$10 to be turned into a money order for that \$10 --
6 looks like it's \$10.

7 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

8 Q The copies are not all that good. Exhibit Number 5,
9 did you purchase the money order?

10 A It's my writing on the money order, yes.

11 Q So ----

12 A I assume I bought it.

13 Q Do you recall whether or not that Susan Kilber gave you
14 \$10?

15 A I don't remember the exact circumstances.

16 Q It could be A, you picked it up or somebody picked it
17 up, gave it to you and said that Susan Kilber gave \$10 to
18 make a contribution?

19 A It was more likely Susan Kilber, Citizens for LaRouche,
20 and it was probably more likely that she herself gave it to
21 me.

22 Q Would she be considered a volunteer for Citizens for
23 LaRouche?

24 A Yes.

25 Q You don't have any other knowledge -- she had checks,

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1 personal checking account?

2 A Uh-huh.

3 Q Is it surprising to get a money order from her?

4 A Most of her contributions and her husband's, I think,
5 were by check and not by money order. It wouldn't be sur-
6 prising if she didn't have her checkbook and wanted to con-
7 tribute at a certain time.

8 Our volunteers all had jobs or their spouses had jobs,
9 and no one was being paid by any of the entities which you
10 have mentioned before. So, everybody had personal funds,
11 and they could contribute as they saw fit of those personal
12 funds to the campaign. And if it was a small amount or a
13 large amount, it depends on, you know, their own bills and
14 their own financial situation that month, that was the case
15 with me and my wife; and Sue and Dave at times, they were
16 both working in that period. So ----

17 Q You know, the Commission is concerned about -- I mean,
18 there is good reasons why cash isn't matched, the difficulty
19 we're having tracing it and everything, the campaign gets
20 a lot of cash ----

21 MR. SCHOENER: Don't lecture us on the Commission.

22 Let's go on with the questioning.

23 MR. BOGIN: I'm responding, basically, to Mr. Simon's
24 remarks.

25 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

1 Q And, so, when somebody makes -- typically makes check
2 contributions, then we see money order contributions, it can
3 raise a question, especially when the person did not purchase
4 it.

5 A It was a matter of convenience. It was a question of
6 whether, you know, if she was going to work the next day,
7 and I was not going to see her and we wanted, you know, to
8 send a packet -- I don't know that we sent a packet every day
9 to New York. I think we sent a packet every so many days
10 or whenever we had a certain backlog. We may have held it
11 one day to send the packet the next day. And I could have
12 said, look, you know, the squeeze is on for more money in
13 the treasury nationally, so everybody come up with what they
14 can right now. And she didn't have her checkbook with her,
15 and she just gave it to me. That's just speculation, because
16 I don't know the exact circumstances now.

17 Q All these money orders that you arranged to pick up,
18 it's just simply a matter of it being more convenient for you
19 to pick them up than the person to purchase them?

20 A The money order?

21 Q Yes.

22 A Yes. Look, if the person could have done it themselves,
23 we could have been assured of the person actually doing it
24 and having it there, that would have been more convenient
25 for us, because we wouldn't have to do the running around.

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1 However, if you have been in fund raising, you can pin some-
2 thing down and pick it up as opposed to somebody saying, I'll
3 put it in the mail, three days later, I didn't put it in the
4 mail, you want to pin it down and get it. That's the kind of
5 battles we're in, was to get the money. Once we had the
6 commitment, we wanted the money in our hands. If they didn't
7 have a check, we would arrange as a service, but not just to
8 them, but ourselves, so we could get it.

9 Q You saw this as a service, it was mutually rewarding.
10 But that you wanted the money order, but you saw yourselves
11 going to the extra trouble to purchase it for these people?

12 A Right.

13 Q Do you know Anntoinette Kahl?

14 A Some of these people, we pick it up from their place of
15 business, they couldn't get away to do it. If we wanted it,
16 then we had to do it that way.

17 Q Do you know Anntoinette Kahl?

18 A Yes.

19 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 6 was marked.)

20 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

21 Q I've marked this money order from the Fred Meyer Savings
22 & Loan, Commission Exhibit Number 6. It's dated 11-17-79.
23 Is that one of the ones that you might have picked up?

24 A I don't know.

25 Q Is this ----

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1 A That's not necessarily from my bank. I don't know
2 whether I bought that one or not. I know the reason I say
3 that is because Sam Kahl's store is one block away from a
4 Fred Meyer. He also lives in the vicinity of a Fred Meyer.

5 Q Does this look like your handwriting, "Payee, Citizens
6 for LaRouche"?

7 A Yes. But the other line doesn't look like my hand-
8 writing.

9 Q The other line being ----

10 A 10 N.E. 113th Place.

11 Q How do you explain that the Citizens for LaRouche, the
12 payee, be in your handwriting ----

13 MR. SCHOENER: If you can.

14 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

15 Q The other parts aren't?

16 MR. SCHOENER: Mr. Bogin, he doesn't have to explain
17 that.

18 THE WITNESS: I'll make a speculation about it.

19 MR. SCHOENER: You don't speculate.

20 THE WITNESS: Well, okay.

21 MR. SCHOENER: If you don't know ----

22 THE WITNESS: Let me answer that to say that if I
23 received incomplete checks, before I xerox them and
24 send them to New York, I would complete whatever missing
25 information, whether it was the date, address or any

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1 information on -- even on someone's personal check if it
2 was incomplete in some way, I would complete it. And,
3 so, my handwriting could show up on a lot of checks in
4 kind of a secretarial function.

5 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

6 Q You are not sure whether or not you purchased this
7 particular Commission Exhibit 6?

8 A No.

9 Q The "Citizens for LaRouche" is your handwriting?

10 A Yes.

11 Q Do you know a Daniel Platt?

12 A Yes.

13 Q Did you ever purchase a money order for him?

14 A I don't know. I don't remember whether I purchased for
15 him or whether he purchased for himself. I would have to
16 look at it and see if I filled it out or if he filled it out.

17 Q Is Daniel Platt a volunteer for Citizens of LaRouche?

18 A Yes.

19 Q In the same way Susan Kilber was an active member?

20 A Well, he wasn't as active as Susan Kilber was. He did
21 volunteer on occasion. He did come to meetings. He was not
22 as full-time as Susan was by the way we would be volunteers.

23 Q Okay.

24 A He had no checking account either, I know, at this time
25 in Portland.

1 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 7 was marked.)

2 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

3 Q Here's a money order marked Commission Exhibit 7 from
4 Republic Money Orders, Inc. Issuer. Do you recognize the
5 handwriting on there, the payee line?

6 A The payee line looks like my handwriting, but that's --
7 all that's my handwriting. The address and the signature
8 line or the sender's line is not my writing.

9 Q Do you recall receiving this money order and filling
10 in the payee line?

11 A I don't have any specific recollection of it, no.

12 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 8 was marked.)

13 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

14 Q Do you know a Muriel Walsh?

15 A Yes.

16 Q Did you purchase a money order for her?

17 A I believe one, maybe.

18 Q And what were the circumstances of that transaction?

19 A Well, it was -- I have to think about this for a second.
20 Muriel Walsh runs a store out in Beaverton. And I think she
21 made two or maybe three contributions, I don't remember
22 exactly how many, and one by check. The store is called
23 the Stuffed Goose. I seem to recollect one of her checks
24 had Stuffed Goose on it. And we had to get a letter from
25 her that it was a solely owned -- not a corporation or some-

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1 thing like that ----

2 MR. SCHOENER: Oh, no.

3 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

4 Q Disregard that.

5 A -- out of her personal funds. And on another occasion,
6 I think we went out to the store to pick up a contribution
7 from her. And she didn't have her checks with her. And
8 she -- I think she had two different kinds of checks, as a
9 matter of fact, and I don't remember all the details -- I
10 mean, she subscribed to our publications as well. So, I've
11 seen her checks, I've talked to her a number of times. It's
12 not inconceivable I purchased a money order for her after
13 she made a contribution for us.

14 Q In front of you is Deposition Exhibit 8, which is a
15 postal money order, payable to Citizens for LaRouche with
16 the name Muriel Walsh under it. Do you recognize that money
17 order?

18 A Yes. That's my writing.

19 Q Do you recall receiving \$25 from Mrs. Walsh?

20 A Yes. I seem to remember, but I don't have a good recol-
21 lection of whether I picked it up or whether someone else
22 picked it up or I was the one that solicited her on the phone
23 or not, a number of different people, you know, could have
24 arranged it with her in terms of calling her up and, also,
25 picking it up. I have picked up money from her. I don't

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1 remember whether it was this contribution or one other con-
2 tribution that she made by check or to others she made by
3 check.

4 Q Do you recall whether or not there was a conversation
5 about whether or not she also knew that money order was going
6 to be purchased?

7 A Yes. She was aware a money order was going to be pur-
8 chased for Citizens for LaRouche.

9 Q And do you remember xeroxing this?

10 A This, in fact, is the latter contribution after she
11 had already made a contribution by personal check or business
12 check, one or the other.

13 MR. SCHOENER: Do you have the Stuffed Goose check?

14 MR. BOGIN: No, I don't.

15 MR. SCHOENER: That's too bad.

16 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

17 Q Do you recall making a xeroxed copy of this?

18 A I may not have, because the postal money orders have a
19 carbon which I would have sent the carbon, which is a com-
20 plete copy of the original.

21 Q Do you recall if you sent the carbon?

22 A I sent it to her.

23 Q You are positive, no question about it?

24 A Positive.

25 Q And do you know a Marjorie Schultz?

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1 A Yes. Yes -- no, I don't know her personally, I know
2 who she is or I have some recollection of who she is. I'd
3 better think if I'm sure. She is the mother of someone who
4 was a Citizens for LaRouche contributor. I recollect that
5 she made a contribution. I have never talked to the woman,
6 and I did not pick the contribution up from her. And I don't
7 remember anything about the contribution other than the name
8 is familiar, and I know she somehow is related to someone who
9 was an active volunteer and contributed in the LaRouche
10 campaign.

11 Q You did not purchase a money order for her?

12 A Not that I remember. If I filled one out, I might
13 remember differently ----

14 Q How about a Harold Ramberg?

15 A Harold Ramberg, yes ----

16 MR. SCHOENER: Are you numbering this?

17 MR. BOGIN: I haven't numbered any further.

18 THE WITNESS: Harold Ramberg, I don't know whether
19 he -- I got money orders -- are you asking whether I
20 got money orders? I know who Harold Ramberg is.

21 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

22 Q Did you purchase a money order for him?

23 A I don't remember whether I did or not, I could have.

24 Q Do you know Robert Musmanky?

25 A Yes.

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1 Q Did you purchase any money orders for him?

2 A Yes.

3 Q Do you recall how many?

4 A I believe it was about three.

5 Q And what were the circumstances behind your purchasing
6 money orders as opposed to him purchasing the money orders?

7 A My recollection is he had no checking account, we
8 solicited him, if he could make a contribution at that time,
9 someone picked up the money from him the next morning, and
10 the next morning I would have purchased the money order and
11 sent a copy of it. Typically, this would have been at night,
12 we picked it up after work, and I would have bought the
13 money order the next day.

14 Q Do you recognize ----

15 A I also have a recollection that one money that I
16 solicited from him, someone else went and picked him up and
17 brought him to a store near his house, and he purchased the
18 money order himself, and so on and so forth.

19 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 9 was marked.)

20 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

21 Q This Exhibit Number 9, a U.S. postal money order ----

22 A That's my handwriting.

23 MR. SCHOENER: What number is that?

24 MR. BOGIN: 9.

25 MR. SCHOENER: Musmansky.

1 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

2 Q It's the same handwriting as Exhibit 8, which was also
3 yours?

4 A Is it the same date?

5 Q I don't think these have a date.

6 A '79, 12, 06.

7 Q Is that the year, 1979? December 6, '79?

8 A Yes.

9 Q But you purchased this at a post office?

10 A Right.

11 Q Is that the only place -- I guess, that's the only place
12 you can purchase these?

13 A I purchased it just before I would mail it.

14 Q You would go ----

15 A That was skipping a step of going to my bank first if
16 I didn't have anything further to do ----

17 Q This was a real purchase, this cost you money to buy?

18 A Yes.

19 Q How much does it cost to buy a postal money order?

20 A I think 50 cents.

21 Q Okay. Do you know a Pat Belknap or did we go through
22 that?

23 A We went through Pat Belknap.

24 Q I have another money order from the postal service.

25 Do you recognize that money order?

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1 A Yes. That's one of Pat Belknap's \$10 contributions.

2 Q And did you purchase it?

3 A Yes.

4 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibits 10 and 11 were
5 marked.)

6 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

7 Q Okay. I have marked that postal order payable to Citizens
8 for LaRouche dated October 9, '79, from Pat Belknap as
9 Exhibit 10.

10 I've marked another money order from Robert Musmanky,
11 Fred Meyer Savings & Loan, marking it as Exhibit Number 11.
12 Did you purchase that money order?

13 A Yes.

14 Q And the circumstances behind it, how come Mr. Musmanky
15 didn't purchase it?

16 A I thought we've gone through Mr. Musmanky.

17 Q The same reasons as all the others?

18 A Yes. There were about three. He made a contribution
19 every three weeks or a month, I don't know exactly how far
20 apart, and they were all made approximately the same way.

21 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 12 was marked.)

22 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

23 Q All right. I have another Mr. Musmanky money order
24 that I've marked as Deposition Exhibit 12, Fred Meyer Savings
25 & Loan, August 29, 1979. Do you recognize the handwriting there?

1 A Yes. That's my handwriting.

2 Q That's another one of those money orders you secured
3 for Mr. Musmansky?

4 A Yes.

5 MR. BOGIN: Do you want to take a five-minute break?

6 (Whereupon, there was a brief off the record
7 discussion, not reported.)

8 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 13 was marked.)

9 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

10 Q I've marked another money order Exhibit 13, which is
11 Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order, August 29, 1979, with
12 Pat Belknap's name. It's a \$20 contribution. Do you recog-
13 nize the money order?

14 A Yes.

15 Q Did you secure that money order at your bank?

16 A Yes.

17 Q Is this the same story in terms of the arrangements that
18 you had with Mr. Belknap to take his cash and buy a money
19 order for him?

20 A Yes.

21 Q And did you send him a copy of this?

22 A Yes. Money order.

23 Q Did you also purchase a money order for William Jennings?

24 A It's possible, I don't remember exactly.

25 Q Mr. Jennings made a lot of contributions to Citizens for

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1 LaRouche, mostly all by check. But I have one money order
2 here for \$35.

3 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 14 was marked.)

4 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

5 Q Exhibit 14, which is a Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money
6 order dated 8-11 -- it doesn't say whether it's '79 or not --
7 oh, yes, it's dated 7-27-79, payable to Citizens for LaRouche,
8 \$35, William Jennings. Do you recognize the money order?

9 A That looks like my writing, yes.

10 Q Did you write "Portland" on it also?

11 A No.

12 Q Do you know who might have done that?

13 A Possibly the New York office, but I don't know who wrote
14 it.

15 Q Okay. Probably indicating where it came from. Do you
16 recall the circumstances behind the securing of this money
17 order?

18 A No, I don't remember the details. No. Why he wouldn't
19 have made it by personal check or why he didn't have a check-
20 book or what, I don't remember.

21 Q Would you have sent him a copy of this?

22 A I would have given him a copy of it. I was in almost
23 daily contact. He did work, but after work, I was in almost
24 daily contact with Mr. Jennings.

25 Q Did Mr. Jennings ever purchase money orders for anyone

1 else in the same manner you might have purchased money orders
2 for other people?

3 A Not that I remember.

4 Q Who else besides yourself went and secured or purchased
5 money orders?

6 A I don't know that anyone else did that. It's not incon-
7 ceivable someone might have done that.

8 Q But, to your knowledge ----

9 A Someone picking up money, some other people picked that
10 money from Mr. Musmansky and somehow got a money order by
11 taking him to the store or purchasing it for him.

12 Q Sam Kahl?

13 A Perhaps. I don't know who might have done that either.

14 And possibly someone else could have done the banking. On
15 occasion if I had other commitments or meetings when the
16 mailing had to be done, that might have been William Jennings'
17 wife, Toni Jennings. But I don't have any recollection of
18 any specific other people -- any specific instances.

19 Q This Exhibit 14, you don't recall the circumstances
20 behind the securing of this money order?

21 A No, I don't remember.

22 Q But you did secure it?

23 A Yes.

24 Q How many contributions did you make for Citizens for
25 LaRouche?

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1 A Four or five. My wife made probably three or four.

2 Q And do you have a joint checking account or do you have
3 any checking account?

4 A Now I do, yes, have a joint checking account. At the
5 time we had a joint savings account at Fred Meyer Savings &
6 Loan.

7 Q But neither you or your wife had a checking account in
8 '79?

9 A No. That was the only account we had.

10 Q Do you recall the total of your contributions?

11 A I think I contributed maybe \$350, and she contributed
12 probably closer to \$250.

13 Q And you purchased all your own money orders?

14 A Yes.

15 Q And did you purchase them for your wife, too?

16 A I think so.

17 Q Did you ever purchase a money order for John Billows?

18 A Maybe. I seem to remember maybe one time when I picked
19 up money from him at work, he didn't have his checkbook with
20 him.

21 Q Do you recall how much that might have been?

22 A Usually was not a large contribution, \$20, something
23 like that.

24 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 15 was marked.)

25 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

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1 Q I've marked this as Exhibit Number 15, it's an American
2 Express money order, Fred Meyer Savings & Loan, dated 5-20-79,
3 payable to Citizens for LaRouche. Do you recognize Exhibit 15?

4 A Looks like my writing, yes.

5 Q So, you purchased this money order for John Billows?

6 A Yes.

7 Q Did you give him a copy?

8 A I would have sent him a copy.

9 Q Is this another one where you secured it by prearrange-
10 ment with the contributor?

11 A It was a contribution specifically for the matching funds
12 submission. It was -- he did not have his check for some
13 reason at work, I picked it up at work, not at his home. And
14 by prearrangement, I would get him a money order so it was
15 mentionable.

16 Q Did you ever purchase a money order for Sam Kahl?

17 A It's possible. I don't have a specific recollection.
18 I might have purchased one for him.

19 Q On some of these money orders that you purchased,
20 specifically this one dated 11-19, it's Ankeny Number 11.

21 A I guess that's what it was.

22 Q The one above it is Ankeny Number 8.

23 A I think I know why. I think the apartment I had previously
24 was Number 11 when I lived on -- no, that wasn't it either.
25 I think it was Apartment 8.

1 Q Is this your wife -- it's Apartment 8 there, too.

2 A That's my writing, though.

3 Q Apartment 8.

4 A That's her writing -- I'm pretty sure it was Apartment
5 Number 8, I was just absent-minded when I put Apartment 11.

6 Q This is your wife's writing?

7 A No, that's my writing.

8 Q Do you know a Richard Bornaman (phonetic)?

9 A Yes.

10 Q Did you purchase any money order for him?

11 A I don't believe I did. He also had no checking account
12 and banked at Fred Meyer Savings & Loan. So, he received
13 free money orders as well.

14 Q So, he would not have had occasion to ask you to pur-
15 chase one for him?

16 A . It's possible he did, but I don't have a specific
17 recollection of it. Again, we did it as a convenience, you
18 know, numerous times, you know, both to work for ourselves
19 and the person. But I believe he pretty much thought out his
20 contribution, you know, ahead of time and came prepared, know-
21 ing what he was going to contribute. Some people decided to
22 contribute more after a meeting about it.

23 Q On these cover letters that we were talking about before,
24 here's one for John Billows, it's the December 7, 1979, cover
25 letter. Do you remember securing this signature?

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1 A I don't think I brought the letter to his home, no.

2 Q Do you recall who might have?

3 A I don't recall.

4 Q I have one here, same letter to William Jennings. Did
5 you solicit that?

6 A Yes. Probably he was in my presence when it was signed.

7 Q I've got one here from Musmanky. Did you do that one?

8 A No.

9 Q Do you know who might have?

10 A No.

11 Q I have one here for Richard Wise. Do you know who
12 secured that signature?

13 A I don't remember who went to his home.

14 Q I have one here, Richard Bornaman. Did you secure that
15 one?

16 A I don't remember whether he came to our office and signed
17 or ----

18 Q When you say "our office," what do you mean?

19 A Well, my home was, right at that point, where these
20 letters -- where I was typing them and coordinating the pickups
21 out of -- it's not really an office.

22 Q What about Daniel Platt, did you secure that one?

23 A I believe that was signed at my house.

24 Q What about Hal Harper?

25 A That was -- I believe Sue Kilber got that signature.

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1 I don't know. We had a number of people doing it since it
2 was priority to get the thing, there were a number of people
3 doing it. I seem to remember Sue got that one.

4 Q You didn't get it?

5 A No -- I don't know whether -- I think it was at work,
6 because we didn't ever go to his home that I recall, so I
7 think that was one of the first ones, and we tried to reach
8 him just before closing time at work and successfully went
9 to his place of business and got it. That's my recollection.

10 Q What about Susan Kilber?

11 A She signed it at my house.

12 Q And your wife?

13 A Yes.

14 Q And yours?

15 A Uh-huh.

16 Q And Sam Kahl?

17 A Was probably brought to his home that night, that was
18 a Friday, it was probably brought to his home that night.

19 Q But did you bring it?

20 A No.

21 Q What about his wife?

22 A No. Someone brought both of those to his home and got it
23 signed.

24 Q In prior testimony there were situations where some of
25 the money orders, the payee line was not filled in, and you

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1 filled it in. Do you recall doing that with checks, to
2 personal checks? Did you ever receive any blank ones?

3 A I don't recall. If I would have received a blank one
4 for the Citizens for LaRouche campaign, I would have filled
5 it in. If someone would have filled it out in my presence
6 and left that line blank after soliciting, I would have
7 automatically filled it in. But I don't have specific
8 recollection. I have to look at my handwriting on all those
9 checks.

10 Q Would you ever sign anybody else's name on a check?

11 A No, not to sign it.

12 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 16 was marked.)

13 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

14 Q I have here a personal check from Sam and Anntoinette
15 Kahl, signed by Anntoinette Kahl. I'm marking it Exhibit
16 Number 16, it's check 406, dated 11-4-79. Do you recognize
17 this check?

18 A Well, I recognize my handwriting. I recognize it as
19 one of her personal checks.

20 Q What on that check is your handwriting?

21 A The "Pay to the Order of."

22 Q So, that's where it says "Citizens for LaRouche"?

23 A Citizens for LaRouche is my handwriting, nothing else is.

24 Q Do you recall receiving the check with the payee line
25 blank?

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1 A I don't have a specific recollection of it, no.

2 Q So, then, should we assume you did receive it and filled
3 it in?

4 A I would assume that, yes. Either she filled it out in
5 my presence and I completed it or it was brought to me and
6 I filled it in.

7 Q Do you know a Mary Lyans?

8 A Yes.

9 Q Who is she?

10 A Well, she's now Mary Platt.

11 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 17 was marked.)

12 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

13 Q I've marked a check from Mary Lyans as Exhibit Number 17,
14 a personal check for \$20, payable to Citizens for LaRouche.
15 Do you recognize that check?

16 A Well, the same thing, I recognize my handwriting where
17 it says "Pay to the Order of Citizens for LaRouche." The
18 rest of it is in what I would assume is her handwriting.

19 Q So, "Citizens for LaRouche" is yours, everything else
20 is somebody else's?

21 A Yes.

22 Q Do you recall the circumstances behind that?

23 A No.

24 Q And do you know of any other checks you did that with?

25 A No. Again, I didn't even remember these exactly, and I

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1 was performing secretarial functions in terms of keeping the
2 records and completing the submission and finding out people's
3 occupations, and getting the letters from people that was not
4 a corporate contribution if that was appropriate, and looking
5 at the checks to see it was not made by a corporation. I
6 think we did get one sent back.

7 MR. SCHOENER: Using what is called your best
8 efforts?

9 THE WITNESS: Right.

10 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

11 Q Not when it comes to corporate contributions. Do you
12 know Bill Sizemore?

13 A Yes.

14 Q Did he make contributions to Citizens for LaRouche?

15 A He either made one or two, I think two contributions,
16 that's my best recollection.

17 Q Did people from Seattle solicit down in Portland?

18 A Yes, on occasion.

19 Q Is it possible that his contributions were solicited
20 through the Seattle office?

21 A You mean, people in Seattle calling here in Portland?

22 Q Getting his contribution somehow and sending it into
23 New York?

24 A It's possible. Oh, well, that happened after December
25 15 or so, that happened regularly.

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1 Q Because you left?

2 A Right. And, then, all the records and so on were moved
3 to Seattle.

4 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 18 was marked.)

5 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

6 Q And I have here a personal check from Bill Sizemore
7 marked 2216, payable to Citizens for LaRouche, \$10. It's
8 Exhibit Number 18. Do you recognize that check?

9 A Yes -- well, yes.

10 Q What do you recognize about it?

11 A Well, I remember the check, I remember getting the con-
12 tribution from Bill Sizemore for \$10. And I remember that it
13 was he that came to one of our meetings when he gave that.
14 It looks like it's possible that the Citizens for LaRouche
15 line is mine, where it says "Pay to the Order of Citizens
16 for LaRouche," it looks close enough to mine, but I don't
17 recall filling it in, no.

18 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 19 was marked.)

19 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

20 Q I have here a check from the Kilbers ----

21 A Let me -- you asked a question about the Seattle thing?

22 Q Right.

23 A Well, on occasion someone from Seattle came to Portland
24 and made phone calls to solicit, especially prior to our
25 December 8 event or December 7 event. And this was made after

1 I was gone. I wasn't even aware of this contribution.

2 Q When I saw the date 1-29-80 -- and your explanation --
3 and it says Seattle, assuming the "Seattle" is written by
4 the New York office, that would certainly be -- that would
5 explain it?

6 A But, for instance, that check you mentioned from the
7 mother of the guy ----

8 Q Yes.

9 A -- that check was -- I didn't ----

10 Q Marjorie Schultz?

11 A Yes. Whoever it was that was soliciting through someone
12 else in Seattle. I didn't solicit that one.

13 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 20 was marked.)

14 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

15 Q On the check below Exhibit Number 18, is another Bill
16 Sizemore check, 2222, dated 11-12 -- 11-21. It says "Tickets"
17 on the bottom of the memorandum. Do you know what that's
18 in reference to?

19 A Yes. We were planning for December 7, I think, it was
20 a coordinated series of fund-raising cocktail parties and
21 viewing of a video tape which was produced by New York. And
22 the tickets were \$100 for a couple. And that's what that
23 refers to.

24 Q And that was a fund raiser?

25 A Yes. You will note at approximately at that time there

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1 was a large number of \$100 contributions. This was in the
2 last push to qualify for matching funds. And one of the
3 mechanisms was we had 20 of these cocktail parties around
4 the nation.

5 Q On the same night?

6 A Yes. I think it was December 7, I could be wrong.

7 Q Where was it held in Portland?

8 A For some reason I think the Hilton Hotel, but -- I think
9 it was the downtown Hilton Hotel.

10 MR. BOGIN: I've marked that Sizemore personal
11 check that says "Tickets" on it as Exhibit Number 20.

12 MR. SCHOENER: What happened to 19?

13 MR. BOGIN: I already put 19 down on another one.

14 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

15 Q I have here a personal check marked Exhibit Number 19
16 from David Kilber, check number 1241. Do you recognize the
17 check?

18 A It looks like his personal check. It looks like my
19 handwriting.

20 Q What would be your handwriting on that?

21 A The "Citizens for LaRouche" and the \$25.

22 Q How about where it says "David Kilber"?

23 A I don't know if that's my handwriting or not. It's
24 close to my handwriting.

25 Q What would be the reason that you would ----

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1 A It's not written, it's printed.

2 Q But it is a personal check, isn't it?

3 A Yes, right. What does that say -- oh.

4 Q That's probably from the New York office.

5 A Yes.

6 Q The check above it is a David Kilber check ----

7 A With his signature ----

8 Q Yes. And that one seems to ----

9 A I don't have any specific recollection of that check.

10 It looks like he gave it to me and asked me to fill it out,
11 the whole thing for him. I didn't make a practice of having
12 in my possession his personal check. So, he evidently gave
13 it to me.

14 Q It's not unusual to have somebody else fill out a check
15 for you?

16 A I would say it's unusual, it's not -- I don't remember
17 it happening a lot or at all, as a matter of fact, and I
18 don't remember the circumstances.

19 Q But it's your handwriting on that check?

20 A Yes, I think so. It could be. I mean, that's not
21 exactly how I write, but that could be my printing of his
22 name at the bottom.

23 MR. BOGIN: Okay. So much for that. Off the record.

24 (Whereupon, there was a brief off the record
25 discussion, not reported.)

1 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

2 Q On the record.

3 A Referring back to that \$25 check from David Kilber which
4 is Exhibit 19, it's possible that Sue Kilber, his wife,
5 gave me the check and asked me to make the contribution from
6 him, and I just filled it out as a convenience to her.

7 Q That's conjecture, you don't have any recollection of
8 that?

9 A I have some vague recollection. But I don't -- you
10 know, I can't recall it crystal clear.

11 Q Do you have any idea -- I asked you before about Harold
12 Ramberg and Avon Ramberg ----

13 A I don't know Avon Ramberg.

14 MR. BOGIN: It's not the Avon lady, John.

15 MR. SCHOENER: Harold Ramberg, he said he didn't
16 remember.

17 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

18 Q You don't remember Avon?

19 A I've never met his wife. I know Harold.

20 Q Could that check here from the First National Bank of
21 Oregon, personal check, come out of the St. Louis office?
22 It does say "St. Louis" on it, and usually that means that
23 -- here's one below it from L.A., and here's one up here from
24 Seattle. It usually means that the New York office marks it
25 down from the person it receives it from?

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1 A It could have been received in St. Louis, as this one
2 says "L.A." on it, it's a check from Milwaukie, Oregon.
3 The way that could happen is we could meet the person in
4 another city, he could either come to one of our meetings
5 or we could meet him on the street in terms of having a
6 display of Citizens for LaRouche literature or giving it
7 away at airports somewhere, and the person says, oh, I know
8 about Citizens for LaRouche. And we might say, well, can
9 you help us meet the matching fund requirement. And he
10 might have given the money right there on the spot, written
11 out a check.

12 Q Particularly likely for a \$2 contribution, right?

13 A That was probably for campaign literature in that
14 amount. But in this case, the St. Louis people said, we
15 need money now, can you make a contribution. It would have
16 been then sent in from St. Louis. But generally I would have
17 been talking to Harold from here. I'm not actually familiar
18 with the circumstances on that one.

19 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 21 was marked.)

20 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

21 Q I've marked that check from Harold Ramberg as Deposition
22 Exhibit Number 21. I have a couple of checks here from dif-
23 ferent people. One is from June Grussendorf, it's a personal
24 check. It's a bad copy. It says, "Six month subscription
25 and Civil War book" marked on the check. Did Citizens for

1 LaRouche or any affiliate organization have a book on the
2 Civil War?

3 A I'm not aware of what that is about. I'm aware of a
4 book about the Civil War.

5 Q That was sold?

6 A Yes. I don't know the circumstances of why that notation
7 is there. It could have been that whoever got it from her
8 also sold her a six-month band of Civil War books and wrote
9 that down. Because if we would make a contact with a person,
10 we would then, when we get back to home, make up a contact
11 card so the person could be followed up. And we would then
12 write down all the literature that the person got. And the
13 contact card would say on it, \$20, Citizens for LaRouche
14 contribution, six-month subscription to New Solidarity and
15 Civil War book, so that when we called that person, we could
16 say, did you read the Civil War book and go from there.

17 Q Who published the Civil War book?

18 A I think it's -- I don't know. I think it says, University
19 Editions of Campaigner Publications. I think it's Campaigner
20 Publications that published it.

21 Q That's the first time I've heard of it. Is it a book
22 that Lyndon LaRouche wrote?

23 A No.

24 Q Do you know who the author is?

25 A Allen Salisbury (phonetic).

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1 Q On it I marked as Commission Exhibit Number 22, Jane
2 Grussendorf ----

3 THE WITNESS: June.

4 MR. BOGIN: June Grussendorf's check for \$20.

5 I'm going to mark as Commission Exhibit Number 23,
6 Jennie Lanegan's personal check number 375, November 14,
7 1979.

8 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibits 22 and 23 were
9 marked.)

10 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

11 Q Do you recall this check coming into your office, your
12 home?

13 A I seem to recall it, yes.

14 Q It's marked "Booklet." It seems to be in the same hand-
15 writing as the whole check. Is it possible that this \$10
16 was to pay for a booklet?

17 A Let me think about this. I think that the circumstances
18 around this check, I think that Jennie was interested in
19 nuclear energy and contributed specifically because of
20 LaRouche's position on nuclear energy. And in return for the
21 contribution, she was also going to get a number of Citizens
22 for LaRouche pamphlets on energy, which I think they are
23 called "Solving the Energy Crisis" which were written by
24 LaRouche and were distributed by Citizens for LaRouche. And
25 I think not only did she get one, I think we sent her a number

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1 to distribute to her friends, a packet of those. In fact,
2 we were -- the reason it was \$10 was we were having a meeting
3 and a cocktail party specifically to talk about the energy
4 policy. And she couldn't come, but she wanted to contribute
5 anyway. And she wanted to have the booklets that we were
6 going to distribute at the meeting.

7 Q Was that \$10 for the purchase of booklets?

8 A It was the equivalent of the ticket to the cocktail
9 party.

10 Q You gave her the booklets?

11 A We sent her the booklets in order to distribute to her
12 friends. And that was all done by mail, I think.

13 MR. BOGIN: I think I have no more questions. Do
14 you have any, Jim, while I'm thinking if I have any more?

15

16 EXAMINATION

17 BY MR. SCHOENER:

18 Q You said you had contributor cards on contributors?

19 A Yes. Contact cards.

20 Q Contact cards.

21 A On people that were interested in the campaign or were
22 involved in it or offered to volunteer.

23 MR. SCHOENER: Okay. That's all I want to know.

24

25

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FURTHER EXAMINATION

1
2 BY MR. BOGIN:

3 Q Getting back to those money checks or cash chits or
4 whatever it was, cash chits that you used, the documentation
5 you used ----

6 A They were just little three-by-three pads, and we didn't
7 use -- we weren't involved in cash contributions that much.

8 Q When would you get a cash contribution? Did you get
9 any cash contributions from -- did somebody refuse to allow
10 you to purchase a money order with their cash? With your
11 program of the service of buying money orders for people,
12 when would there have been an occasion to have accepted cash?

13 A Cash would have been accepted if someone wanted to pur-
14 chase a small amount of literature, a Citizens for LaRouche
15 literature, just because they were not all that interested,
16 they weren't going to make the contribution even over \$10.
17 So, it would be a contribution most likely \$10. And at the
18 beginning when we began the LaRouche fund-raising effort, I
19 think at the beginning we got a few of those cash chits of
20 people that said, okay, I want some Citizens for LaRouche
21 literature to find out more. And we would fill out a chit
22 for the person and send that in to New York with our regular
23 shipment. After that, we basically discouraged accepting,
24 you know, small amounts of cash just because of the trouble,
25 the bookkeeping and everything else that we didn't, you know,

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1 do that too much.

2 The other way would have been at an event, we got, again,
3 a small amount of cash. Anything about a small amount of
4 cash we would have attempted to get a money order.

5 Q In your role as CFL coordinator in Portland, do you have
6 any knowledge of contributions being made in the name of
7 another person?

8 A Let me -- say that one more time.

9 Q In your role as CFL fund raiser, do you have any know-
10 ledge of any contributions made to CFL that were made in
11 the name of another?

12 A No.

13 Q To the best of your own personal knowledge, are you
14 aware ----

15 A Except the cases where I would make money orders for
16 my wife, I'm aware that Sam did that with his wife or some-
17 thing where there is an implied consent. At least with my
18 wife that was the case, I'm fairly sure with Sam's wife. But
19 being they were joint accounts and so on, in order to split
20 the contributions so that both people were contributing ----

21 Q Did you ever go to law school?

22 A No.

23 Q To the best of your knowledge, did any ----

24 MR. BOGIN: I have no further questions.

25 MR. SCHOENER: Nothing further. Thank you very

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much for coming down, very informative.

(Further deponent saith not.)

33747531523

1 STATE OF OREGON)
 2) ss.
 County of Multnomah)

3 I, ROBIN REGER, a Notary Public for Oregon, hereby
 4 certify that MARTIN SIMON appeared before me at the time and
 5 place mentioned in the caption set out on page 1 of the fore-
 6 going transcript, MR. ROBERT BOGIN appearing as counsel for
 7 the Federal Election Commission and MR. JAMES F. SCHOENER
 8 appearing as counsel for the respondent; and the said witness
 9 being by me first duly sworn on oath, and being carefully
 10 examined, in answer to oral interrogatories propounded by
 11 the respective attorneys, testified as in the foregoing
 12 annexed deposition, pages 1 to 81, inclusive, as set forth.

13 I further certify that all interrogatories pro-
 14 pounded to said witness, together with the answers of said
 15 witness thereto, and other proceedings occurring upon the
 16 taking of said deposition, were then and there taken down
 17 by me in stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting
 18 under my direction; and that the foregoing transcript,
 19 pages 1 to 81, inclusive, constitutes a full, true and
 20 accurate transcript of said deposition so taken by me in
 21 stenotype as aforesaid, and of the whole thereof.

22 I further certify that I am not a relative or
 23 employee or attorney or counsel for any of the parties, or
 24 a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or
 25 financially interested in the action.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
and notarial seal this 18th day of May, 1981.

Robin Reger

NOTARY PUBLIC FOR OREGON

My Commission Expires: 9/14/83

33740364330

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

23-1
1020



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN

00001
04-104,048,408

11/26

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000.

DATE 11-19 "79

TO THE
ORDER OF

Citizens for Labor

Sender's Name and Address: Martin Simon 2514 SE Monterey Hill Portland

SENDERS NAME AND ADDRESS
PAYABLE THROUGH FIRST NATIONAL BANK
DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

⑆ 1020 ⑆ 000 ⑆ 104 ⑆ 104048408 ⑆

CHAIRMAN

100

2-19
3-29
11-19

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2304036453

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
/
M.S.



Exhibit N

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN

04-104,048,40

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000.

1 1/2

DATE 11-19 1979

TO THE
ORDER OF

~~Pat Belknap~~ Citizens for LaRouche
2949 SE Yamhill St Portland OR

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

PAYABLE THRU FIRST NATIONAL BANK
DENVER, COLORADO

Pat Belknap

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

① 1020 000 104 1040484078 ②

CHAIRMAN

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
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M.S.

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OK

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Exhibit N

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

29-1
1070



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN

04-104,048,409

11/26

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000.

DATE 11-19 1979

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LaRochie

Richard Wise 9010 SE Lester Portland OR

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
PAYABLE THRU FIRST NATIONAL BANK
DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

⑆ 1020 ⑆ 000 ⑆ 104 ⑆ 1040484096 ⑆

CHAIRMAN

Post

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OR

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
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M.S.

3304035433

Exhibit N

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AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN

04-101,766,417

23-1
1070

DATE 7-17 1979

JUL 23 1979

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000.

Pay \$400.00 DOLLARS AND 00 CENTS

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for Lakeview

Sender's Name and Address
H. M. Harper 688 SW 7th Gresham OR 97030

First National Bank
Denver, Colorado

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

⑆ 1020 0000 1:04 00 1017664873 ⑈

OK

6

⊙

Harold M. Harper

Harold M. Harper
688 S.W. 7th, Gresham, OR 97030

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
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M.S.

83040364534

Exhibit A

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

23-1
1070



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN

04-103,991,446

OCT 30 1979

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000.

DATE 10-17 1979

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for the Restoration of the

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS Susan Kilber 2555 NE. Glisan #22 Portland, OR

PAYABLE THRU FIRST NATIONAL BANK DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK
James D. Williams
CHAIRMAN

⑆ 1020 ⑆ 000 ⑆ 104 ⑆ 1039914468 ⑆

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OK

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DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
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A.S.



Exhibit N

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AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

23-1
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FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN

04-104,048,181

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1,000

DATE 11-17 1979

NO. 1200000011/26

001
T

ON

TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for LaRouche

Antoinette Kahl 10 N.E. 113th Pl. Portland, Ore.

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
PAYABLE THRU FIRST NATIONAL BANK
DENVER, COLORADO

Port

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

CHAIRMAN

⑆ 1020 ⑆ 0001 ⑆ 04 ⑆ 1040481810 ⑆

11-22

Antoinette Kahl

Antoinette Kahl
10 N.E. 113th Place
Portland, Oregon 97220

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
6
M.S.

13040364335

AVD. NOTE:
Regular chh from
above. in 5-1, sign
compares w/above.
[Signature]

Exhibit N

①

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA POSTAL MONEY ORDER 15/20

24386581798 ¹¹⁷⁷ 791123 972141 *25*00

OK

MONEY ORDER



85515
VOID WITHOUT USPS SEAL

DO NOT STAMP, WRITE OR MARK ABOVE THIS LINE

PAY TO

Citizens For LaRouche Twenty Five

DOLLARS AND CENTS
NOT VALID IF OVER

DOLLARS

PURCHASED BY

Muriel Walsh
7220 SW Montclair
Portland OR

FOR

Political Contribution
24386581798



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83740564333

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
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M.S.



10-10-11, 1-1

Exhibit N

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA POSTAL MONEY ORDER

24709711972 791206 972141 *80*00

OR



DO NOT STAMP, WRITE OR MARK ABOVE THIS LINE

DOLLARS AND CENTS NOT VALID IF OVER

PAY TO Citizens for LeRoux

One Hundred

DOLLARS

PURCHASED BY Robert Masmarsky 3171 NE 35th Place FOR Portland OR 97212



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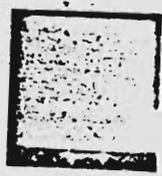
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Political Contribution 24709711972

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA POSTAL MONEY ORDER

NOV 1 1979

OCT 12 1979

24386582755 791009 972141 *10*00

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MONEY ORDER

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
U.S. MAIL

85440

VOID WITHOUT USPS SEAL
Post

DO NOT STAMP, WRITE OR MARK ABOVE THIS LINE

PAY TO Citizen's For LaRouche

DOLLARS AND CENTS
NOT VALID IF OVER

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DOLLARS

PURCHASED BY

Pat Belknap
2949 S.E. Yamhill #11
FOR Portland OR 97214
Political Contrib.
24386582755

USA

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DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
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M.S.

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301036454 (2)

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY MONEY ORDER

FRID MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN 04-101,715,376

PAY THE SUM OF
HOL GOOD OVER \$1000

DATE 6-15 19 29 \$20,000.00

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LaRader

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS Robert Mosonowsky 3171-NE 35th Place Portland OR

PAYABLE THRU EAST NATIONAL BANK DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK 97212

CHAIRMAN

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DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
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Exhibit N

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

231
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FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN

04-101,818,277

AUG 29 1979

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000.

DATE 8-24 1979

Pay \$225 DOLLARS AND 00/100

TO THE ORDER OF Citizen for LaRochelle

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS Robert Musmarsky 3171 NE 35th Place Portland

PAYABLE TO THE ORDER OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

[Signature]
CHAIRMAN 97212

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DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
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030403



THIRD MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN

04-101,818,276

AUG 29 1979

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000.

DATE 8-24-79

Pay \$ 20 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for Leveche

Pat Belknap 2949 SE Yamhill #11 Portland OR 97211

MEMBER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
PAYABLE TO THE ORDER OF NATIONAL BANK
OF OREGON, COVINGTON

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

James White
CHAIRMAN

⑆ 1020 ⑆ 000 ⑆ 104 ⑆ ⑆ 101818276 ⑆ ⑆

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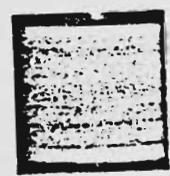
OK

③

Exhibit N

33040564343

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
13
MS



WILLIAM L. JENNINGS
TONI JENNINGS
603 SE. 19TH 235-0162
PORTLAND, ORE. 97214

JUL 10 1979

1507

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

Citizens for La Roche

July 10 1979 ²⁴⁻¹⁶ 1230
\$60.00

Sixty and no/100

DOLLARS

GRAND & MORRISON BRANCH

the oregon

bank

PORTLAND, OREGON

charitable contribution *William L. Jennings*

WILLIAM L. JENNINGS
TONI JENNINGS
603 SE. 19TH 235-0162
PORTLAND, ORE. 97214

JUL 18 1979

1508

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

Citizens for La Roche

July 15 1979 ²⁴⁻¹⁶ 1230
\$20.00

Twenty and no/100

DOLLARS

GRAND & MORRISON BRANCH

the oregon

bank

PORTLAND, OREGON

William L. Jennings

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
14
M.S.

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
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W.T.

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

23-1
1020



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN

04-101,767,223

8/11

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000.

DATE *7-27 1979* *MA* PAY *\$300.00* DOLLARS

TO THE
ORDER OF

Citizens for La Roche

William Jennings 2741 SE 32nd Portland

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
PAYABLE THRU: FIRST NATIONAL BANK
DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

James P. Johnson
CHAIRMAN

Payee name

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT

5/24 AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN 04-101,635

PAY THE SUM OF -
NOT GOOD OVER FLOOR

DATE 5-20-79

ORDER OF Citizens for LaRouche \$30 DOLS

John Billows 5930 N.W. Saltzman Rd. Portland, OR

ISSUED BY FIRST NATIONAL BANK
DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON

SIXTH & MORRISON BRANCH - PORTLAND

NO. 22

24-12/230

8/1/79

PAY TO THE ORDER OF CITIZENS FOR LA ROUCHE \$20.00

TWENTY AND 00/100 DOLLARS

JOHN F. BILLOWS
5930 N.W. SALTZMAN ROAD
PORTLAND, OR 97210

John F. Billows

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON

SIXTH & MORRISON BRANCH - PORTLAND

NO. 25

24-12/230

8/26/79

PAY TO THE ORDER OF CITIZENS FOR LA ROUCHE \$40.00

FORTY AND 00/100 DOLLARS

JOHN F. BILLOWS
5930 N.W. SALTZMAN ROAD
PORTLAND, OR 97210

John F. Billows

3374038454

15

SAM B. KAHL, ODL 1301586
ANNTOINETTE KAHL, ODL 1684935
10 N. E. 113th Pl., 256-5317
Portland, Oregon 97220

6/22/79
6/22 1979

277

24-22/1230 120

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T

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche \$ 20.00

Twenty and 00/100 DOLLARS

39TH & SALMON BRANCH, PORTLAND, OREGON 97214
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
OF OREGON

FOR Antoinette Kahl

OR

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DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
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m.s.

15

SAM B. KAHL, ODL 1301586
ANNTOINETTE KAHL, ODL 1684935
10 N. E. 113th Pl., 256-5317
Portland, Oregon 97220

NOV 16 1979

406

24-22/1230 120

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche \$ 50.00

Fifty and 00/100 DOLLARS

39TH & SALMON BRANCH, PORTLAND, OREGON 97214
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
OF OREGON

FOR Antoinette Kahl

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DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
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M.C.

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2/26/79

MARY F. LYANS
1194 SE. 11AIG STREET
PORTLAND, ORE. 97202

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for Laborers \$ 20⁰⁰/₁₀₀

Twenty & no cents DOLLARS

METROPOLITAN BRANCH P. O. BOX 640
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
OF OREGON PORTLAND 97207

Feb 18 1979 24-2270
1230

Mary F. Lyans

00001
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Exhibit 0

DEPOSITION EXHIBIT
18
M.S.

18

BILL SIZEMORE
PAINTING & REMODELING
1725 SE. 72ND 774-8676
PORTLAND, ORE. 97215

2216

11/23 11-16 19 79 ²⁴⁻¹²/₁₂₃₀ 62

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LaRouche \$ 10.00

Ten and ^{no}/₁₀₀ DOLLARS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
MONTAVILLA BRANCH
PORTLAND, OREGON 97215

MEMO Bill Sizemore

00001

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DEPOSITION EXHIBIT
20
M.S.

18

BILL SIZEMORE
PAINTING & REMODELING
1725 SE. 72ND 774-8676
PORTLAND, ORE. 97215

2222

11/27 11-21 19 79 ²⁴⁻¹²/₁₂₃₀ 62

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LaRouche \$ 100.00

One hundred and ^{no}/₁₀₀ DOLLARS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
MONTAVILLA BRANCH
PORTLAND, OREGON 97215

MEMO tickets Bill Sizemore

00002

18

BILL SIZEMORE
PAINTING & REMODELING
1725 SE. 72ND 774-8676
PORTLAND, ORE. 97215

2296

1-29 19 80 ²⁴⁻¹²/₁₂₃₀ 62

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LaRouche \$ 100.00

One hundred and ^{no}/₁₀₀ DOLLARS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
MONTAVILLA BRANCH
PORTLAND, OREGON 97215

MEMO (initials) Bill Sizemore

00005

EXHIBIT 10

16

DAVID L. KILBER
SUSAN E. KILBER
2555 N.E. GLISAN, NO. 22 235-7004
PORTLAND, OR 97232

6/28/79 00001-1205
24-16/1230
Jun 22 1979

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizen for La Roche \$ 50.00
Fifty and no/100 DOLLARS
GRAND & MORRISON BRANCH
The Oregon Bank
PORTLAND, OREGON 97214
MEMO Contribution David L. Kilber

16

JUL 23 1979

DAVID L. KILBER
SUSAN E. KILBER
2555 N.E. GLISAN, NO. 22 235-7004
PORTLAND, OR 97232

1225

24-16/1230

July 17 1979

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizen for La Roche \$ 20.00
Twenty Dollars DOLLARS
GRAND & MORRISON BRANCH
The Oregon Bank
PORTLAND, OREGON 97214
MEMO Port David L. Kilber

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16

DAVID L. KILBER
SUSAN E. KILBER
2555 N.E. GLISAN, NO. 22 235-7004
PORTLAND, OR 97232

1241

24-16/1230

8-10 1979

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizen's for La Roche \$ 25.00
Twenty-five and 0/100 DOLLARS
GRAND & MORRISON BRANCH
The Oregon Bank
PORTLAND, OREGON 97214
MEMO Part David Kilber

DEPOSITION EXHIBIT
19
M.S.

10

MARJORIE SCHULTZ, OUL 256670
Phone 394-2261
P. D. Box 25
Scio, Oregon 97374

1152
34-22/1230 87

EXHIBIT
00006

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche \$ 50.00
Fifty and 00/100 DOLLARS

STATION BRANCH, STATION, OREGON 97203
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
OF OREGON

FOR SET Marjorie Schultz

11

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON

LLOYD CENTER BRANCH - PORTLAND

583
24-12
1230 122

00001

6/22

JUNE 18 1979

PAY TO THE ORDER OF CITIZENS FOR LA ROCHE \$ 20.00
Twenty and 00/100 DOLLARS

HAROLD C. RAMBERG
AVON J. RAMBERG
ROUTE 2, BOX 293 L
MOLALLA, OR 97038

Harold C. Ramberg

SF Louis

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT

21
M.S.

12

ROBERT W. & SUE RUSSELL
Phone 659-1782
4091 S. E. Adams
Milwaukie, Oregon 97222

704

34-22/1230 98

06-02 1980

PAY TO THE ORDER OF CITIZENS FOR LA ROCHE \$ 2.00
TWO EVEN DOLLARS

5TH & GUSAN BRANCH, PORTLAND, OREGON 97203
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
OF OREGON

FOR WR Robert W. Russell

Exhibit 0

DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 22 1015

13

2120

4TH & HARRISON BRANCH UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON PORTLAND, OREGON 97207

24-22102 1230

Feb 13, 1979 No.

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizen for La Roche \$ 90.00

Twenty dollars and no/100 Dollars

00001

T

JUNE CRUSSENDORF 1129 S. W. COLUMBIA NO. 24 PORTLAND, OREGON 97201

June Crussendorf

Gen Sub 1 month Fidelity Bank

14

JENNIE LANEGAN 331 SW. FOURTH GRESHAM, ORE. 97030

11728 Nov 14 1979

NUMBER

375

96-201 1232

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizen for La Roche \$10.00 Ten and 00/100 DOLLARS



GREENHAM OFFICE FIRST STATE BANK OF OREGON

GRESHAM, OREGON 97030

MEMO

booklet

Jennie Lanegan

DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 23 H.S.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

bank account numbers

The above-described material was removed from this file pursuant to the following exemption provided in the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. Section 552(b):

- (1) Classified Information
- (2) Internal rules and practices
- (3) Exempted by other statute
- (4) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information
- (5) Internal Documents
- (6) Personal privacy.
- (7) Investigatory files
- (8) Banking Information
- (9) Well Information (geographic or geophysical)

Signed Lois G. Lerner
date 11-30-82

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

MUR 1186 (80)

DEPOSITION OF SAM KAHL

BE IT REMEMBERED that, the deposition of SAM KAHL was taken before ROBIN REGER, a Notary Public for Oregon, on Monday, the 27th day of April, 1981, at the U.S. Courthouse, Room 333-A, Portland, Oregon, commencing at the hour of 9:00 a.m.

81 MAY 20 P 12: 45

GENERAL COUNCIL

APPEARANCES

Mr. Robert Bogin, appearing on behalf of the Federal Election Commission;

Mr. James F. Schoener, appearing on behalf of Respondent.

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I N D E X

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	10	Money order number 8831167 from U.S. National Bank
2	11	Money order number 8831748 from U.S. National Bank
3	13	Personal check for \$30 to Citizens for LaRouche
4	16	Money order for \$100 from Republic Money Orders, Inc. Issuer to Citizens for LaRouche
5	23	Money order number 09402864 from U.S. National Bank dated January 23, 1980
6	24	Money order from Republic Money Orders, Inc. Issuer, Fred Meyer, November 10, to Citizens for LaRouche from Anntoinette Kahl

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MR. SCHOENER: My name is James F. Schoener, and I represent the respondent. We want to object to the taking of these depositions under these circumstances: For the first reason, that Mr. Bogin has insisted that Barbara Boyd, who has been working with me in discussing these matters with the people, is excluded. She's worked as a paralegal in these matters in the past. I object to take the depositions under these circumstances.

Further, I object to the taking of these depositions in that there is no valid reason to believe that there is any violation of the Federal Election Campaign Act in any actions made by any of these people. The Federal Election Commission has inadequate and improper -- totally inaccurate record, has gone to subpoenaing people under circumstances which has a tendency to invade the First Amendment rights of these people, to chill the right of political association, and to harass a First Amendment political organization in such a way as to seriously undermine the free working of the First Amendment in the United States Constitution. And we think that the entire proceedings, the proceedings that have occurred are improper, have a tendency to chill any fund raising and get settlement which the Citizens for LaRouche have to take.

Under these circumstances, we believe the Federal

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1 Election Commission is far off base, on a fishing
2 expedition. And the delay and expense that characterizes
3 this action against the Citizens for LaRouche has been
4 exhausting the financial resources of the Citizens for
5 LaRouche. It is the power of big government to cause
6 an exhaustion of a much weaker opponent, is contrary to
7 all due process, and it does not serve the interest of
8 justice in any way.

9 The Federal Election Commission, by taking depo-
10 sitions on such flimsy evidence, has run up litigation
11 costs to an intolerable amount. And they are causing
12 a lengthening shadow over the basic fairness of our --
13 I'm paraphrasing Justice Douglas in the National Law
14 Journal, May 12, 1980.

15 MR. BOGIN: I would like to ask you a couple things.
16 I have got an authorization saying that you represent
17 Witness Samuel Kahl in this matter.

18 MR. SCHOENER: Is it Kahl or Kahl?

19 MR. BOGIN: Samuel Kahl. Mr. Schoener, do you also
20 represent Citizens for LaRouche?

21 MR. SCHOENER: I also represent Citizens for
22 LaRouche.

23
24 SAMUEL KAHL

25 was thereupon produced as a witness on behalf of the Federal

1 Election Commission and, having been first duly sworn on
2 oath, was examined and testified as follows:

3

4

EXAMINATION

5

BY MR. BOGIN:

6

Q You heard Mr. Schoener, he also represents Citizens for

7

LaRouche as well as yours. And there are potential differ-

8

ing interests between what your testimony is and what Citizens

9

for LaRouche is ----

10

MR. SCHOENER: That is not a proper question for

11

you to ask. I've talked to my client about the attorney-

12

client relationship. It's none of your business.

13

MR. BOGIN: I beg to differ.

14

MR. SCHOENER: I don't want you to answer that

15

question.

16

MR. BOGIN: It's relevant in the sense ----

17

MR. SCHOENER: I will instruct him not to answer.

18

MR. BOGIN: Why is it improper?

19

MR. SCHOENER: I have instructed my client on the

20

attorney-client relationship. I've discussed it. That's

21

all that needs to be in the record, period. He knows

22

that I represent Citizens for LaRouche, he understands

23

that.

24

MR. BOGIN: I'll ask the question again, and if he

25

doesn't want to answer it ----

1 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

2 Q Are you aware there may be differing interests between
3 you and Citizens for LaRouche in this matter?

4 MR. SCHOENER: Under instructions of your attorney,
5 don't answer.

6 THE WITNESS: I will follow my attorney's instruc-
7 tions.

8 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

9 Q You did hear him say he does represent Citizens for
10 LaRouche?

11 MR. SCHOENER: Are we going to go through this
12 charade again? He sat in the room, he's heard you dis-
13 cuss this, he's heard me discuss it.

14 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

15 Q Is it Kahl?

16 A Kahl.

17 Q Mr. Kahl, I have a check for you, a Treasury check for
18 \$35 as a witness fee pursuant to that letter we sent to you,
19 which should cover some of your expenses for appearing today
20 on behalf of the Federal Election Commission. I do appreciate
21 you coming. Could you give your full name for the record,
22 please.

23 A Samuel B. Kahl.

24 Q And could you spell your last name.

25 A K-A-H-L.

- 1 Q And your address, Mr. Kahl.
- 2 A 10 N.E. 113th Place.
- 3 Q How long have you -- excuse me. Portland, Oregon?
- 4 A Portland, Oregon.
- 5 Q And how long have you lived at that address?
- 6 A That address three years.
- 7 Q Three years. And your occupation, sir?
- 8 A I'm in retail sales, carpets.
- 9 Q Is that business located in Portland also?
- 10 A In Portland, yes.
- 11 Q And are you married?
- 12 A Yes.
- 13 Q And your wife's name?
- 14 A Anntoinette Kahl.
- 15 Q And do you know a David Kahl?
- 16 A Yes.
- 17 Q Could you identify who he is?
- 18 A He's my brother.
- 19 Q And Joe Kahl?
- 20 A Joe is a brother also.
- 21 Q Are they in the same business with you?
- 22 A No.
- 23 Q Are you familiar with a man named Lyndon LaRouche?
- 24 A Yes.
- 25 Q When did you first hear of him?

1 A About six years ago.

2 Q And did you make contributions to his campaign in the
3 last couple years for the 1980 campaign?

4 A Yes.

5 Q And do you know how many contributions you might have
6 made?

7 A Not offhand. I would have to check.

8 Q Why don't you feel free to check your records.

9 A One, two, three, four, five, six, and seven.

10 Q These records that you brought with you today, when did
11 you put them together?

12 A I received these yesterday.

13 Q From Barbara Boyd and Mr. Schoener?

14 A Yes.

15 Q Did they discuss with you anything about these records?

16 MR. SCHOENER: I'll object. That's within the
17 scope of the attorney-client relationship. Don't answer.

18 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

19 Q Did you discuss this with Barbara Boyd?

20 A Should I answer?

21 MR. SCHOENER: Yes. You can go ahead and answer
22 that.

23 THE WITNESS: Yes.

24 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

25 Q Could you give me the general things that you talked

1 about with Barbara Boyd concerning these records?

2 A Yes. Basically, you know, is this my signature, did
3 I make -- specifically, you know, did I make these contri-
4 butions, was this my own money, just wanted to clarify a few
5 points, that's all.

6 Q With the records that you have, could you tell me what
7 the earliest contribution you made to Citizens for LaRouche
8 was?

9 A Looks like ----

10 MR. SCHOENER: You mean in this time schedule?

11 MR. BOGIN: Right.

12 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

13 Q Within the 1979-1980 campaign, you assume that's what
14 you made?

15 A It was within this period, February, looks like, 18th,
16 1979.

17 Q It's a ----

18 A Check.

19 Q Could you tell me, on your own checks there is initials
20 ODL and a number, what does ODL stand for?

21 A It's my driver's license.

22 Q Is that common procedure in Portland?

23 A Especially to make it easier to cash a check.

24 Q For identification purposes?

25 A (Witness nods head affirmatively.)

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1 Q That's a joint checking account between you and your
2 wife?

3 A Right.

4 Q That's check number 3 ----

5 A 383.

6 Q What's the amount of that check?

7 A \$64.

8 Q And that's your handwriting on the check?

9 A Uh-huh.

10 Q The whole check is written in your handwriting?

11 A Yes.

12 Q And that's your signature?

13 A Yes.

14 Q What was the next -- off the record.

15 (Whereupon, there was a brief off the
16 record discussion, not reported.)

17 MR. BOGIN: We can continue. A tape recorder was
18 just brought into the room by Mr. Schoener. He says
19 it's not on.

20 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

21 Q What is the date of your next contribution?

22 A It's a money order.

23 Q And it's dated April 2 ----

24 A No -- yes, April 2, excuse me.

25 Q And it's for how much?

1 A \$50.

2 Q Okay. I would like to, for the record, identify this
3 personal money order and make this Exhibit 1. Is this the
4 money order we're talking about before I mark it Exhibit 1?

5 A Yes.

6 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 1 was marked.)

7 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

8 Q Mr. Kahl, I marked or the court reporter marked this
9 money order as Deposition Exhibit Number 1. It's number
10 8831167, a personal money order from the United States
11 National Bank of Oregon. Do you recognize that as your money
12 order?

13 A Yes.

14 Q Mr. Kahl, did you purchase that money order?

15 A Oh, yes. Yes.

16 Q Where did you purchase it from?

17 A I went to my bank, to the branch I do my checking and
18 all that.

19 Q And that's the United States National Bank of Oregon?

20 A Yes.

21 Q And you went to the bank, and you purchased the money
22 order for \$50?

23 A Yes.

24 Q And made payable to Citizens for LaRouche?

25 A Right.

1 Q How come you purchased a money order and did not write
2 a personal check?

3 A Many times I paid all my bills by money order, because
4 I would have overdraws or problems with my checking account.
5 That's one way to clear out the account.

6 Q Make sure it would balance out at the end of the month,
7 so you would have a dormant period of activity?

8 A Exactly. I do it with many bills, electric, all utilities
9 in those periods.

10 Q When was your next contribution?

11 A April 20, 1979.

12 Q Okay. And what contribution was that?

13 A It's \$45.

14 Q Is that a money order also?

15 A Yes.

16 MR. BOGIN: At this time I would like to mark that
17 money order as Deposition Exhibit 2.

18 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 2 was marked.)

19 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

20 Q Mr. Kahl, I've marked this money order, 8831748 as
21 Deposition Exhibit Number 2. It's a personal money order
22 from the United States National Bank of Oregon. Do you
23 recognize that?

24 A Uh-huh.

25 Q Is that a money order that you purchased?

1 A Yes.

2 Q Is the hand -- all the handwriting on that money order
3 yours?

4 A Yes.

5 Q Is that your signature on that money order?

6 A Uh-huh.

7 Q On Deposition Exhibit 1, that's also your handwriting;
8 is that correct?

9 A Yes.

10 Q But the name, that's not your signature on that check?

11 A Oh, yes. That's my signature.

12 Q Is this how you sign your name?

13 A I write with both hands. I print sometimes, I write
14 sometimes.

15 Q No problem. Exhibit 2 looked different than Exhibit 1.
16 It presented some confusion to me.

17 MR. SCHOENER: Mr. Bogin, I don't want you testify-
18 ing as an expert on handwriting because I don't think
19 you are.

20 MR. BOGIN: I'm not testifying as a handwriting
21 expert.

22 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

23 Q And on this money order dated April 20, what was the
24 reason that you purchased the money order instead of writing
25 out a personal check?

1 A Same reason as I stated before, to clear out my checking
2 account, you know, this same period, same month.

3 Q Okay. And what was the next contribution that you made?

4 A April 27, 1979.

5 Q And what was the form of that contribution?

6 A This one was a check.

7 Q Your personal check?

8 A Uh-huh.

9 Q And the number of the check?

10 A 413.

11 MR. BOGIN: Okay. I would like to mark that check
12 as Deposition Exhibit Number 3.

13 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 3 was marked.)

14 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

15 Q Mr. Kahl, I'm showing you Deposition Exhibit 3. Is that
16 your personal check for \$30 made out to Citizens for LaRouche?

17 A Yes.

18 Q Dated April 27?

19 A Right.

20 Q Before you mentioned that you purchased money orders on
21 April 2 and April 20 in order to clear out your checking
22 account. What was the reason that you, on April 27, wrote a
23 check to Citizens for LaRouche on your personal account?

24 A Because the person who was soliciting contributions came
25 to my store, wanted to know if I could make a contribution

1 A Oh, yes.

2 Q And how much was it to buy that?

3 A Those days, I think very cheap, something like \$5 for
4 a trial subscription, something very low.

5 Q When Mr. Simon came to you on April 27 and said he needed
6 money quickly, did he give you literature at that time or
7 straight contribution?

8 A Oh, no. Straight contribution.

9 Q With these money orders, Exhibits 1 and 2, were either
10 of those for payment of literature?

11 A No.

12 Q How did you pay for your literature?

13 A Again, either money order or check or sometimes because,
14 you know, they had an efficient way of, you know -- they got
15 cash many times. So, sometimes I paid cash if I had it.

16 Q Do you recall ever writing a check or money order for
17 any of the literature to Mr. Simon?

18 A Oh, yes.

19 Q Who would you make the check out to?

20 A New Solidarity or if it was a newspaper -- I have a sub-
21 scription to Campaigner Publications, if I had a subscription
22 to that for the Fusion Energy Foundation, if it was Fusion
23 magazine ----

24 Q And did Mr. Simon work for all these groups, I mean,
25 at any given time?

1 A Yes. He or people associated with him were ones I
2 would get the material from.

3 Q Who else would you say was associated with him?

4 A Well, his wife Janice, Bill Jennings, Daniel and Mary
5 Platt and Sue and David Kilber.

6 Q Did Mr. Simon live in Portland?

7 A Yes, at that time. Yes.

8 Q What was your next contribution that you made?

9 A That was December 9, 1979.

10 Q December 9 ----

11 A 1979.

12 Q Did you make a contribution on November 4, 1979; do you
13 have that in your records?

14 A No. No, I don't have it in my record.

15 MR. SCHOENER: She may have just not pulled that.

16 I don't see it, but it's on that list.

17 MR. BOGIN: I have a copy. Let's mark that Exhibit 4.

18 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 4 was marked.)

19 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

20 Q I've had marked as Deposition Exhibit 4, a money order
21 from Republic Money Orders, Inc. Issuer for \$100 payable
22 to Citizens for LaRouche. Looks like it's associated with
23 the Fred Meyer bank. Do you recognize that money order?

24 A Yes.

25 Q Did you purchase that money order?

1 A I can't exactly say. One of two things happened. When-
2 ever my wife or I used this, a money order, it was because
3 of a time element, either I had cash, I meant to go to the
4 bank, Mr. Simon would come, you know, and I would authorize
5 him to go down to Fred Meyer which was down my block, pur-
6 chase a money order, bring it back to me, and I would fill it
7 out or I myself simply was caught on a weekend or something.
8 That's the only place I could purchase a money order.

9 Q So, are you saying Mr. Simon may have purchased this
10 money order for you?

11 A Might have. I'm not sure. I used this -- I can't
12 testify with any certainty with this particular money order
13 that's the way it happened. Sometimes it happened that way,
14 this group.

15 Q This group being the ones from Fred Meyer?

16 A Yes.

17 Q Is this institution near you in some way?

18 A Yes. One block from my store.

19 Q So, it's closer to you than, let's say, your regular
20 bank, which is the Oregon National ----

21 A U.S. National Bank of Oregon, yes. U.S. National is
22 close enough, but it would still take some time, take 20, 30
23 minutes. The Fred Meyer's is much quicker. You go through
24 the line, you know, you can buy a money order very easily in
25 five minutes.

1 Q Would they be open on a Sunday?

2 A Oh, yes.

3 MR. SCHOENER: In fact, 24 hours, isn't it?

4 THE WITNESS: No -- they do have some sort of
5 banking system. I've never availed myself of that.
6 They are open nine to nine, seven days a week.

7 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

8 Q Is the handwriting on this money order yours?

9 A Yes.

10 Q Even though Mr. Simon purchased this, he brought it back
11 to you?

12 A Yes. Any time it was down the block I said, bring it
13 to me, I'll fill it out.

14 Q This was your \$100 in cash?

15 A Uh-huh.

16 Q Did you ever do any solicitations yourself for Citizens
17 for LaRouche?

18 A Yes. But nothing large scale, usually talked to some
19 friends or family, something like that or maybe make a few
20 phone calls.

21 Q Would you ever get cash from these people?

22 A No.

23 Q They would write checks or money orders?

24 A Yes.

25 Q Could you just give me a couple of people of this category?

1 A Like my brother.

2 Q Dave?

3 A David and Joe. Like I'm trying to think of friends --
4 usually it was family.

5 Q Your business has a lot of cash associated with it, it's
6 a cash business?

7 A No. It doesn't have much cash.

8 Q You get paid in check?

9 A Mostly checks.

10 Q So, on this given instance, you just happened to have
11 \$100?

12 A Oh, yes.

13 Q And you remember this one? Would Mr. Simon call you
14 up on Sunday and say we need a contribution?

15 A I would know beforehand. For example, I would get my
16 paycheck, sometimes he would solicit, sometimes he would not,
17 but especially as the campaign would get in gear, they were
18 trying to get the matching funds, my wife and I were desperate
19 to make our full quota.

20 Q What was the full quota?

21 A I was under the impression, \$250 apiece would be matchable.
22 \$1,000 is the limit absolutely, you know, after \$250 it's not
23 matchable.

24 Q Mr. Simon told you that?

25 A Yes.

1 Q You knew the first \$250 contributed would be matched
2 with federal monies?

3 A Yes.

4 Q You were informed by Mr. Simon of that?

5 A That is right. So what would happen is, sometimes before
6 I cashed my check, you know, I would determine beforehand,
7 I'm going to make this kind of contribution or that kind for
8 Citizens for LaRouche, and so simply put, I would have this
9 cash in my hand, and there is various circumstances I can't
10 testify exactly what in this case, but sometimes, yes, I
11 would be caught off guard, I had the cash, I intended -- yes,
12 I'm going to get a money order, and a couple days go by,
13 I got tied up with business or something else, and Mr. Simon
14 would come to me and say, do you want to make a -- do you
15 have your contribution. I would say, I have it in cash.
16 He says, we can't accept cash for FEC. I said, well, can
17 you either go get a money order or I'll go get one right now
18 if you can wait, or something of that sort.

19 Q What's the name of your employer?

20 A This is a family business. It's called Carpet Fashions.

21 Q And it's not a cash business, per se?

22 A No. Very petty.

23 Q But when you say you got a paycheck, the family business
24 would issue you a paycheck?

25 A Oh, yes. That's the only way they can do W-2 forms and

1 that sort of thing.

2 Q Do you remember in December sometime, Martin Simon coming
3 to you and asking you to sign a piece of paper saying that
4 you made various contributions?

5 A Yes.

6 Q Do you happen to know what date that was?

7 A I don't remember the date. All I remember is he -- it
8 says here December 7. I do remember him being around. He
9 says, he asked me, he went through -- seems like he was
10 going through a formality. He said, did you make these
11 contributions. I looked at it, I said, yes. He said, fine,
12 if you can testify to that in good faith, sign your name.

13 Q Do you recall any more about it, the timing, time of
14 day, where you did it?

15 A Not offhand. I mean, I saw him so many places. Some-
16 times I would invite him to my house, sometimes I would go
17 to their meetings, sometimes they see me at work.

18 Q Did your wife sign a sheet like that also, to the best
19 of your knowledge?

20 A Yes, I believe so. I remember vaguely -- I was in a
21 fog. There was a lot of different things going on. But I
22 vaguely remember him -- that he saw me and my wife at the
23 same time. He was asking her the same question he asked me
24 separately. He said, okay, and he turns to my wife ----

25 Q Does she work at the store also?

1 A No.

2 Q Is this possibly at home or at the store?

3 A It would have to be at home, because she doesn't work.
4 She was just mostly around the house. And unless she met me
5 at the store for some reason, by coincidence Mr. Simon was
6 there -- it had to have been my house.

7 Q Did you ever purchase a money order for your wife?

8 A Oh, yes.

9 Q Anybody else?

10 A No.

11 Q In connection with Citizens for LaRouche?

12 A Yes.

13 Q When you purchased a money order for her, would she
14 fill it out or would you fill it out?

15 A I've done both. If I had the time, if I could actually
16 go to her, I would, if at all possible, have her fill it out.
17 Otherwise, I would call her up on the phone and say, I've got
18 this amount of money that I'm going to put in your name, and
19 she would say, fine, go ahead.

20 Q Did she ever purchase a money order for you?

21 A No.

22 Q Did you ever purchase a money order for your brother,
23 Joe?

24 A God, I don't remember. I might have. I think he made
25 one contribution, and I think so. I'm not sure, though. I

1 remember he was talking to me about world events. He was
2 asking me about Citizens for LaRouche, and he wanted to make
3 a small contribution.

4 Q Do you recall when this might have been?

5 A I think it was during the primaries in '80, I think.
6 It's such a small incidental thing, I didn't even -- hasn't
7 registered strongly in my mind.

8 Q If you did purchase one for him, what would the circum-
9 stances be behind that?

10 MR. SCHOENER: I'll object to that. You are calling
11 for him to speculate, and it's been asked and answered.

12 MR. BOGIN: Okay. I'll do it this way: I would
13 like to mark this as Exhibit Number 5.

14 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 5 was marked.)

15 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

16 Q Mr. Kahl, I have here Deposition Exhibit Number 5, which
17 is a money order from the United States National Bank of Oregon,
18 09402864, dated January 23, 1980. Do you recognize that
19 money order?

20 A Well, I don't recall this, you know, generally, but I
21 do recognize my signature here.

22 Q When you say "signature" ----

23 A My handwriting and his signature.

24 Q Your handwriting on the payee line where it says "Citizens
25 for LaRouche"?

1 A Yes.

2 Q But where it says "Joe Kahl," that's your brother's
3 signature?

4 A Uh-huh.

5 Q Did you purchase that money order?

6 A Yes. Oh, yes. And the only reason -- I don't remember,
7 you know -- the only reason I can say yes for sure is because
8 he couldn't have purchased a U.S. National Bank money order.
9 I'm the only one that has that kind of account.

10 Q Did he give you \$60?

11 A Oh, yes.

12 Q Before you purchased the money order?

13 A Oh, yes.

14 Q Can you give me a little bit more of the circumstances
15 of that, is your mind refreshed?

16 A He doesn't have a checking account. He says, how should
17 I pay it. I said, money order. Since I don't have a checking
18 account, he said, can you purchase it. I said, sure, but I'll
19 come back and get your signature.

20 MR. BOGIN: I have here another money order. Let's
21 mark it Exhibit 6.

22 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 6 was marked.)

23 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

24 Q Exhibit 6 is a money order, Republic Money Orders, Inc.
25 Issuer, Fred Meyer, November 10, payable to Citizens for

- 1 LaRouche with the sender's name being Anntoinette Kahl. Do
2 you recognize that money order?
- 3 A Uh-huh.
- 4 Q Did you write "Citizens for LaRouche" on it?
- 5 A Yes.
- 6 Q Did you purchase this money order?
- 7 A Yes.
- 8 Q Is this one of the money orders you might have purchased
9 for your wife?
- 10 A Yes. That's her handwriting it looks like.
- 11 Q What was your next contribution that you made after that?
- 12 A December 9.
- 13 Q How much was the one on December 9?
- 14 A \$100.
- 15 Q And is that by check or money order?
- 16 A Check.
- 17 Q And the number?
- 18 A 4445.
- 19 Q And the amount?
- 20 A \$100.
- 21 Q It's payable to Citizens for LaRouche?
- 22 A Right.
- 23 Q When was your next contribution?
- 24 A March 30, 1980.
- 25 Q And is that a personal check?

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1 A Yes.

2 Q And the number of your check?

3 A 614.

4 Q And the amount?

5 A \$25.

6 Q And your next contribution?

7 A April 28, 1980.

8 Q And the check number?

9 A 346, \$50.

10 Q Is there any particular reason why check 346, which was
11 written April, came after check 614 written in March?

12 A Yes. We don't use our checks in that orderly a fashion.
13 In fact, my wife has one, I have one. To this day, we mix
14 them around.

15 Q Okay. So, in total I think you made eight contributions,
16 is that correct, if we add the November 4 contribution?

17 A Uh-huh.

18 Q All these contributions were made with your own money?

19 A Oh, yes.

20 Q What was the purpose of your making the contribution?

21 MR. SCHOENER: I'll object. It was obviously for
22 the purpose of Mr. LaRouche.

23 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

24 Q Was it for the campaign for Mr. LaRouche as president?

25 A Yes.

1 Q But you testified before that none of it was for the
2 purchase of publications?

3 A Oh, no. I always bought that separate.

4 MR. BOGIN: Mr. Schoener, do you have any questions?

5 MR. SCHOENER: I have no questions.

6 MR. BOGIN: Thank you very much for coming in.

7 I have no further questions. I appreciate it.

8 Let me ask one more question. Maybe Mr. Schoener
9 should explain this to you, you're entitled to review
10 your deposition and to sign it to make sure that the
11 transcript of your testimony is accurate. Would you
12 care to waive that privilege or would you ----

13 MR. SCHOENER: No, he would not.

14 MR. BOGIN: Then, Mr. Schoener will have the
15 address of the court reporter. You have 30 days after
16 she lets you know that it's ready to be reviewed, and
17 you can go to her office and review the papers and sign
18 it. If you don't do it in 30 days, she's going to send
19 it to me anyway.

20 MR. SCHOENER: She can send it to you, but I want
21 to review it before I tell him to sign it just like we
22 did in Chicago.

23 MR. BOGIN: So, is it all right if you send it to
24 Mr. Schoener ----

25 THE WITNESS: But I'll be contacted, right?

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MR. BOGIN: Mr. Schoener will sign it as your attorney saying that it's accurate after he's discussed it with you.

THE WITNESS: All right.

(Further deponent saith not.)

3304034581

1 STATE OF OREGON)
2) ss.
3 County of Multnomah)

4 I, ROBIN REGER, a Notary Public for Oregon, hereby
5 certify that SAM KAHL appeared before me at the time and
6 place mentioned in the caption set out on page 1 of the fore-
7 going transcript, MR. ROBERT BOGIN appearing as counsel for
8 the Federal Election Commission and MR. JAMES F. SCHOENER
9 appearing as counsel for the respondent; nad the said witness
10 being by me first duly sworn on oath and being carefully
11 examined, in answer to oral interrogatories propounded by
12 the respective attorneys, testified as in the foregoing
13 annexed deposition, pages 1 to 28, inclusive, as set forth.

14 I further certify that all interrogatories pro-
15 pounded to said witness, together with the answers of said
16 witness thereto, and other proceedings occurring upon the
17 taking of said deposition, were then and there taken down by
18 me in stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting under
19 my direction; and that the foregoing transcript, pages 1 to
20 28, inclusive, constitutes a full, true and accurate tran-
21 script of said deposition so taken by me in stenotype as
22 aforesaid, and of the whole thereof.

23 I further certify that I am not a relative or
24 employee or attorney or counsel for any of the parties, or
25 a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or
financially interested in the action.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
and notarial seal this 18th day of May, 1981.

Robin Reger
NOTARY PUBLIC FOR OREGON
My Commission Expires: 9/14/83

3304054183

December 7, 1979

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to confirm that the following check and money order contributions to Citizens for LaRouche were in fact made by me.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
2-17	\$64.	check
4-2	50.	money order ✓
4-20	45.	money order
4-27	30.	check
11-4	100.	money order

Sam B. Kahl

Sam B. Kahl
10 N.E. 113th Place
Portland OR 97220

33040364381

APR 10 1979



HEAD OFFICE, PORTLAND, OREGON
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON 8831167 24-27 1230 11

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for La Roche

April 2 19 79

Not payable for more than THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS

UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK 50 Dols 00 Cts

Sam B. Kahl

PURCHASER'S SIGNATURE

PERSONAL MONEY ORDER

10 NE 113 Pl.

ADDRESS

Portland Oregon

CITY & STATE

⑈08831167⑈ ⑆123000220⑆ 011 0999 935⑈

DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 1

12-1758 12/78

APR 26 1979



HEAD OFFICE, PORTLAND, OREGON
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON 8831748 24-27 1230 11

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for La Roche

April 20 19 79

Not payable for more than THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS

UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK 45 Dols 00 Cts

Sam B. Kahl

PURCHASER'S SIGNATURE

PERSONAL MONEY ORDER

10 NE 113 Pl.

ADDRESS

Portland Oregon

CITY & STATE

⑈08831748⑈ ⑆123000220⑆ 011 0999 935⑈

DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 2

MAY 3 1979

SAM B. KAHL, ODL 1301586
ANNTONETTE KAHL, ODL 1664935
10 N. E. 113th Place, 255-5317
Portland, Oregon 97220

413

April 27 19 79

24-22/1230 120

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for La Roche \$ 30.00

thirty dollars + no cents DOLLARS

37TH & BAYVIEW BRANCH, PORTLAND, OREGON 97214
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
OREGON

Sam B. Kahl

DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 3

DAVE KAHL
Phone 254-4243
3330 N. E. 144th
Portland, Oregon 97230

1 / 23 561

Nov. 17 1979

24-22/1230 90

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche \$ 130.00
One hundred thirty and 00/100 DOLLARS



HOLLYWOOD BRANCH, PORTLAND, OREGON 97213
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
OF OREGON

FOR Dave Kahl

SAM J. KAHL
ELIZABETH Z. KAHL
14215 NE. ALTON CT. 252-8749
PORTLAND, ORE. 97230

SEP 4 - 1979

275

August 28 1979 96-201
1232

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche \$ 150.00
one hundred fifty and 00/100 DOLLARS



W. SIXTH & ALDER OFFICE
FIRST STATE BANK OF OREGON
PORTLAND, OREGON

MEMO Work Elizabeth Z. Kahl

BAIRD EAGLE

1 / 23

SAM B. KAHL, ODL 1301566
ANNTONETTE KAHL, ODL 1684935
10 N. E. 113th Place, 256-5317
Portland, Oregon 97220

383

Feb 17 1979

24-22/1230 120

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche \$ 64.00
sixty four dollars & no cents DOLLARS



37TH & SALMON BRANCH, PORTLAND, OREGON 97204
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
OF OREGON

FOR Sam B. Kahl

5/31

SAM J. KAHL
ELIZABETH Z. KAHL
14215 NE. ALTON CT. 252-8749
PORTLAND, ORE. 97230

240

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La
one hundred dollars ²⁰/_{cents} DOLLARS

Nov 23 1979 96-201
1232



E. W. SIXTH & ALDER OFFICE
FIRST STATE BANK OF OREGON
PORTLAND, OREGON

MEMO out

Reucalo

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AE - 03248562 9

Nov. 4 1979

NOV 9 1979

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LaRouche
FRED MEYER FOOD OVER TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS **
15-36-1-1-141 100 DOLLARS

out

PAYABLE AT
TYLER BANK & TRUST COMPANY
TYLER, TEXAS

Sam B. Kehl 10 N.E. 113 Pl.

J. G. Wood

REPUBLIC MONEY ORDERS, INC.

MAIJA E. KATLAPS, D.C.
11013 - 240TH ST. S.E. 658-4856
GRESHAM, ORE. 97030

11/23

2622

Nov. 18 1979

96-201
1232

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens du LaRouche
One hundred and fifteen and ⁰⁰/₁₀₀ DOLLARS



GRESHAM OFFICE
FIRST STATE BANK OF OREGON
GRESHAM, OREGON 97030

MEMO

Maia E. Katlaps

01:

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

bank account numbers

The above-described material was removed from this file pursuant to the following exemption provided in the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. Section 552(b):

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> (1) Classified Information | <input type="checkbox"/> (6) Personal privacy. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Internal rules and practices | <input type="checkbox"/> (7) Investigatory files |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Exempted by other statute | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (8) Banking Information |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information | <input type="checkbox"/> (9) Well Information (geographic or geophysical) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Internal Documents | |

Signed

L. J. Turner

date

11-30-82

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81 MAY 19 P2: 56

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

MUR 1186 (80)

DEPOSITION OF ROBERT MUSMANSKY

21 MAY 20 P12: 48

GENERAL COUNSEL

RECEIVED

33740341587

BE IT REMEMBERED that, the deposition of ROBERT MUSMANSKY was taken before ROBIN REGER, a Notary Public for Oregon, on Monday, the 27th day of April, 1981, at the U.S. Courthouse, Room 333-A, Portland, Oregon, commencing at the hour of 12:00 noon.

APPEARANCES

Mr. Robert Bogin, appearing on behalf of the Federal Election Commission;

Mr. James F. Schoener, appearing on behalf of the Respondent.

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I N D E X

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	7	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order of 6-15-79 for \$20
2	8	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order of 8-24-79 for \$25
3	10	Republic money order of November 17, number 03247452 to Citizens for LaRouche for \$20
4	12	American Express money order, Fred Meyer Savings & Loan, of 10-18-79
5	13	Postal money order, number 972141
6	18	Document dated 12-7-79

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1 MR. SCHOENER: I want to at this time give you,
2 Mr. Bogin, the original of a thing signed by Harold
3 M. Harper of 688 S.W. 7th, Gresham, Oregon, dated
4 December 7, 1979, which it states: "To Whom It May
5 Concern, this is to confirm that my money order con-
6 tribution of \$40 to Citizens for LaRouche on 7-17-79
7 was, in fact, made by me." Note that it's never been
8 folded, was in the files that were reviewed to find
9 the documents for today. This has been a matter of
10 some dispute down in Washington as to whether or not
11 the National people had disposed of it or we thought
12 we tendered it to the Federal Election Commission, and
13 it was actually here all the time. I'm giving it to you.

14 MR. BOGIN: The document was found in the normal
15 course of looking for these other documents, it showed up?

16 MR. SCHOENER: Yes. They only had a xerox from
17 the beginning.

18 MR. BOGIN: To the best of your knowledge, this
19 is the original that Harold Harper signed?

20 MR. SCHOENER: Yes.

21 MR. BOGIN: Off the record.

22 (Whereupon, there was a brief off the record
23 discussion, not reported.)
24
25

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1 Q Barbara Boyd?

2 A (Witness nods head affirmatively.)

3 Q Did you discuss your testimony today?

4 A Yes. Just gave me the records.

5 Q The records being those contributions that you made?

6 A Right.

7 Q Do you recall how many contributions you did make?

8 A A few of them. Looks like eight of them.

9 Q I guess I'm going out of order, I'm going to start from
10 the beginning. Could you give us your name for the record.

11 A Robert Musmansky.

12 Q Could you spell your last name.

13 A M-U-S-M-A-N-S-K-Y.

14 Q Current address?

15 A 3171 N.E. 35th Place, Portland, 97212.

16 Q How long have you resided at that current address?

17 A Before World War II.

18 Q Are you currently employed?

19 A Yes.

20 Q And your employer?

21 A Union Pacific Railroad.

22 Q How long have you been employed with them?

23 A June of '62.

24 Q Do you know an individual by the name of Lyndon LaRouche?

25 A I met him at one of those talks he made.

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- 1 Q In Portland?
- 2 A Right.
- 3 Q Before then had you heard of him?
- 4 A Yes. When I was contributing to him.
- 5 Q When was the first time, if you recall, around when
- 6 you heard of him for the first time?
- 7 A I guess, June of '79.
- 8 Q And what was the occasion?
- 9 A I got some literature on it.
- 10 Q Did somebody give you the literature?
- 11 A And I talked to a lady at the shopping mart.
- 12 Q Who gave you literature concerning this individual?
- 13 A Right.
- 14 Q Well, at that time did you give that person money?
- 15 A No. It was a little bit later.
- 16 Q When did you make your first contribution?
- 17 A According to this, June 21, '79.
- 18 Q Do you recall the circumstances behind it?
- 19 A Went to a meeting, and I made a contribution at that
- 20 time.
- 21 Q How did you make the contribution?
- 22 A As I recall, I don't have a checking account, so, I
- 23 purchased a money order.
- 24 Q Did you go to the meeting with the money order?
- 25 A No.

- 1 Q Already purchased?
- 2 A No. I purchased it later.
- 3 Q You went to the meeting?
- 4 A Uh-huh.
- 5 Q And then did you give somebody \$20 or \$30?
- 6 A Yes, \$20, according to this.
- 7 Q Do you remember who you gave it to?
- 8 A It was Simon, I think it was.
- 9 Q Martin Simon?
- 10 A Right.
- 11 Q And when you gave him the \$20, did you receive any
12 literature at that time, any ----
- 13 A A little paper.
- 14 Q New Solidarity?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 Q Did the \$20 comprise a subscription fee for it?
- 17 A No. That was a straight donation.
- 18 Q Straight donation. So, the time you gave the \$20 to
19 Martin Simon, did you tell him to purchase the money order
20 for you?
- 21 A I don't remember exact details like that, because I've
22 done this several times. And sometimes I bought the money
23 order myself, and sometimes they bought it for me.
- 24 Q Do you know a Pat Belknap?
- 25 A Belknap?

1 Q Yes.

2 A The name sounds familiar, but -- I think I've heard of
3 him, but I don't think I know him personally. Might be
4 another Pat.

5 Q Why don't we go through some of your contributions.
6 I'll mark them as exhibits.

7 MR. BOGIN: Would you mark this as Exhibit Number 1.

8 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 1 was marked.)

9 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

10 Q I've marked as Deposition Exhibit Number 1, a Fred Meyer
11 Savings & Loan money order, last three numbers being 376,
12 dated 6-15-79, for \$20. Did you purchase this money order?

13 A I think I did -- I don't remember if I purchased that
14 one or not. Some of them I gave the money to purchase.

15 Q To the best of your recollection, did you purchase
16 Deposition Exhibit Number 1, the money order?

17 A It's not made out in my hand. I probably didn't.

18 Q Is any of the handwriting on this one yours?

19 A The first one?

20 Q Maybe you should look at my copy here.

21 A No, that's not mine.

22 Q Payable to "Citizens for LaRouche," that isn't your
23 handwriting?

24 A No.

25 Q Nor the printing of your name, Robert Musmanky?

1 A That is correct. It's not my handwriting.

2 Q And do you recall who might have purchased this money
3 order?

4 A Probably Simon.

5 Q You gave Mr. Simon \$20?

6 A Right.

7 Q And at the time that you gave Mr. Simon \$20, did you tell
8 him to buy you a money order?

9 A Well, I told him I would make a contribution for it.

10 Q You made a contribution of \$20?

11 A Right.

12 MR. BOGIN: Okay. I would like to mark this next
13 one Exhibit Number 2, which is a Fred Meyer Savings &
14 Loan money order, the last three numbers are 277,
15 payable to Citizens for LaRouche on 8-24-79, for \$25.

16 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 2 was marked.)

17 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

18 Q Do you recognize Deposition Exhibit Number 2?

19 A I probably have it in here.

20 MR. SCHOENER: I think it's on the next page at
21 the bottom.

22 THE WITNESS: Again, that's not my handwriting.

23 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

24 Q Did you purchase this money order, Deposition Exhibit
25 Number 2?

1 A No. I gave my money to he to buy it.

2 Q He being ----

3 A Let's see, I don't remember at that time. A couple
4 years back, it's hard to remember.

5 Q Did you give money to other people than Martin Simon?

6 A Yes.

7 Q Do you recall the names of these other individuals?

8 A Yes. Sam Kahl.

9 Q Sam Kahl?

10 A (Witness nods head affirmatively.)

11 Q Sam B. Kahl?

12 A I don't know his middle initial.

13 Q What does he look like?

14 A Dark complected, short.

15 Q Glasses?

16 A Yes. Stout.

17 Q Balding?

18 A No, I don't think he's balding.

19 Q Stout?

20 A Dark brown hair.

21 Q Sounds like somebody I spoke to today.

22 Exhibit Number 2 you did not purchase. And is any of
23 that handwriting yours?

24 A No.

25 Q I'm going to ask you your opinion. Does the handwriting

1 on Number 1 and Number 2 look like the same to you?

2 MR. SCHOENER: I'm going to object. He's not
3 qualified.

4 MR. BOGIN: Just his opinion.

5 THE WITNESS: The R looks about the same. I'm not
6 a handwriting expert.

7 MR. BOGIN: I'm going to mark as Exhibit Number 3
8 a Republic money order.

9 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 3 was marked.)

10 MR. SCHOENER: What's the date of this?

11 MR. BOGIN: November 17. The number is 03247452,
12 payable to Citizens for LaRouche in the amount of \$20.

13 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

14 Q And I would like to ask you if you can recognize this
15 money order.

16 A Yes. That's my scribbling.

17 Q Did you purchase this money order?

18 A Yes.

19 Q Do you recall who you gave this money order to?

20 A It was probably Kahl -- Sam Kahl.

21 Q When did you meet Sam Kahl for the first time?

22 A I think it was when I went to one of those meetings.

23 Q One of those meetings. Did you go out together and buy
24 money orders or ----

25 A Yes. Sometimes we did, sometimes we didn't.

1 Q Go out and buy money orders?

2 A Right. Sometimes ----

3 Q You were at a meeting, and where would you meet?

4 A At that time I forget the name -- there was the house
5 that's being used as headquarters for the LaRouche campaign.

6 Q Does the name Jennings mean anything?

7 A Jennings? What's the first name?

8 Q William?

9 A No.

10 Q Toni?

11 A Toni, right.

12 Q Was it her house?

13 A They were living there, I guess.

14 Q Who else was living there, do you know?

15 A I don't know if anyone else was.

16 Q But this would be where you would meet?

17 A Right.

18 Q And is this bank where you purchased this money order
19 close by to the house?

20 A Well, there were two places we bought money orders. One
21 was at Fred Meyer, 39th and Hawthorne, the other was Hollywood
22 Branch.

23 Q Of Fred Meyer?

24 A Fred Meyer. It was so convenient.

25 Q When you purchased the money orders like this, were you

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1 already at the meeting and then went out and purchased some
2 money order or did you go to the meeting with the money order?

3 A Usually purchased them after the meeting.

4 Q Purchased them after the meeting. And in some instances,
5 you gave it to Sam Kahl?

6 A Right.

7 MR. BOGIN: I'm going to mark as Deposition Exhibit
8 Number 4, American Express money order, Fred Meyer
9 Savings & Loan, last three numbers being 478 dated
10 10-18-79.

11 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 4 was marked.)

12 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

13 Q I ask you if you have seen this money order, a copy of
14 this money order before today or yesterday?

15 A Let's see, not my handwriting.

16 Q Did you purchase this money order?

17 A I thought I gave him the money for it.

18 Q \$40?

19 A Yes.

20 Q And who is he?

21 A Sam Kahl probably.

22 Q Sam Kahl or could it be Martin Simon, too?

23 A I don't think I did too much -- he may have picked up
24 one or two, but it's been so long I don't remember.

25 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 5 was marked.)

1 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

2 Q Okay. I have Commission Exhibit Number 5, which is a
3 postal money order, last six numbers being 972140 ----

4 MR. SCHOENER: Wait a minute.

5 MR. BOGIN: I don't have a date on this one.

6 MR. SCHOENER: 140?

7 MR. BOGIN: 140.

8 THE WITNESS: 1.

9 MR. SCHOENER: 141, isn't it?

10 THE WITNESS: That's what I was wondering about.

11 MR. BOGIN: Did I say 140? Okay, 141.

12 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

13 Q Do you recognize Commission Exhibit Number 5?

14 A Well, I hadn't seen it before yesterday, because I
15 probably gave him cash to buy it.

16 Q So, you gave him cash of \$80?

17 A Uh-huh.

18 Q Who is "he" who you say once again you gave it to?

19 Is it Sam Kahl?

20 A Probably to him, yes.

21 Q Okay. This document here dated December 7, 1979, do
22 you remember signing it?

23 A It's been quite awhile ago, but I think I do remember
24 signing it.

25 Q What was the occasion for signing this?

- 1 A Just records to keep the records straight.
- 2 Q Do you remember who gave you this document to sign?
- 3 A Not offhand, no.
- 4 Q Do you remember Martin Simon giving you this document?
- 5 A It might have been him.
- 6 Q Could it have been Sam Kahl?
- 7 A I don't remember.
- 8 Q Could it have been Toni Jennings?
- 9 A I don't know if she was here at that time.
- 10 Q So, to the best of your recollection, you are not sure?
- 11 A I've forgotten.
- 12 Q But the information that is on there is correct?
- 13 A Yes.
- 14 Q To the best of your knowledge?
- 15 A Yes.
- 16 Q So, according to this document, you made \$185 in con-
17 tributions at that point in time?
- 18 A Yes. It looks -- if that estimate is right.
- 19 Q If I added it right, I think I did. Is your testimony
20 that you made \$185 worth of cash contributions to Citizens
21 for LaRouche?
- 22 A Yes.
- 23 MR. SCHOENER: Up to that time.
- 24 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)
- 25 Q There might have been more later, but up to that time

1 period did you ever instruct anybody to go out and purchase
2 a money order for you?

3 A Well, I didn't tell them to -- I figured they would
4 handle it the way they wanted to.

5 Q Did you ever ----

6 A I purchased money orders myself.

7 Q I don't think any of the money orders that we've dis-
8 cussed so far you purchased by yourself. Exhibit Number 1,
9 you didn't purchase -- let's go over them -- I believe you
10 said?

11 A That is correct.

12 Q Two, you said you didn't purchase?

13 A Correct.

14 Q Three?

15 A This one I did purchase.

16 Q Or did you say Sam Kahl might have purchased it?

17 A That's my handwriting.

18 MR. SCHOENER: Three, he said is his scribbling,
19 met him at a meeting, gave it to Sam Kahl.

20 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

21 Q Four?

22 A No, I didn't purchase that one.

23 Q And five?

24 A No, I didn't buy that one, paid for it in cash.

25 Q All the cash that is represented by these contributions,

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1 were they all your personal funds?

2 A Yes.

3 Q Did anybody ever give you any money to contribute?

4 A No.

5 Q Did anybody ever ask you to sign something saying that
6 you made a contribution whereas you didn't?

7 A No.

8 Q I forget if I asked you these questions already, tell
9 me if I did. Did you ever purchase literature from Martin
10 Simon or Jennings or anybody?

11 A Yes. I purchased Dope, Inc., and Solidarity.

12 Q Did you pay cash for that?

13 A Yes.

14 Q Is that different money than these contributions?

15 A Right.

16 Q And do you recall who you gave that money to?

17 A Let's see, probably from Sam Kahl, he had some of the
18 books there, and I picked them up from there.

19 Q You gave him cash?

20 A Right.

21 Q What if I told you that Sam Kahl testified that he
22 didn't purchase any money orders for anybody?

23 MR. SCHOENER: I'll object, that's improper.

24 MR. BOGIN: But his wife and his brother ----

25 MR. SCHOENER: Improper question, and you are

1 misrepresenting what he said.

2 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

3 Q Mr. Kahl testified before that when I asked him where
4 he purchased money orders for, he said it was only for his
5 wife and brother. Are you still saying that he purchased
6 the money order for you after that?

7 A I gave him the money, he may have sent it up to Toni
8 or whatever. They may have purchased it, I don't know.

9 Q You don't know for sure whether Sam Kahl purchased the
10 money order?

11 A Right.

12 Q That's what I wanted to clarify. Just to repeat one
13 more time, this Exhibit Number 3, you said this is your hand-
14 writing?

15 A This is my handwriting.

16 Q Also, the payee line "Citizens for LaRouche," is that
17 yours, too?

18 A Yes.

19 Q So, as far as you can see, anything written on that is
20 yours?

21 A Uh-huh. I generally print because it's easier to read.

22 MR. BOGIN: Might as well mark this as Exhibit
23 Number 6.

24 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 6 was marked.)

25 MR. SCHOENER: That's a copy of the document?

1 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

2 Q Marked as Deposition Exhibit Number 6 is a document
3 dated December 7, 1979, signed by you, the original which
4 your attorney has. It was your testimony -- is it true that
5 your testimony -- let me ask you again, I may have asked it
6 already. Do you recall who asked you to sign this document?

7 A No.

8 Q Do you recall whether or not you were handed this docu-
9 ment to sign or it was sent in the mail?

10 A I don't recall that.

11 Q But all the information on this document is true to
12 the best of your knowledge?

13 A Up to that point, yes.

14 MR. SCHOENER: There are marks on there that were
15 -- "Not submitted in threshold submission." Apparently,
16 those were added by the Federal Election Commission,
17 that has nothing to do with this.

18 MR. BOGIN: I have no further questions.

19 MR. SCHOENER: Nothing further. Thank you.

20

21 (Further deponent saith not.)

22

23

24

25

1 STATE OF OREGON)
) ss.
 2 County of Multnomah)

3 I, ROBIN REGER, a Notary Public for Oregon, hereby
 4 certify that ROBERT MUSMANSKY appeared before me at the time
 5 and place mentioned in the caption set out on page 1 of the
 6 foregoing transcript, MR. ROBERT BOGIN appearing as counsel
 7 for the Federal Election Commission and MR. JAMES F. SCHOENER
 8 appearing as counsel for the respondent; and the said witness
 9 being by me first duly sworn on oath, and being carefully
 10 examined, in answer to oral interrogatories propounded by
 11 the respective attorneys, testified as in the foregoing
 12 annexed deposition, pages 1 to 18, inclusive, as set forth.

13 I further certify that all interrogatories pro-
 14 pounded to said witness, together with the answers of said
 15 witness thereto, and other proceedings occurring upon the
 16 taking of said deposition, were then and there taken down
 17 by me in stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting
 18 under my direction; and that the foregoing transcript, pages
 19 1 to 18, inclusive, constitutes a full, true and accurate
 20 transcript of said deposition so taken by me in stenotype
 21 as aforesaid, and of the whole thereof.

22 I further certify that I am not a relative or
 23 employee or attorney or counsel for any of the parties, or
 24 a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or
 25 financially interested in the action.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
and notarial seal this 18th day of May, 1981.

Robert Reger

NOTARY PUBLIC FOR OREGON

My Commission Expires: 9/14/83

3374034607

December 7, 1979

To Whom It May Concern,

This is to confirm that the following check or money order contributions to Citizens for LaRouche were made by me.

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Date</u>
\$20 money order	6-15✓
25 money order	8-24✓
40 money order	10-18✓
20 money order	11-17
80 money order	12-5

> NOT Submitted in Threshold Submission

Robert L. Musmanky

Robert Musmanky
3171 N.E. 35th Place
Portland, OR 97212

33040364610



AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER 23-1 1020

DEPOSITION EXHIBIT
1
L.M.

FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN 04-101,715,376

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000.

DATE 6-15 1979 PAY \$200.00 CTS
TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LaRouche

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
PAYABLE THRU FIRST NATIONAL BANK DENVER, COLORADO
Robert Musmanský 3171 NE 35th Place Portland OR
BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK
97212

1:10200001:04 1017153765

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER 23-1 1020

DEPOSITION EXHIBIT
2
L.M.

FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN 04-101,818,277

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000.

DATE 8-24 1979 PAY \$200.00 CTS
TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LaRouche

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
PAYABLE THRU FIRST NATIONAL BANK DENVER, COLORADO
Robert Musmanský 3171 NE 35th Place Portland OR
BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK
97212

1:10200001:04 1018182771

DEPOSITION EXHIBIT
3
L.M.

REPUBLIC MONEY ORDERS, INC. ISSUER 88-81 1119

11/23
AE - 03247452 X
November 17 1979

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LaRouche
** NOT GOOD OVER TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS **

FRED MEYER - HW
15-36-1-1-137 200 DOLS 00 CTS

PAYABLE AT TYLER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY TYLER, TEXAS
R.A. Musmanský 3171 NE 35th Place 97212
D.J. Walsh PRESIDENT
REPUBLIC MONEY ORDERS, INC.
1:11190081:015 03247452

12-5-79, 1-1

338

DENNIS MC GUIRE
 Phone 363-9719
 2825 Front Street N. E.
 Salem, Oregon 97303

Pay to the order of Citizens for La Roche \$ 25.00
Twenty-five Only Dollars

KEIZER BRANCH
 The Commercial Bank
 Salem, Oregon 97308

Memo Ruth McGuire

SE-8
1232

51612

DEPOSITION
 EXHIBIT
5
L.M.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA POSTAL MONEY ORDER

24709711972 791206 972141 *80*00

DO NOT STAMP, WRITE OR MARK ABOVE THIS LINE

MONEY ORDER

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
 GENERAL
 85515
 VOID WITHOUT USPS SEAL

PAY TO Citizens for La Roche One Hundred DOLLARS

PURCHASED BY
Robert Morsmanskij
3171 NE 35th Place
FOR Portland OR 97212

Political Contribution

USA

000000002000 24709711972

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF OREGON
PENINSULA CENTER BRANCH
PORTLAND, OREGON 97203

NO. 1153
24-12/1230
125

Oct. 31 1979

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens For La Ranche \$ 25.00
Twenty Five + no/100 DOLLARS

WALTER H. MEYER
MORNA J. MEYER
8809 N. PORTSMOUTH AVENUE 283-5593
PORTLAND, OR 97203

Walter H. Meyer

Port

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF OREGON
MADRAS BRANCH
MADRAS, OREGON 97741

SEP 4 - 1979 1067

Pay to the order of Citizens For La Ranche \$ 10.00
Ten and no/100 Dollars

ROSE A. MUSKOPF
P. O. BOX 269 475-3516
MADRAS, OR 97741

Rose A. Muskopf

Port

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT

4
I.M.

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN .04-103,991,478

DATE 10-18 19 79

OCT 31 1979

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens For La Ranche

Robert Musmanský 3171 NE 35th Place Portland
SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS OR 97212

PAYABLE THROUGH FIRST NATIONAL BANK
DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK
James W. ...
CHAIRMAN

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

bank account numbers

The above-described material was removed from this file pursuant to the following exemption provided in the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. Section 552(b):

- (1) Classified Information
- (2) Internal rules and practices
- (3) Exempted by other statute
- (4) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information
- (5) Internal Documents
- (6) Personal privacy
- (7) Investigatory files
- (8) Banking Information
- (9) Well Information (geographic or geophysical)

signed

J. J. Lerner

date

11-30-82

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

MUR 1186 (80)

DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM JENNINGS

81 MAY 20 P 12: 48

RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

30403415

BE IT REMEMBERED that, the deposition of WILLIAM JENNINGS was taken before ROBIN REGER, a Notary Public for Oregon, on Monday, the 27th day of April, 1981, at the U.S. Courthouse, Room 333-A, Portland, Oregon, commencing at the hour of 10:25 a.m.

APPEARANCES

Mr. Robert Bogin, appearing on behalf of the Federal Election Commission;
Mr. James F. Schoener, appearing on behalf of the Respondent.

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I N D E X

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	13	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order to Citizens for LaRouche for \$35
2	19	Letter of December 7, 1979

1304054615

WILLIAM JENNINGS

1
2 was thereupon produced as a witness on behalf of the Federal
3 Election Commission and, having been first duly sworn on
4 oath, was examined and testified as follows:
5

EXAMINATION

6
7 BY MR. BOGIN:

8 Q Mr. Jennings, I have a check for \$35 payable to you as
9 a witness fee, as we advised you we would give you. So,
10 that's yours.

11 A Okay.

12 MR. SCHOENER: Did you come down from Seattle?

13 THE WITNESS: Yes.

14 MR. SCHOENER: Do you want to ask for mileage?

15 THE WITNESS: Sure.

16 MR. BOGIN: We were willing to go to Seattle, but
17 you were willing to come down here.

18 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

19 Q I have here an authorization and notice of representation
20 that Mr. Schoener is your attorney.

21 A That is right.

22 Q Do you recognize that?

23 A Yes.

24 Q Do you also know that Mr. Schoener is the attorney for
25 Citizens for LaRouche?

1 THE WITNESS: Is it all right if I answer that?

2 MR. SCHOENER: Yes.

3 THE WITNESS: Certainly.

4 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

5 Q Are you aware that there might be differing interests
6 between Citizens for LaRouche and ----

7 MR. SCHOENER: Object ----

8 MR. BOGIN: Let me say the question so the witness
9 can hear it, then you can object.

10 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

11 Q Are you aware there might be differing interests between
12 Citizens for LaRouche and yourself?

13 MR. SCHOENER: I object. I've indicated that the
14 attorney-client relationship is none of your business.
15 I'm instructing you not to answer.

16 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

17 Q Are you refusing to answer the question?

18 A Right.

19 Q Mr. Jennings, could you give us your full name for the
20 record, and spell your last name.

21 A William Leonard Jennings, J-E-N-N-I-N-G-S.

22 Q Your address?

23 A 2414 13th Avenue South, Number 104, Seattle.

24 Q How long have you lived in Seattle?

25 A Since Christmas Day of 1979.

1 Q And before that time where were you living?

2 A In Portland, here.

3 Q Your address?

4 A I don't remember the address. It was on -- I think it
5 was on 32nd Southeast. I don't remember the address. I've
6 got it right on my ----

7 MR. SCHOENER: Is this it?

8 THE WITNESS: That's a previous address. I lived
9 in two places. That's right, Southeast 32nd.

10 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

11 Q Are you employed?

12 A No, not right now.

13 Q Were you employed when you were in Portland?

14 A Yes.

15 Q Who was your employer?

16 A I was employed by Johnson's Paint and Flooring in
17 Milwaukie, Oregon.

18 Q And what was your job?

19 A I was a remodel carpenter.

20 Q Do you know Sam Kahl?

21 A Yes.

22 Q Through work, perhaps?

23 A No.

24 Q Do you know of an individual by the name of Lyndon
25 LaRouche?

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1 A Sure.

2 Q When did you first hear of him?

3 A 1975.

4 Q And are you aware that in 1979-1980, he was a nominee
5 for his party's presidential nomination?

6 A Uh-huh.

7 Q Did you make contributions to him?

8 A Yes.

9 Q Do you know how many contributions you made?

10 A Not off the top of my head. I suppose they are all
11 represented right here.

12 Q When you say "right here," you are referring to some
13 documents in front of you?

14 A Right.

15 Q When did you get those documents?

16 A Yesterday I got them.

17 Q Who gave them to you?

18 A The documents were given to me by Barbara Boyd.

19 Q Who is Barbara Boyd?

20 A She's a CFL representative.

21 Q And why did she hand them to you?

22 MR. SCHOENER: I'll object to that. He doesn't
23 know the answer to that, why.

24 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

25 Q Did you ask for them?

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1 A No.

2 Q She handed them to you?

3 MR. SCHOENER: It's been asked and answered.

4 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

5 Q What did she say when she handed them to you?

6 A She said, this is a list of your contributions.

7 Q And what else did she say? How is that supposed to be
8 helpful to you?

9 A She didn't say why it was supposed to be helpful to me.

10 Q Did she instruct you on anything dealing with your
11 testimony today?

12 A Did she instruct me on my testimony?

13 Q Anything to say or not to say?

14 A No. She told me what might be asked of me.

15 Q Okay. How many contributions did you make to Citizens
16 for LaRouche?

17 A I already told you, I don't know that off the top of my
18 head.

19 Q You can review those documents.

20 A To the best of my documents, I made one, two, three,
21 four, five, six -- what period are we looking at?

22 Q '79-'80.

23 A In any part of '80?

24 Q Yes.

25 A Eight contributions.

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1 Q Okay. How did you make most of these contributions?

2 A Most of them -- almost all of them by check.

3 Q And others by money order?

4 A One by money order.

5 Q What made you contribute by money order instead of check?

6 A The exact circumstances, I don't remember. It probably
7 was my wife was not there, and I had -- I gave cash to Martin
8 Simon, and he bought a money order for me, and I signed it.

9 Q What is your wife's name?

10 A Toni, T-O-N-I.

11 Q You just testified that because your wife wasn't there
12 -- I don't quite understand, why does your wife have to be
13 there?

14 A I don't carry the checkbook, she does.

15 Q So, did this individual named Martin Simon solicit the
16 contributions from you?

17 A Yes.

18 Q When did you first meet Mr. Simon?

19 A That had to be in 1975, too.

20 Q And you stayed in touch through the years?

21 A More or less, yes.

22 Q In all these contributions that you made, the eight that
23 you mentioned, were they all solicited by Mr. Simon?

24 A I couldn't answer that for certain.

25 Q A lot of them, some of them?

- 1 A Sure.
- 2 Q Did Citizens for LaRouche have an office in Portland?
- 3 A No, not a formal office. No.
- 4 Q When you made a contribution, did you take it any par-
5 ticular place or did you always give it to somebody?
- 6 A Always gave it to Marty.
- 7 Q So, you say the contributions all involved handing them
8 to Mr. Martin Simon?
- 9 A Myself or my wife, yes, I would imagine. Might have
10 been other people who took them to him.
- 11 Q Did Mr. Simon have an office in Portland?
- 12 A Not a formal office, no.
- 13 Q When you gave or your wife gave the contributions to
14 Mr. Simon, was it at your house?
- 15 A Sometimes.
- 16 Q Your place of work?
- 17 A Never.
- 18 Q His house?
- 19 A Sometimes.
- 20 Q Was there any other place?
- 21 A Not that I remember, no -- well, yes, there was, events
22 -- CFL events.
- 23 Q Fund raising events?
- 24 A Yes.
- 25 Q Did you attend a function, an event where Mr. LaRouche

1 came and spoke?

2 A Yes.

3 Q Did you give a contribution at that time?

4 A I don't remember. Probably.

5 Q Did you ever purchase literature from Mr. Simon?

6 A No.

7 Q Newspapers?

8 A No.

9 Q Have you ever heard of New Solidarity?

10 A Sure.

11 Q Did you subscribe to that?

12 A No.

13 Q Campaigner Publishing?

14 A Sure.

15 Q Did you subscribe to that?

16 A No.

17 Q Are you involved in the Fusion Energy Committee?

18 A Yes.

19 Q Have you ever made contributions to them?

20 A Not to the best of my knowledge, no.

21 Q If you were in the Fusion Energy Committee, what was your
22 role for them, if anything?

23 A Active organizer for them.

24 Q Would you be involved in soliciting money for them?

25 A Yes.

1 Q And was Mr. Simon also involved in the Fusion Energy
2 Committee?

3 A Well, he certainly knew about them and knew who they
4 were. Marty would have to answer to that, I can't answer
5 that.

6 Q Fine. What is the name, Fusion Energy Committee?

7 A Fusion Energy Foundation.

8 Q Foundation. And was there an office for them?

9 A No.

10 Q Worked out of various people's homes?

11 A Yes.

12 Q Was there somebody who headed it in the Portland area?

13 A Not formally.

14 Q Informally?

15 A (Witness nods head affirmatively.)

16 Q Who was that individual?

17 A Myself, I guess.

18 Q Who else worked with you or was associated with the
19 Fusion Energy Foundation in Portland?

20 A Who else did organizing for them, is that what you are
21 asking?

22 Q Yes. Soliciting, organizing.

23 A Bruce Kilber, Susan Kilber, my wife Toni Jennings.

24 Q Dan Platt?

25 A Dan Platt and Mary Platt.

1 Q Did you raise money for the Fusion Energy Foundation?

2 A Yes.

3 Q And where did that money go, what did you do with that
4 money?

5 A Went into -- organized it through the National Caucus
6 of Labor Committees, that money went into that fund.

7 Q Would you solicit at airports for money in that way?

8 A Yes.

9 Q And you would get cash?

10 A Yes.

11 Q And, then, how did the cash get to the National Committee
12 -- what is it, National Labor Caucus Committee, whoever the
13 umbrella group is -- how did the cash get to wherever you
14 sent it? You got cash at the airport ----

15 A How did it get there ----

16 Q Yes. In what form did it get there?

17 A I don't know.

18 Q When you got cash, what did you do with it?

19 A Went into the fund of the National Caucus of Labor
20 Committees.

21 Q Stop right there. When it went into the fund, how did
22 it get into the fund?

23 A What do you mean?

24 Q You got the cash, it went into the fund. You either
25 deposited it someplace or ----

1 A I did not take care of the depositing end of that.

2 Q Do you know who did?

3 A My wife did, but I didn't follow it closely.

4 Q All the contributions you made to Citizens for LaRouche,
5 were they your personal funds?

6 A Yes.

7 Q Did any of that money come from the Fusion Energy Founda-
8 tion solicitations?

9 A It did not.

10 Q The accounting was kept separate?

11 A Absolutely.

12 Q The one money order that you made -- did you only make
13 one money order to Citizens for LaRouche? My records show
14 you made one. You might have made more?

15 A That's all I have recollection of, that's right.

16 Q That \$35 in cash was your own funds?

17 A Yes, absolutely.

18 Q And you gave that to Martin Simon?

19 A Right.

20 Q And he went out and purchased the money order for you?

21 A That is right.

22 Q He brought the money order back to you, and you signed
23 it?

24 A Well, yes -- I mean, under my instructions, bought the
25 money order for me. I didn't sign it. There was no need for

1 me to sign it.

2 MR. BOGIN: Let me mark this as Exhibit 1.

3 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 1 was marked.)

4 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

5 Q I have here marked as Exhibit Number 1, a Fred Meyer
6 Savings & Loan money order, the last three numbers being 223,
7 made to Citizens for LaRouche in the amount of \$35. Do you
8 recognize that money order?

9 A Same as I have here.

10 Q But before yesterday, have you ever seen this money
11 order?

12 A Well, yes, when Marty purchased it for me.

13 Q You mean, he showed it to you?

14 A Well, I don't remember if he showed it to me.

15 Q So, this, today or yesterday, might have been the first
16 time you saw a copy of this money order?

17 A Might have been.

18 Q Well, do you recall seeing it before today or yesterday?

19 A No, I do not recall.

20 Q Okay. Is any of the handwriting on that money order
21 yours?

22 A No.

23 Q Do you recognize whose handwriting it might be?

24 A No.

25 Q When you gave Mr. Simon the \$35 to -- did you give

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1 Mr. Simon \$35 to purchase this money order?

2 A Yes.

3 Q Or was the money order purchased first, and you gave him
4 \$35?

5 A I gave him \$35 to purchase the money order.

6 Q And at the time you gave him the \$35, you instructed him
7 at that time to purchase the money order for you?

8 A It was an understanding that it was a contribution to
9 Citizens for LaRouche.

10 Q So, you didn't answer my question. Could you repeat
11 that question I asked before.

12 (Whereupon, the reporter read back the following
13 question: "Q And at the time you gave him the
14 \$35, you instructed him at that time to purchase
the money order for you?")

15 THE WITNESS: Yes, I did.

16 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

17 Q You expressly said, "Purchase a money order" at the time
18 you gave him the \$35?

19 A I don't recall when I expressly said, purchase a money
20 order. It was understood that that was what he would be
21 doing.

22 Q Why couldn't you just give cash?

23 A Why can't ----

24 Q What's the significance of the money order?

25 A Because it had to be transferred, mailed back to Citizens

1 for LaRouche.

2 Q Are you aware that contributions that you make are
3 matchable with federal monies up to the first \$250?

4 A Yes.

5 Q Okay. How are you aware of that? Did anybody tell you
6 that?

7 A Marty told me that.

8 Q Is that why it's significant that it had to be in a
9 money order, your contribution, as opposed to cash?

10 A Yes.

11 Q Did you know that the Commission would not match cash
12 on contributions?

13 A Right.

14 Q I have one, I don't know if you have it, you probably
15 do, of check 1492, your personal check.

16 A Uh-huh.

17 Q It's dated June 23.

18 A '79?

19 Q '79. It's 1492. Do you recognize that check?

20 A I recognize it's my signature, yes. I recognize my
21 check.

22 Q Besides your signature -- is that handwriting yours?

23 A No. It's my wife's handwriting.

24 Q The money that was in this checking account, was that
25 all your personal funds?

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1 A Yes, absolutely.

2 MR. SCHOENER: It's a joint account, wasn't it?

3 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

4 Q Right. The personal funds of you or your wife.

5 A Right.

6 Q Did you ever get money from Citizens for LaRouche?

7 A Did I get money from them?

8 Q Did you ever receive money from Citizens for LaRouche?

9 A Yes.

10 Q Did you ever receive money from the Fusion Energy
11 Foundation?

12 A No.

13 Q Did you ever receive money from Martin Simon?

14 A No.

15 Q Did you ever receive money from Susan Kilber or her
16 husband?

17 A No -- well, did I ever receive money from them -- what
18 does that mean? Did they ever -- I would hate to lie and
19 say, no, when they might have repaid a loan or something
20 like that. But if you can be more explicit about the intent
21 of your question, I might be better able to answer it.

22 Q I just want to know if you ever got money from any of
23 the people you mentioned previously or from Dope, Inc., or
24 Campaigner Publications, New Solidarity, Citizens for LaRouche,
25 anybody affiliated with them?

1 A No.

2 Q So, that all the contributions you made were with your
3 personal funds or those of your wife?

4 A That is right.

5 Q Okay. Do you recall Mr. Simon's address when he lived
6 in Portland?

7 A No. He lived on Burnside, that's all I remember -- or
8 was it Burnside?

9 Q I have one more question. Do you recall ----

10 A It wasn't Burnside, it was -- I don't remember --
11 Ainsworth or something like that.

12 Q You are aware it was a house or apartment, though, at
13 various times?

14 A Right.

15 Q Okay. You opened up a checking account at The Oregon
16 Bank?

17 A Yes, Portland.

18 Q The Grand and Morrison Branch?

19 A Yes.

20 Q Do you recall what check numbers you started that account
21 with?

22 A No.

23 Q Did you start with number 1 or 101 or 1001?

24 A I have no idea.

25 Q How long did you live in Portland before you moved to

1 Seattle?

2 A Moved to Portland in 1976, and that was in August, I
3 think -- August or September of '76.

4 Q Three-and-a-half years?

5 A Uh-huh.

6 Q And to the best of your recollection, is this bank, The
7 Oregon Bank, the Grand and Morrison Branch, your own bank
8 account, checking account in that three-and-a-half-year period?

9 A Yes, I think it was.

10 MR. BOGIN: I have no further questions. Do you
11 have anything?

12 MR. SCHOENER: No. I have no questions -- yes, I
13 do.

14

15

EXAMINATION

16 BY MR. SCHOENER:

17 Q On December 7, 1979, a document here showing one, two,
18 three, four, five, six check contributions and one money order
19 contribution, with a document with William, Wm. -- what's the
20 middle initial?

21 A L.

22 Q -- Jennings on there. Is that your signature?

23 A Yes.

24 Q Do you know who gave you this to sign, do you remember
25 the circumstances of it?

1 A Yes, I do. Marty gave it to me to sign. He stated that
2 there was -- they wanted to have complete documentation on all
3 of the checks and money orders, and he asked me to sign it.

4 Q Do you remember where it occurred or anything, the cir-
5 cumstances?

6 A It occurred at my home, to the best of my knowledge.

7 Q That is your signature on there?

8 A Yes, it is.

9 MR. BOGIN: I might as well mark that as an exhibit
10 and put that in.

11 MR. SCHOENER: Do the copy of it.

12 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 2 was marked.)

13

14

FURTHER EXAMINATION

15 BY MR. BOGIN:

16 Q Mr. Jennings, I have before you Deposition Exhibit
17 Number 2. Other than this handwriting and handwritten
18 original on top of this copy, do you recognize this copy of
19 the December 7 letter?

20 A Yes.

21 Q And who was the individual who asked you to sign it?

22 A Marty Simon.

23 Q And you recall this document in particular, what you were
24 signing?

25 A Right.

1 Q And did he tell you why he wanted you to sign it?

2 A So CFL would have complete documentation of my contri-
3 butions.

4 Q And this is dated December 7. Do you recall whether or
5 not, in fact, you signed it on that particular date?

6 A No, I don't recall. But it was in that general time
7 frame.

8 Q Did your wife also have to sign a sheet like this for
9 contributions she made?

10 A I would imagine so. I don't remember if she did or not.

11 Q You don't recall?

12 A Right.

13 Q She didn't do it in your presence, anyway?

14 A Right.

15 MR. BOGIN: No further questions.

16 MR. SCHOENER: That's all. Thank you very much.

17

18 (Further deponent saith not.)

19

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25

1 STATE OF OREGON)
 2) ss.
 County of Multnomah)

3 I, ROBIN REGER, a Notary Public for Oregon, hereby
 4 certify that WILLIAM JENNINGS appeared before me at the time
 5 and place mentioned in the caption set out on page 1 of the
 6 foregoing transcript, MR. ROBERT BOGIN appearing as counsel
 7 for the Federal Election Commission and MR. JAMES F. SCHOENER
 8 appearing as counsel for the respondent; and the said witness
 9 being by me first duly sworn on oath, and being carefully
 10 examined, in answer to oral interrogatories propounded by
 11 the respective attorneys, testified as in the foregoing
 12 annexed deposition, pages 1 to 20, inclusive, as set forth.

13 I further certify that all interrogatories pro-
 14 pounded to said witness, together with the answers of said
 15 witness thereto, and other proceedings occurring upon the
 16 taking of said deposition, were then and there taken down
 17 by me in stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting under
 18 my direction; and that the foregoing transcript, pages 1 to
 19 20, inclusive, constitutes a full, true and accurate transcript
 20 of said deposition so taken by me in stenotype as aforesaid,
 21 and of the whole thereof.

22 I further certify that I am not a relative or
 23 employee or attorney or counsel for any of the parties, or
 24 a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or
 25 financially interested in the action.

1 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
2 and notarial seal this 18th day of May, 1981.

3
4
5 *Robert Reger*

6 NOTARY PUBLIC FOR OREGON

7 My Commission Expires: 9/14/83

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December 7, 1979

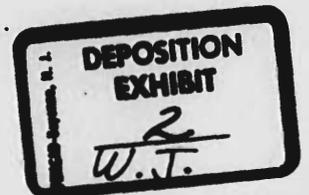
To Whom It May Concern:

This is to confirm that the following check and money order contributions to Citizens for LaRouche were in fact made by me.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
5-29	\$25	check
6-23	58	check
7-6	60	check
7-15	20	check
7-27	35	money order ✓
7-30	20	check
11-22	100	check

> NOT submitted in Threshold Submission
BKS

William Jennings
William Jennings
2741 S.E. 32
Portland OR 97202



WILLIAM L. JENNINGS
TONI JENNINGS
603 SE. 19TH 235-0162
PORTLAND, ORE. 97214

JUL 10 1979

1507

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche July 10 1979 24-16
Sixty and no/100 \$60.00 1230
DOLLARS

GRAND & MORRISON BRANCH
the oregon bank
PORTLAND, OREGON

initial contribution *William L. Jennings*

WILLIAM L. JENNINGS
TONI JENNINGS
603 SE. 19TH 235-0162
PORTLAND, ORE. 97214

JUL 18 1979

1508

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche July 15 1979 24-16
Twenty and no/100 \$20.00 1230
DOLLARS

GRAND & MORRISON BRANCH
the oregon bank
PORTLAND, OREGON

William L. Jennings

DEPOSITION EXHIBIT

DEPOSITION EXHIBIT

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

33-1
1020



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN

04-101,767,223

8/11

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000.

DATE 7-27 1979 HA PAY \$35 DOLLARS AND 00 CTS.

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS William Jennings 2741 SE 32nd Portland

PAYABLE THRU FIRST NATIONAL BANK
DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

James P. ...
CLAIMSMAN

33040364632

WILLIAM L. JENNINGS
TONI JENNINGS
603 SE. 19TH 235-0162
PORTLAND, ORE. 97214

6/28/79

1495

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

Citizen for La Roche

June 25 1979 ²⁴⁻¹⁶ 1230

Twenty and no/100

\$20.00

GRAND & MORRISON BRANCH
the oregon bank
PORTLAND, OREGON

DOLLARS

MEMO

Toni Jennings

WILLIAM L. JENNINGS
TONI JENNINGS
603 SE. 19TH 235-0162
PORTLAND, ORE. 97214

JUL 18 1979

1509

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

Citizen for La Roche

July 15 1979 ²⁴⁻¹⁶ 1230

Fourteen and no/100

\$14.00

GRAND & MORRISON BRANCH
the oregon bank
PORTLAND, OREGON

DOLLARS

MEMO

Toni Jennings

WILLIAM L. JENNINGS
TONI JENNINGS
603 SE. 19TH 235-0162
PORTLAND, ORE. 97214

6/28/79

1492

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

Citizen for La Roche

June 23 1979 ²⁴⁻¹⁶ 1230

Fifty-eight and no/100

\$58.00

GRAND & MORRISON BRANCH
the oregon bank
PORTLAND, OREGON

DOLLARS

MEMO

William L. Jennings

13040364640

APR 20 1979

WILLIAM L. JENNINGS
TONI JENNINGS
603 SE. 19TH 231-0162
PORTLAND, ORE. 97214

1426

April 17 1979 24-15
1230

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

Citizen's Savings & Loan

\$50.00

DOLLAR

GRAND & MORRISON BRANCH
the oregon bank
PORTLAND, OREGON

William L. Jennings

33040361641

MAY 3 1979

WILLIAM L. JENNINGS
TONI JENNINGS
603 SE. 19TH 233-0162
PORTLAND, ORE. 97214

1431

April 27 1979 24-15
1230

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

Citizen's Savings & Loan

\$20.00

DOLLARS

GRAND & MORRISON BRANCH
the oregon bank
PORTLAND, OREGON

William L. Jennings

WILLIAM L. JENNINGS
TONI JENNINGS
603 SE. 19TH 238-0162
PORTLAND, ORE. 97214

April 15 1979 0273 1455

March 19 1979 24-15
1230

PAY TO THE
ORDER OF

Citizen's Savings & Loan

\$35.00

DOLLARS

GRAND & MORRISON BRANCH
the oregon bank
PORTLAND, OREGON

William L. Jennings

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

bank account numbers

The above-described material was removed from this file pursuant to the following exemption provided in the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. Section 552(b):

- (1) Classified Information
- (2) Internal rules and practices
- (3) Exempted by other statute
- (4) Trade secrets and commercial or financial information
- (5) Internal Documents
- (6) Personal privacy
- (7) Investigatory files
- (8) Banking Information
- (9) Well Information (geographic or geophysical)

Signed L. J. Lerner
date 11-30-82

FEC 9-21-77

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81 MAY 19 P2: 57

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
MUR 1186 (80)

11 MAY 20 P12: 46

RECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE
DIVISION

DEPOSITION OF MARTIN SIMON

BE IT REMEMBERED that, the deposition of MARTIN SIMON was taken before ROBIN REGER, a Notary Public for Oregon, on Monday, the 27th day of April, 1981, at the U.S. Courthouse, Room 333-A, Portland, Oregon, commencing at the hour of 2:15 p.m.

APPEARANCES

Mr. Robert Bogin, appearing on behalf of the Federal Election Commission;

Mr. James F. Schoener, appearing on behalf of the Respondent.

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<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	37	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order to Citizens for LaRouche in the amount of \$100, dated 11-19-79
2	38	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order from Pat Belknap
3	43	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order from Richard Wise
4	44	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order from H.M. Harper dated 7-17-79
5	45	Money order from Susan Kilber
6	50	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order dated 11-17-79
7	52	Republic Money Orders, Inc. Issuer, money order
8	52	Money order from Muriel Walsh
9	56	U.S. postal money order of 12-6-79
10	58	U.S. postal money order from Pat Belknap dated 10-9-79
11	58	Money order from Robert Musmanský
12	58	Money order from Robert Musmanský of 8-29-79
13	59	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order of August 29, 1979, from Pat Belknap
14	60	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order of 7-27-79 from William Jennings
15	63	American Express money order of 5-20-79
16	67	Personal check from Sam and Anntoinette Kahl, number 406, dated 11-4-79

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<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Description</u>
17	68	Personal check from Mary Lyans for \$20
18	70	Personal check from Bill Sizemore for \$10
19	70	Check from David Kilber
20	71	Check from Bill Sizemore of 11-21
21	75	Check from Harold Ramberg
22	77	Check from June Grussendorf
23	77	Check number 375 from Jennie Lanegan dated November 14, 1979

MARTIN SIMON

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was thereupon produced as a witness on behalf of the Federal Election Commission and, having been first duly sworn on oath, was examined and testified as follows:

EXAMINATION

BY MR. BOGIN:

Q Here's a witness fee check.

A The government's appreciation.

Q For your inconvenience in arriving here. I have an authorization that Mr. Schoener is your attorney. Are you aware Mr. Schoener also represents Citizens for LaRouche?

A Yes.

Q Are you aware that there is a possible differing interest between Citizens for LaRouche and yourself?

MR. SCHOENER: Object to any legal advice you tried to give my clients.

MR. BOGIN: I'm not giving any advice.

MR. SCHOENER: You are attempting to advise my client on the question of conflict of interest. I think it's none of your business as I've said before.

MR. BOGIN: I think it's important to know ----

MR. SCHOENER: The first question was proper, thereafter you are totally improper, young man. You are really improper, and I'm seriously considering

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1 filing a grievance against you. I'm seriously con-
2 sidering filing a grievance against you. I think you
3 ought to call the general counsel and ask him whether
4 you should be telling my client matters that I'm advising
5 him on.

6 MR. BOGIN: Well, I didn't ask him -- I asked him
7 if he knew that there was a possible differing interest.

8 MR. SCHOENER: There is no possible differing
9 interest you should be advising him about. If I have
10 to advise him, I shall do that.

11 MR. BOGIN: I'm not advising him. I'm asking him
12 if he's aware ----

13 MR. SCHOENER: That's up to me. If I've failed to
14 do that, that's my problem. Your problem is to keep
15 your nose out of my ----

16 MR. BOGIN: My problem is if I get testimony, it's
17 tainted, and at some subsequent time that there is going
18 to -- that this testimony turns out not to be good,
19 it's my problem. And, so, in that regard, I need to
20 know whether or not -- what his awareness is on these
21 things.

22 MR. SCHOENER: If his counsel is not able to con-
23 tinue representing him because of conflict of interest,
24 it is none of your damn business. Put that in with a
25 full damn.

1 MR. BOGIN: I think as ----

2 MR. SCHOENER: I think if any conflict of interest
3 develops, it's my problem, not yours.

4 MR. BOGIN: I think as both a private attorney and
5 government attorney, it's definitely in my interest to
6 know whether or not there is a conflict of interest,
7 in fact ----

8 MR. SCHOENER: I think this ought to be submitted
9 to the bar association of Washington, D.D., to see if
10 you have any business putting your nose in any problems
11 of that nature.

12 MR. BOGIN: Whatever you decide to do is your
13 business in that regard.

14 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

15 Q The question still stands. You can refuse to answer it
16 on advice of counsel, but you have to say so, Mr. Simon.

17 MR. SCHOENER: That's certainly fine.

18 THE WITNESS: I refuse to answer that.

19 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

20 Q Could you give your full name for the record, please.

21 A Middle name, too?

22 Q Sure.

23 A Martin David Simon.

24 Q And could you spell your last name.

25 A S-I-M-O-N.

- 1 Q And your current address?
- 2 A 711 South Vermont, Number 207, Los Angeles.
- 3 Q How long have you lived in L.A.?
- 4 A About -- let me think here, 16 months.
- 5 Q February of 1980?
- 6 A No, December, end of December.
- 7 Q Of 1979?
- 8 A Right. What's that, 18 months?
- 9 Q Seventeen, 18, whatever. December, 1979. And are
10 you currently employed?
- 11 A No.
- 12 Q And before you moved to Los Angeles, where were you
13 living?
- 14 A 2514 S.E. Ankeny in Portland. I think that was the
15 address.
- 16 Q Okay. And do you remember what apartment number?
- 17 A I think 8.
- 18 Q Were you also living in Apartment Number 11?
- 19 A It was either 8 or 11, I don't remember.
- 20 Q How long did you live at that address?
- 21 A Probably three or four years -- three years.
- 22 Q Did you ever have a mailing address other than the
23 Ankeny Street address in Portland?
- 24 A Post Office Box 14403.
- 25 Q And was that in your name?

1 A In my name, yes.

2 Q Was it in ----

3 A It was in other individuals' names and, also, other
4 organizations. It was NCLC's post office box as well.

5 Q What does NCLC stand for?

6 A National Caucus of Labor Committees.

7 Q What other groups use that address?

8 A That was basically it.

9 Q Did the Nuclear -- what is it, the Fusion Committee
10 Foundation -- Fusion Energy Foundation also use that address?

11 A On occasion it could have been sent to care of me at
12 that address or care of one of the other individuals. Make
13 sure I get this right.

14 Q Was William Jennings also one of the named people on
15 the box?

16 A Yes, I believe so.

17 Q Is Mr. Jennings associated with the Fusion Energy
18 Foundation?

19 A Right. He's a volunteer that worked with them as I did.

20 Q What about New Solidarity, the publication, the news-
21 paper, did that have that, share that address also?

22 A Again, it could have been sent care of me to that post
23 office box. Anything addressed in any way that came to the
24 post office box could have been stuck in the box -- in other
25 words, on the application it says, do you want all mail

1 delivered at this post office, you know, with this address.

2 And, yes, there were, anything to have been delivered or
3 delivered care of one of the individuals.

4 Q Other than the Ankeny Street address, was there any other
5 place that you conducted business on a regular basis or
6 resided or had other than that address?

7 A Well, I resided at another place years before in Portland,
8 but I don't even know -- I think it was on 11th Avenue.

9 Q I'm only interested in 1979 on.

10 Did you live at the Ankeny Street address since 1979?

11 A Yes.

12 Q Did the NCLC or Fusion Energy Foundation or any group
13 have an office in Portland?

14 A No.

15 Q Are you a volunteer for any of those groups or all of
16 those groups?

17 A All of them.

18 Q Also Citizens for LaRouche?

19 A Yes.

20 Q Where did you do your work?

21 A I did my work out of my own house or out of one of the
22 other volunteers' homes. We did some work out of the Jennings
23 home.

24 Q If something had to be typed, for instance, where would
25 you do that?

1 A At my house.

2 Q When you were living in Portland, were you employed at
3 that time?

4 A No.

5 Q Were you working full time for NCLC or Citizens for
6 LaRouche or any of those groups?

7 A Yes.

8 Q Did you get paid?

9 A No.

10 Q You were a volunteer?

11 A Yes.

12 Q Full-time volunteer then -- how would you say it, how
13 would you describe what you were doing? Full-time volunteer
14 for ----

15 A Full-time volunteer, and I was coordinating, to some
16 extent, raising funds for LaRouche in the state of Oregon.

17 Q Would you say you were in charge of the fund-raising
18 effort in Oregon? Was there anybody else higher than you?

19 MR. SCHOENER: I think it's been asked and answered.
20 He said he was coordinating the fund raising. You want
21 to put in your own words. I think he's answered.

22 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

23 Q Who else was doing coordinating of CFL fund raising
24 with you?

25 A In Oregon I was basically coordinating CFL fund raising.

1 Q When you say "fund raising," were you responsible for
2 getting the contributions, receiving the contributions?

3 A I was responsible -- I kept some of the records. I
4 did some of the banking in terms of getting the money to the
5 New York office. And if any problems would have come up,
6 I would have been the person consulted about, you know, a
7 problem.

8 Q How were you selected for this role as coordinator?

9 A I basically volunteered for it. And I just took on
10 those responsibilities.

11 Q Who in New York did you deal with mainly on a day-to-day
12 basis or week-to-week basis?

13 A I don't mainly deal with New York that frequently. I
14 would communicate to people in Seattle, which was more of
15 the regional center. And they were in touch more with New
16 York than I was.

17 Q Who was head of the Seattle regional office?

18 A Bill Wertz.

19 Q W-E-R-T-Z?

20 A Yes.

21 Q Before you said that you were responsible for record
22 keeping and some of the banking aspects?

23 A Yes.

24 Q What kind of records would you keep?

25 A I kept a chronological record, that is of each contri-

1 bution, that is -- I have sort of a running tally sheet that
2 says like 1-11, and all the contributions we received at
3 1-11, the amount and name of the person I was receiving by.

4 Q 1-11 being January 11?

5 A Yes. Just as a date out of the thin air. All the
6 contributions received on that date, and the next day, if
7 we received any contributions. Every day we received it, I
8 would make entries into that log. I would have the name
9 and the amount.

10 I further kept or tried to keep xeroxes of every check
11 or cash chits. There were not many cash chits because we
12 discouraged cash contributions. Xeroxes of those.

13 Now, on occasion, I got into a bind and had to mail
14 the checks to New York, because it was our policy to mail
15 the checks the next morning after they were received, which
16 I was responsible basically to do, to make sure there was a
17 packet prepared to New York, which would be mailed. On
18 occasion if I could not get into or find a xerox machine
19 or the one at the post office was broken, there were occasions
20 where I did not have copies of the checks and assumed New York
21 was also keeping identical records by making copies of the
22 checks.

23 Q You would send the original checks to New York?

24 A Yes.

25 Q And they would cash it in their bank there as far as

1 you knew?

2 A Yes. I don't believe we had a Citizens for LaRouche
3 account ever in Portland itself.

4 Q At the very least, you didn't ever deposit any of the
5 Citizens for LaRouche checks in Oregon?

6 A No, I don't think we did.

7 Q Have you kept these records that you are talking about,
8 the chronological listing and the cash chits?

9 A The xeroxes?

10 Q Yes.

11 A Yes. I've kept them.

12 Q Where are they now?

13 A Well, they are in two parts at least. One part is the
14 records that I kept until I left in January -- in December,
15 middle of December after we had a last fund-raising event
16 December 7 or 9. Further records would have been then kept
17 in Seattle. So, up until that point, the records I had with
18 me in Los Angeles.

19 MR. BOGIN: Okay. Maybe at some point in the
20 future I might need a request to see those records.

21 MR. SCHOENER: Why didn't you subpoena him now?

22 MR. BOGIN: I didn't know he had those records.

23 MR. SCHOENER: You didn't ask. The records are
24 kept under statute.

25 MR. BOGIN: But not necessarily by the coordinator.

1 These seem to be extra records.

2 MR. SCHOENER: You are going to harass the people
3 again for further ----

4 MR. BOGIN: He can send them to me, it's no big
5 deal.

6 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

7 Q Okay. Now, you would attempt to send the checks on the
8 next-day basis to New York?

9 A Right.

10 Q Or, anyway, within a week. How would you go about that,
11 who would you address the envelope to?

12 A Frankly, I don't remember. And I would have to think
13 about -- seems to me that we probably sent them registered
14 mail, because I don't think we just sent them regular mail.
15 I think we wanted a record of return receipts. In fact, I'm
16 sure we had return receipt, registered mail for each packet.
17 But who they were addressed to, I don't remember.

18 Q Do you remember if they were sent to a Felise Gillman
19 (phonetic) as treasurer?

20 A They could have been.

21 Q Sent for Citizens for LaRouche at a post office box in
22 New York?

23 A Yes.

24 Q You just don't recall ----

25 A I'm not even sure about that exactly. I would have to

1 -- I do not have those return receipts. So, I don't ----

2 Q Did you ever speak to New York directly?

3 A Yes.

4 Q And who would you speak to there?

5 A Well, I could have spoken with any number of people.

6 I have talked with Felise, with Barbara Boyd and could have
7 been other people in touch with New York, depends on what it
8 was on.

9 Q What did you do when you received cash from any numerous
10 ways into the campaign?

11 A Well, if we received a small amount of cash, a cash
12 contribution, we would make out one of the cash chits on it
13 and keep a record of that. I assume what you are referring
14 to is the money orders?

15 Q How did the cash get to Citizens for LaRouche, how did
16 it get deposited to their campaign?

17 A I think what we did was that, we would buy money orders,
18 for instance, if we had an event like a dinner, and there
19 were cash contributions and small amounts of cash, I think
20 we bought a money order representing the sum total of all
21 the cash contributions and sent that in. I don't know whether
22 there was documentation attached to that. I think I probably
23 put in a list with the person and the amount of cash they
24 contributed as well. But, frankly, I remember doing that on
25 a couple of occasions, but we didn't do that frequently.

1 But that's how cash would have been turned into a money order,
2 not in anybody's names, perhaps, in my name with some sort
3 of receipt or listing or accounting of who contributed what
4 portion of that, and what was collected, whether it was a
5 ticket sale or, you know, Citizens for LaRouche literature
6 at an event or something like that.

7 Q It would say that on the money order?

8 A I don't remember where it would say that. I know it
9 said something to differentiate it from my own personal
10 contribution. I think the cash contributions were put in
11 that I wrote out the money order, but that it was somehow
12 made clear, but I don't remember how right now, that it was
13 not from my personal funds, that I was doing it basically
14 as agent to get the cash into New York to the CFL account.
15 It might have been a notation on the bottom of the money
16 order or something, I don't know.

17 Q What kind of direction or instruction did you get in
18 terms of the legal requirements for the record keeping and
19 the matching fund provisions that are involved in an election?

20 A There was a lot of different directions.

21 MR. SCHOENER: From whom?

22 THE WITNESS: Let me ask you, from whom are you
23 referring directions from?

24 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

25 Q I want to know how you got what instructions you received,

1 who sent them to you.

2 A I got them from a variety of sources. For one thing,
3 I campaigned myself for Congress and kept my own records for
4 Congressional campaigns and was somewhat familiar with the
5 federal elections law and the FEC regulation.

6 Q What year was that?

7 A '76 and '78, two Congressional campaigns.

8 Q Out of the Portland area?

9 A Yes, in Oregon. And, so, I was somewhat familiar with
10 the law. I also was involved with the LaRouche campaign back
11 in 1976. And that was the first year, I guess, that FEC
12 laws existed and certain matching funds requirements. And
13 I basically read the bulletins. I was on the mailing list
14 for the FEC. And our campaign committee and I basically
15 read and kept up with that. I think I also received some
16 instructions both through our Seattle office, who probably
17 got those instructions from New York the first time or from
18 New York directly as to how to deal with, you know, particular
19 things.

20 I think that and what I just described about turning
21 the cash into a money order and making some sort of notation
22 on it so that it was cash receipts, I think that instruction
23 probably came from New York.

24 Beyond that, I also got instruction by calling the
25 Federal Election Commission office myself numerous times if

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1 I had any questions about the legality of a particular con-
2 tribution. For instance, my wife is a Canadian citizen but
3 permanent resident in this country, and I wanted to know
4 whether she could contribute. And I called the FEC directly
5 to find that out and other questions like that.

6 Q What did they say?

7 A Yes, she can contribute.

8 MR. SCHOENER: That was a mistake, you should never
9 have called the FEC. You should have called me, I could
10 have told you the same thing.

11 THE WITNESS: They have a toll free number, see.

12 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

13 Q Do you recall, by any chance, who you might have spoken
14 to there?

15 A No.

16 Q Public information office?

17 A Whoever answered the toll free number. There was a toll
18 free number that was published on FEC material.

19 Q You never spoke to anybody in the office of the general
20 counsel?

21 A I really don't remember. I got referred around a number
22 of times. The questions could have dealt with my own campaign
23 or my own campaign committee, questions I had on reporting,
24 on how to account for things, could have been, you know, for
25 the LaRouche campaign.

1 Q Are you familiar with the matching fund laws dealing
2 with public finance?

3 A Yes, I think I am. They change on occasion, but I tried
4 to keep up on them.

5 Q Are you aware that the first \$250 of a contribution ----

6 A Yes. I'm aware of that.

7 Q Are you aware cash cannot be matched?

8 A Yes, I'm aware of that.

9 Q You said that you discouraged cash contributions. How
10 would you discourage cash contributions?

11 A We would prefer to get checks or money orders, because
12 of exactly that reason. We were trying to qualify for
13 matching funds. And, so, we wanted matchable contributions
14 for the most part.

15 Q So, if somebody was willing to give you a contribution,
16 didn't have their checkbook with them, what would you do?
17 Would you accept the cash?

18 A We would make arrangements to get the check from them
19 or we would make arrangements with them to purchase -- go
20 with them to purchase a money order or, too, if that was
21 impossible or inconvenient to purchase a money order for
22 them and send them the receipt of the money order, and most
23 times also a xerox of the money order, and send that back
24 to them in the mail or if I was expecting to see them very
25 soon, to personally deliver it. But in most cases, we'd put

1 it in the mail the next day.

2 Q Put the money order in the mail to ----

3 A A copy of the money orders. Some come in different
4 forms. What I would do in preparing the package for mailing
5 to New York, I would xerox each check. Well, if I had a
6 money order that by arrangement I had purchased for some-
7 body else, I would make an additional copy of that money
8 order, one for my records and one to send to the person who
9 I bought the money order for. And I would then tear off the
10 stub, if it was a stub receipt, stable that to a xerox of the
11 whole made out money order, and send that in the mail the next
12 day, that day I had made the copy to the person I had pur-
13 chased it for. That was the general practice.

14 Some money orders like a postal money order have receipts
15 themselves, they have a carbon so that the whole money order
16 is there, not just the stub. So, I would return that to the
17 person.

18 Q How many times would you say that occurred in that
19 campaign that you personally xeroxed or sent a copy of a
20 money order you purchased for an individual?

21 A Probably 15 times, but I would have to go back through
22 the records to see.

23 Q And when somebody gave you cash?

24 A Uh-huh.

25 Q Did they instruct you to go out and get a money order

1 or what transpired, what kind of discussion was there?

2 A Well, yes. They generally -- we were campaigning to
3 qualify for matching funds. So, when you are talking to the
4 person, we would say we are trying to get the \$5,000 minimum
5 threshold so we can qualify nationally for matching funds.
6 We weren't sure whether we were going to be in the ballot
7 in this particular state or how much of a campaign we would
8 wage in the state. It was part of a national strategy to
9 qualify for matching funds.

10 So, the contributions we sought were, first of all, to
11 provide funds for the campaign. But just as important was
12 to qualify for matching funds. From the beginning, their
13 contribution was intended as a qualifying contribution, and
14 cash is not qualifying. There is also a limit to how much
15 cash some individual can contribute. From the beginning it
16 was understood that this contribution should be in the form
17 of qualification for matching funds, first, for our \$5,000
18 limit, at least, it should be in that form until they got
19 to the \$250 limit. We are encouraging people to plan from
20 the beginning to contribute that much. If they couldn't
21 contribute a thousand, we would put some people on a schedule,
22 we would say we want to qualify by such and such a date,
23 what kind of payment schedule can you undertake to help us
24 to qualify, once a month, once every two -- depending on
25 their pay schedules and so on.

1 So, it was from the beginning known that it should be
2 in a matchable form. We would tell -- if the person said
3 they didn't have a check or a checking account, which was
4 the case with numerous individuals, myself included, no per-
5 sonal checking account at the time, then if they could not
6 buy a money order, could not write a personal check, then it
7 was arranged at the time that we arranged for or picked up
8 the contribution, that it would be -- we would purchase for
9 them a money order and send them the receipt.

10 Q In your mind, if you received cash and went out and
11 purchased a money order for this person and sent it back,
12 in your mind, that was not the same as receiving a cash con-
13 tribution, but receiving a money order?

14 A No. It was, in my mind, the equivalent of a check. As
15 far as I was concerned, the money orders were, for all
16 intents and purposes, like a check and provided a good
17 record of the contribution, and which is what I understood
18 the difference was with cash, which is that there is no
19 record of it, it sort of disappears as soon as you put it
20 in a pot. But with a money order, you have a record of the
21 contribution which can be verified. And, so, I considered
22 that as good as a check contribution.

23 Q Did you ever take cash that came into the campaign --
24 did you ever get anonymous contributions, contributions you
25 couldn't figure out where the cash came from?

1 A No, there wasn't -- I pretty much knew even at the
2 meetings, which we held such as dinners around where money
3 was collected for literature, the amounts were so small that
4 I could, and the attendance was not all that large at some
5 of these events, I could pretty much reconstruct afterwards
6 or by asking the people who received cash payments for
7 literature, exactly who gave what, and generally then had a
8 list of the cash contribution.

9 But I think we only received cash a very few times.
10 And, so, it was not a very big problem. I don't remember.
11 I would have to look through my records to see what kind of
12 records I actually have of those cash contributions in terms
13 of the names.

14 Q Are you aware that all contributions that get matched
15 needed a signature of the contributor?

16 A I was not aware of that until, evidently, sometime in
17 December the FEC rejected our first matching funds submission.
18 And, then, I was informed that the reason it was rejected was
19 because there was no signature. Until that time, I did not
20 know that.

21 Q How did you learn that it was rejected?

22 A I think I probably heard it from Wertz in our Seattle
23 office it was rejected.

24 Q And what were you then to do?

25 A Basically, I was to get appropriate documentation of the

1 contributions with signatures of the people that made the
2 contributions that, in fact, they had made those contributions.
3 I think even the sample text of a letter either came directly
4 to me from our New York legal staff, and who it was exactly,
5 I don't remember, or it came through by phone or came through
6 Seattle from New York dictating the appropriate form kind of
7 letter which I should then circulate to the contributors of
8 all the contributions which had been rejected by the FEC to
9 provide appropriate documentation as to their contributions.

10 And I then did that.

11 Q Did you type those letters up?

12 A Yes, I did.

13 Q And whoever it was, either Seattle or New York, told
14 you the information to put on the letter or ----

15 A No. They told me the information to put on the letter,
16 and I, by going through my records, developed a record of that
17 person's contributions from the best records that I had,
18 including the xeroxes and a chronological list.

19 Q Do you remember when you were notified of deficiencies
20 that the FEC had determined?

21 A Well, it was within a few days of the date of those
22 letters, which I think is December -- I don't know, the first
23 two weeks of December, the first -- early December sometime.

24 Q I think it was December 7 I think the Commission rejected
25 the submission.

1 A I may have learned about it that day, I don't know how
2 quickly.

3 Q And do you recall how many letters there were involved?

4 A No. But I have copies of those in my records.

5 Q And were you able to find out ----

6 A Something like 12, maybe -- that seems ----

7 Q I think that's true. Were you able to find out the
8 contributors?

9 A I think we found all the contributors the first day
10 after I typed up the letters except for two or maybe three.
11 And those additional people we found either the next day or
12 the next day after that. It might have been a weekend, and
13 I don't remember exactly the date, but within two days after
14 initiating an attempt to get that documentation, we success-
15 fully got that documentation.

16 Q And then how did you get it to New York?

17 A I believe I sent it registered mail.

18 MR. SCHOENER: Incidentally, I want to correct the
19 record, something I told you, the Harper thing was in
20 the Seattle records, it was in the New York records.
21 And when they were looking this up for him, they found
22 Harper in New York, not in Seattle, not in Portland.

23 MR. BOGIN: You are making reference to that
24 original letter we thought missing?

25 MR. SCHOENER: Yes. The Harper thing, it was in

1 New York, the same thing -- it was in the same envelope.
2 They made xeroxes of them, put them back in the same
3 envelope.

4 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

5 Q You don't recall sending any Federal Express or return
6 receipt requested?

7 A It was possible it was sent Federal Express, but I
8 think it was sent registered. There was no express mail
9 between Portland, Oregon, and New York. So, it can't be sent
10 express mail.

11 Q December 7 was a Friday, and December 10 is a Monday ----

12 MR. SCHOENER: December 7 was ----

13 MR. BOGIN: '79.

14 MR. SCHOENER: '79.

15 MR. BOGIN: I think it was Leap Year -- it's con-
16 fusing.

17 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

18 Q Anyway, the Commission rejected the submission partly
19 because there were no signatures on those money orders on
20 December 7, a Friday?

21 A Uh-huh.

22 Q And your testimony is that either on the Friday, the
23 Saturday or the Sunday, you were able to find those contributors
24 and get their signature on a piece of paper?

25 A I think the first night, which I think might have been

1 the 7th, probably the same day the submission was rejected,
2 that we found the both of them. And we found them by phoning
3 them up, telling them of the current problem that we were
4 having with the submission, and then sending couriers, which
5 I believe we had two couriers, out to -- I typed up the
6 letters and when they were ready, I would give them to the
7 courier to go out and get the signature.

8 Q I guess with the three-hour difference from the East,
9 do you recall approximately what time you got a call?

10 A Late in the afternoon.

11 Q So, what's the earliest then you could have sent them to
12 New York, all 12 of those? Did you send all 12 together?

13 A I don't remember whether it was one or two packets,
14 may have been just one. I'm not sure.

15 Q When do you think you sent them ----

16 A If it was a Friday, it was sent on the Monday if it was
17 express mail. If it was sent airport to airport like a small
18 package, it might have been sent that night. But I doubt it
19 was sent that Friday.

20 Q Right. Because as you said, you didn't get everybody
21 that first day?

22 A I may have sent the first batch, but we finally collected
23 all the signatures after 11:00 that first night, in terms of
24 when the couriers got back. So, I doubt they were sent ----

25 Q The reason I'm asking this in such detail, they would

1 up at the Commission on Monday, and I was just seeing how
2 that was physically possible. The 10th they got there, the
3 10th of December. And, frankly, one of the reasons why we
4 clued into these money order situations was the quickness in
5 which ----

6 A We're efficient.

7 Q -- you got it back. I was trying to decide from your
8 testimony whether it was possible to get it back on a Monday
9 if you sent it certified mail.

10 A Well, you know, I don't recollect how it was sent. It
11 obviously couldn't have made it that way, but possibly it
12 was sent airport to airport, and it was actually picked up
13 in New York on Sunday afternoon, and someone of the group
14 flew with the documentation to New York. It may have been
15 that's why I did the thing in a rush in the first place.

16 I know we wanted to qualify, that Oregon was one of the
17 few states that stood in the way. And I was told, basically,
18 by our Seattle office to get the job done, and to do it, you
19 know, fast. So, we didn't waste any time. I immediately
20 typed up the letters, and we got the bulk of them that night.
21 And I don't know whether we waited for all of them or sent
22 part of them. And it is very possible that we sent it air-
23 port to airport. I just don't have -- I don't remember that,
24 how we exactly got it there.

25 Q In other functions besides coordinating, say, of a fund

1 raising, did you have any responsibility in terms of New
2 Solidarity and Campaign Publications, did you solicit for
3 them, sell their papers?

4 A Yes.

5 Q What was the form of those receipts, was that cash or
6 checks or money orders?

7 A It was all different forms. It was all of those forms.

8 Q If they paid by check, would it be payable to CFL or
9 payable to New Solidarity?

10 A No literature -- it would have been payable to Campaigner
11 Publications or to the NCLC.

12 Q Is there any chance that monies that were for purchasing
13 of literature got into the CFL campaign?

14 A No. Except, unless it was CFL literature, and then it
15 would have been reported as a cash contribution if it was
16 cash.

17 Q What would be considered CFL literature, wouldn't New
18 Solidarity?

19 A No. There was certain literature that said on it,
20 "Produced by Citizens for LaRouche," and I think there were
21 some pamphlets.

22 Q They were for sale?

23 A Programmatic pamphlets, they were for sale or be for
24 contributions or for sale. I think -- I would have to look
25 at some of it, but I think some of it would say a suggested

1 contribution was \$1, basically, small amount of, you know,
2 money.

3 Also, I think CFL sold things like video tapes, but I
4 don't think we sold any, you know, video tapes in Portland.

5 Q Are you familiar with an individual by the name of
6 Harold Harper?

7 A Smokey is how I was familiar with him. I found out
8 quite late his name was Harold. He signed his checks H.M.
9 Harper.

10 Q I missed what you said, Smokey?

11 A Yes. His nickname.

12 Q And when did you first meet him?

13 A I first met him -- I don't remember when the date was.
14 I first met him, I think, in January of '78 -- 1978. I
15 think I first met him at a store which he was employed by.

16 Q Is that a stereo store?

17 A Yes, it was. It was in Mall 205.

18 Q What?

19 MR. SCHOENER: It was in what?

20 THE WITNESS: It's a shopping mall.

21 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

22 Q They number the malls in Oregon?

23 A The reason I was there was because someone had called
24 him on the phone, and he was going to purchase some books
25 from US.

1 Q Now, when you say "US" -- we're talking 1978?

2 A That was U.S. Labor Party.

3 Q What were the books?

4 A The books were called Dope, Incorporated. And he pur-
5 chased two of them at the time for \$10.

6 Q You didn't sell it to him or you did sell it to him?

7 A No. Someone else talked to him on the phone. I was
8 acting as the courier to go out and pick up the money and
9 deliver the books to him. That was the first time I met him.

10 Q How much were the books?

11 A \$5 each, \$10. I subsequently did the same thing when
12 he purchased some more books at another Stereo Super Store --
13 it may not be called exactly the same thing -- at Mall 205,
14 but the same company was on Union Avenue. Every time after
15 that when I saw him, he was at the Union Avenue store. That
16 was a few months later in '78, he purchased some more books
17 from us, and ----

18 Q More Dope, Inc.?

19 A Yes, more Dope, Inc.

20 Q Is that a title of one book called Dope, Incorporated?

21 A Yes, Dope, Incorporated.

22 Q If he bought the same books, but more than one copy ----

23 A I was distributing the book or reselling it -- whether
24 he was reselling it, whether he collected money for it, I
25 don't know. But he wanted more books. He liked the book.

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1 And he was also getting it out by some means, either by
2 reselling it or giving it to his friends or people that were
3 interested.

4 Q But that had nothing to do with the U.S. Labor Party
5 at that time?

6 A With what -- what he did with the books afterwards in
7 a certain sense, since we wrote the books, we consider that
8 activity that supported us in some way.

9 Q Was he actively a volunteer in that way or take a liking
10 of this book ----

11 A A lot of people come around us for various reasons that
12 they are interested in one or more parts of our political
13 programs or ideas or policies. He was more interested in
14 the drug situation and the campaign that we were waging on
15 the drugs. That's what he was most interested in.

16 Q How old is Mr. Harper?

17 A Forties.

18 Q He had children?

19 A I don't know. I never discussed whether he had children
20 or not. He referred to his wife on occasion. So, I think
21 he was married, but beyond that, I don't know much about him
22 in terms of his family.

23 Q In 1979, did he make any contributions to CFL?

24 A Yes. And -- well, the story is a little bit interesting.
25 Do you want me to discuss it?

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1 Q Yes.

2 A Do you have any objection?

3 Q I'm going to ask you some questions, then we'll get to
4 that point that you can discuss it.

5 A Okay.

6 Q How many contributions did Hal Harper make in 1979?

7 A One.

8 Q What was the amount of it?

9 A \$40.

10 Q And was this in cash or by money order, by check?

11 A It was cash specifically to be turned into a matchable
12 Citizens for LaRouche contribution by buying a money order,
13 and it should have been by check. I'll tell you what I mean
14 by that.

15 Q Is this where you said you had the long story?

16 A It's not a long story.

17 MR. SCHOENER: Just let him answer the question.

18 THE WITNESS: It's not a long story. Basically,
19 I contacted Mr. Harper by phone and explained to him
20 our campaign to make matching funds and the campaign.
21 He pledged to make a \$40 Citizens for LaRouche contri-
22 bution. He told me that he would have his wife make
23 the check out and mail it to me, which he claimed he
24 did. I waited a few days and did not receive it, and
25 called him back. And I said, did you send the check.

1 And he said, yes, he was sure that the check was made
2 out, and that it was sent.

3 MR. SCHOENER: Check in the mail.

4 THE WITNESS: We still didn't receive it. And I
5 called him back a few days later and said, look, it's
6 been almost two weeks now, we have not received the
7 check, and are you sure that the check was sent. And
8 he said, yes, I'm sure that it was sent.

9 So, we agreed he would put a tracer on the check.
10 I asked him immediately if he would write out a second
11 check and cancel the first check. He said, I don't
12 really want to do that right now, I will put a tracer
13 on the mail, see if we can find out what happened to it,
14 because we never received it. So, it went on for
15 another week or so. I contacted him on the phone again
16 and said, okay, you know, still nothing has happened,
17 the post office asked me if there was any progress in
18 tracing it, evidently not. So, I arranged with him to
19 meet him at his place of business where he would have
20 another check.

21 When I got to his -- which was a check for the
22 Citizens for LaRouche. And when I got to the place of
23 business, he told me he did not have his checkbook,
24 that he had forgotten to bring the check. He gave me
25 cash, which that cash had been intended to be a check

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1 contribution to Citizens for LaRouche. And I told him
2 I will, you know, because I didn't want -- it had already
3 been put off now for almost three weeks by the time he
4 had pledged to make the contribution and the time I was
5 finally with him at his place of business. He works a
6 lot of hours, he's a hard person to actually reach and
7 meet. So, I took the cash, and I got the money order
8 and I sent him the xerox, and plus the receipt of that
9 money order. And that's the long story about the con-
10 tribution. Not all that complex of a story.

11 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

12 Q Would you say Mr. Harper is friendly to CFL?

13 A At that point I would say that he was. At this point,
14 I'm not sure that he is.

15 Q We have a sworn affidavit from Mr. Harper saying that
16 he never paid a \$40 cash contribution, that he made a \$20
17 -- he bought New Solidarity for \$20 and some other publication
18 for \$10, and renewed his subscription to New Solidarity for
19 another \$20 in 1979, and that was his only monies that he
20 expended on his behalf, and he never instructed anybody to
21 purchase a money order with that.

22 A Well, I dispute that. That's not my recollection of
23 what happened at all. Now, how much did he say he gave in
24 '79?

25 Q \$20.

1 A Again, that's not my recollection of what took place.

2 Q Obviously, it's conflicting. One of the reasons I'm
3 out here was to try to draw a line on this. Would there be
4 any reason in your mind why Mr. Harper might not tell the
5 truth?

6 A I don't know a reason why he would not tell the truth.
7 I think if he felt afraid for some reason, he might deny
8 being, you know -- having contributed anything to us if he
9 thought that might get him in trouble with the government.

10 Beyond that, you know, beyond feeling fearful for some
11 reason, being associated with CFL which came under, you know,
12 press attack in the state of Oregon, which he could have
13 read various slanders about people being associated with
14 LaRouche, and, you know, getting legal documents from the
15 government, he maybe got scared and simply denied he ever
16 did it.

17 I can somewhat understand how people -- you know, that
18 could happen to people. It's happened historically. It
19 wouldn't be the first time that someone did something and
20 were convinced they were going to be in trouble for it.

21 Q Do you know if Mr. Harper subscribed to New Solidarity?

22 A Yes. He did subscribe to it, and his subscription was
23 renewed.

24 Q Is it \$20?

25 A Yes. Not anymore.

1 Q At that time?

2 A Yes.

3 Q Are you saying that the \$40 that you received that day
4 is separate and apart from any additional monies he might
5 have spent for New Solidarity?

6 A He subscribed to New Solidarity well before. He sub-
7 scribed to New Solidarity, I don't know how much, at least
8 six months before he made the contribution to Citizens for
9 LaRouche.

10 Q At least what?

11 A At least six months before Citizens for LaRouche.

12 Q In '78, then, or beginning of '79?

13 A (Witness nods head affirmatively.) Right. Sometime
14 after he had purchased the books, he also purchased the sub-
15 scription to New Solidarity.

16 Q Do you know how many books offhand he purchased all total,
17 four or five? Dope, Inc. ----

18 A I think actually more than that, at least six.

19 Q He paid \$5 for each one?

20 A Yes, cash. So, by the way, at that time he made the
21 Citizens for LaRouche contribution, he did not receive any
22 Dope, Incorporated, books. And I would have to check, but
23 I think that the book was probably sold out at that time
24 and was not even available for purchase. But he did not
25 buy any Dope, Inc., books at that time.

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1 Q So, to the best of your recollection, Mr. Harper bought
2 about six Dope, Inc., books at \$5 apiece, he subscribed to
3 New Solidarity and renewed that subscription for \$20 each,
4 and he made a separate \$40 contribution?

5 A No. As far as the New Solidarity goes, I'm not sure
6 that's exactly what happened. He subscribed -- the reason
7 I said six months is because there was a six-month subscrip-
8 tion offer which was \$20. At one of those previous times,
9 he may have subscribed at a six-month offer. All I know ----

10 Q He renewed for a year?

11 A Yes. I'm not sure whether he renewed for a year or
12 whether I gave him the subscription for a year.

13 Q When you say "gave," you mean for nothing or \$20?

14 A For nothing.

15 Q So, he didn't pay for the renewal?

16 A Right.

17 Q And is it possible that he thought that the money he
18 was giving you when he gave you the \$40 was to pay for the
19 subscription to New Solidarity?

20 A I think I told him that I would give him a subscription
21 to New Solidarity.

22 Q As far as you knew, did Mr. Harper know that he was
23 contributing to Citizens for LaRouche?

24 A Yes.

25 Q He knew that Lyndon LaRouche was running for president?

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1 A Yes, he definitely knew that. He was reading the news-
2 papers. And besides, we were talking to him frequently about
3 the campaign and, also, about the campaign for qualifying for
4 matching funds.

5 Q He knew the money would be matched by the government?

6 A Yes.

7 Q You purchased the money order for him?

8 A Yes -- well, I can't say that absolutely, but I believe
9 I did, yes.

10 Q And you sent him a copy of the money order?

11 A Yes.

12 Q Okay, I'm going to go through some written instruments
13 here, I'm going to ask you to identify them.

14 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 1 was marked.)

15 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

16 Q Here's Deposition Exhibit marked Number 1. It's a
17 Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order, payable to Citizens
18 for LaRouche for \$100, dated 11-19-79.

19 A Uh-huh.

20 Q Do you recognize that money order?

21 A Yes.

22 Q Is that your handwriting?

23 A Yes.

24 Q You purchased this money order?

25 A Uh-huh.

1 Q Did you purchase this money order with your own personal
2 funds?

3 A Yes.

4 Q You testified before you did not have a checking account.

5 A Right.

6 Q Okay.

7 A In fact, I had a savings account at Fred Meyer Savings
8 & Loan.

9 Q Location-wise, how is that bank convenient to you?

10 A Well, it is right near where I lived, ten blocks from
11 Southeast Ankeny.

12 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 2 was marked.)

13 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

14 Q Do you know a person named Pat Belknap?

15 A Yes.

16 Q Did you ever purchase a money order for him?

17 A Yes.

18 Q What were the circumstances behind your purchasing a
19 money order for him?

20 A Pat Belknap lives very close to where I live and even
21 closer to the Fred Meyer store that I bank at or did bank at.
22 And he made a number of \$10 contributions. He either did not
23 have or did not want to write a check, a personal check.
24 And by prearrangement, we purchased money orders for him
25 and sent him the receipt. All of them were in the amount of

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1 \$10, which he contributed once every -- maybe even every week
2 for awhile, maybe -- I don't remember the exact period of
3 time between his contributions. And in our last push for
4 qualifying, he contributed a more sizable sum which I don't
5 remember whether it was \$100 or somewhat less. All his con-
6 tributions were by money orders.

7 Q I have a money order here ----

8 A I purchased that for him.

9 Q It's marked Exhibit Number 2. It's a Fred Meyer Savings
10 & Loan money order, payable to Citizens for LaRouche with
11 the name "Pat Belknap" on it. You testified you purchased
12 this money order for him?

13 A Uh-huh. We picked up the money first from him and got
14 the money order.

15 Q Okay. Do you know an individual named Richard Wise?

16 A Yes.

17 Q Did you purchase a money order for him?

18 A I or someone else did, yes. I think I did.

19 Q What were the circumstances behind that?

20 A The circumstances was he wanted to contribute the money,
21 money could be matched. And near the end of the campaign,
22 near the end of our -- the date we had set as a goal for
23 qualifying, he contributed something like \$135. And I
24 thought it was going to be contributed in a check form, which
25 I talked to him on the phone -- with the organizer, when to

1 pick up the money from him at his home.

2 Q Do you know who that was?

3 A No, I don't. It may have been William Jennings, pos-
4 sibly was someone. I don't remember who was available that
5 night, went out there. I think it turned out to be that he
6 couldn't find his checkbook, so it was arranged that we would
7 buy a money order for him to make the contribution. And the
8 same thing happened, I would have purchased the money order
9 for him.

10 Q He gave somebody cash by express prearrangement that the
11 cash ----

12 A It was to be a contribution to Citizens for LaRouche.
13 That's what he intended on the phone for Citizens for LaRouche,
14 on the phone, part of the matching funds -- he said he was
15 going to write a check for Citizens for LaRouche.

16 When the person got there, why, he, for some reason,
17 didn't have his check or could not write a check or his wife
18 had the check, was out of the house or some problem existed.
19 And he ended up giving that money in cash, probably most of
20 the cash he had on him that night.

21 And again by arrangement, it was made so we didn't have
22 to wait, you know, for some future point for him, to be con-
23 venient with his checkbook and having to drive out to his
24 place again, which is way out on 120th or something, not
25 very close to where we lived.

1 Q You didn't pick up the cash?

2 A I did not.

3 Q Perhaps William Jennings did?

4 A Perhaps.

5 Q And you have information that whoever it was, William
6 Jennings or some other person, expressly arranged with this
7 individual to pick up the cash, but only to -- only for the
8 purpose of purchasing a money order with it?

9 A Yes.

10 Q Did you make these arrangements on the phone?

11 A No. This would have been arranged by the person that
12 picked it up who knew that we were doing this, had done this
13 before with other people, had been at meetings where this
14 situation had come up where someone was at the meeting,
15 wanted to make a contribution after a fund-raising appeal
16 for reaching matching funds, and the person did not have
17 their checkbook with them, had witnessed that we had made
18 these kind of arrangements, was familiar.

19 Q How did you come to the personal knowledge of these
20 details?

21 A Which details?

22 Q These individuals or whoever it may have been, Jennings,
23 to prearrange to pick up ----

24 A Because he brought the money back and gave it to me,
25 because I was responsible for the Citizens for LaRouche money

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1 and the record keeping. And he said, I have \$135, whatever
2 it was, one hundred fifteen or one hundred thirty-five ----

3 Q This is Jennings then, do you remember?

4 A I don't remember. I seem to remember that it was William
5 Jennings, but it was awhile ago. I don't remember for sure
6 whether it was William Jennings or not. I'm fairly certain
7 I could ask him if he remembers picking it up from the guy,
8 the guy is somewhat distinctive.

9 Q I was just trying to get at how you had personal know-
10 ledge of what went on.

11 A I had called the guy initially and got the commitment
12 that he would make the contribution. I would have then had
13 to arrange for someone that was available to go out and pick
14 the money up. And, then, the money would have been brought
15 to me, and ----

16 Q That same night?

17 A Yes. And then the person getting back, I would have
18 been given the money, I would have said, you know, I thought
19 it was going to be a check. He would have told me if it was,
20 you know, or he made arrangements -- he couldn't find his
21 checkbook, so I told him we would buy a money order and
22 send him the receipt.

23 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 3 was marked.)

24 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

25 Q I'll show you Commission Exhibit Number 3, which is a

1 Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order, payable to Citizens
2 for LaRouche with the name of Richard Wise.

3 A I probably bought these all at the same time if they
4 are the same day.

5 Q So, Exhibit Number 3, you purchased it?

6 A Yes.

7 Q Do you recall ----

8 A First of all, in terms of purchasing it, because I was
9 a saver at Fred Meyer Savings & Loan, I received free money
10 orders. So, money orders, I did not purchase it, I turned it
11 into a money order.

12 Q You made a transaction?

13 A Yes. That turned it into a money order.

14 Q That turned money into gold. No, cash into money orders.
15 Now, do you recall going down to the bank to purchase three
16 money orders all at the same time?

17 A Three or if there were others that had to be done ----

18 Q That wouldn't be uncommon for you to go down and, say,
19 I wanted to get four different money orders, this one for
20 so much, this one for so much, that's all I would tell them,
21 you could then fill in the information?

22 A I would have the cash that would have been collected,
23 and the checks I would have to prepare this for mailing. And
24 I obviously was not mailing -- I had to convert the cash
25 contributions or predetermined were going to be put into

1 money orders with the people I had to convert those first.

2 So, I would go to -- the easiest thing was to go to my
3 own bank. Sometimes I had my own banking bills to pay and
4 other things I would need to get money orders for, personal
5 bills out of my personal account, and I got them free, it
6 was close to my home, it was also close to where the post
7 office was that we had a post office box, and also where we
8 were doing the mailing from. So, it was convenient for me
9 to go to the bank and, then, go right to the post office
10 from the bank and xerox them and send them off.

11 Q If I were to get in touch with Richard Wise and ask
12 him whether or not he knew that his cash was going to be
13 used to purchase a money order, he would know that that
14 was what was going to happen?

15 MR. SCHOENER: Improper question. He can't answer
16 what Mr. Wise would say. Don't answer that.

17 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 4 was marked.)

18 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

19 Q I have here another Commission Exhibit Number 4, which
20 is a money order, Fred Meyer Savings & Loan, has the name
21 H.M. Harper on it, dated 7-17-79. Do you recognize the money
22 order, Exhibit Number 4?

23 A Yes.

24 Q Did you purchase the money order?

25 A Yes.

1 Q Is this the money order that you purchased when Mr.
2 Harper gave you \$40 that you testified to earlier?

3 A Yes.

4 Q You sent Mr. Harper a copy of this money order?

5 A Yes.

6 Q Did you send Mr. Wise a copy of his money order?

7 A I believe so. That was the standard procedure.

8 Q Did you send Mr. Belknap a copy of his money order?

9 A Yes. That wasn't the only one for Mr. Belknap. He
10 made repeated contributions in that manner.

11 Q On Mr. Wise's contribution for \$110 ----

12 A Okay. I just remembered it was a weird, odd amount.

13 Q So, not another amount for ----

14 A I think one hundred twenty-five, one hundred thirty-five,
15 I don't remember exactly what it was.

16 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 5 was marked.)

17 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

18 Q I have another money order here. Did you ever purchase
19 a money order for Susan Kilber?

20 A Yes.

21 Q What were the circumstances behind that?

22 MR. SCHOENER: All these "purchases" are subject
23 to the same exception he made before, he's not going to
24 have to explain your words each time, is he?

25 MR. BOGIN: Purchase does not necessarily mean he

1 bought one, he picked one up.

2 MR. SCHOENER: All right.

3 THE WITNESS: I don't remember exactly what the
4 circumstances were, except that she, evidently, gave me
5 \$10 to be turned into a money order for that \$10 --
6 looks like it's \$10.

7 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

8 Q The copies are not all that good. Exhibit Number 5,
9 did you purchase the money order?

10 A It's my writing on the money order, yes.

11 Q So ----

12 A I assume I bought it.

13 Q Do you recall whether or not that Susan Kilber gave you
14 \$10?

15 A I don't remember the exact circumstances.

16 Q It could be A, you picked it up or somebody picked it
17 up, gave it to you and said that Susan Kilber gave \$10 to
18 make a contribution?

19 A It was more likely Susan Kilber, Citizens for LaRouche,
20 and it was probably more likely that she herself gave it to
21 me.

22 Q Would she be considered a volunteer for Citizens for
23 LaRouche?

24 A Yes.

25 Q You don't have any other knowledge -- she had checks,

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1 personal checking account?

2 A Uh-huh.

3 Q Is it surprising to get a money order from her?

4 A Most of her contributions and her husband's, I think,
5 were by check and not by money order. It wouldn't be sur-
6 prising if she didn't have her checkbook and wanted to con-
7 tribute at a certain time.

8 Our volunteers all had jobs or their spouses had jobs,
9 and no one was being paid by any of the entities which you
10 have mentioned before. So, everybody had personal funds,
11 and they could contribute as they saw fit of those personal
12 funds to the campaign. And if it was a small amount or a
13 large amount, it depends on, you know, their own bills and
14 their own financial situation that month, that was the case
15 with me and my wife; and Sue and Dave at times, they were
16 both working in that period. So ----

17 Q You know, the Commission is concerned about -- I mean,
18 there is good reasons why cash isn't matched, the difficulty
19 we're having tracing it and everything, the campaign gets
20 a lot of cash ----

21 MR. SCHOENER: Don't lecture us on the Commission.

22 Let's go on with the questioning.

23 MR. BOGIN: I'm responding, basically, to Mr. Simon's
24 remarks.

25 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

1 Q And, so, when somebody makes -- typically makes check
2 contributions, then we see money order contributions, it can
3 raise a question, especially when the person did not purchase
4 it.

5 A It was a matter of convenience. It was a question of
6 whether, you know, if she was going to work the next day,
7 and I was not going to see her and we wanted, you know, to
8 send a packet -- I don't know that we sent a packet every day
9 to New York. I think we sent a packet every so many days
10 or whenever we had a certain backlog. We may have held it
11 one day to send the packet the next day. And I could have
12 said, look, you know, the squeeze is on for more money in
13 the treasury nationally, so everybody come up with what they
14 can right now. And she didn't have her checkbook with her,
15 and she just gave it to me. That's just speculation, because
16 I don't know the exact circumstances now.

17 Q All these money orders that you arranged to pick up,
18 it's just simply a matter of it being more convenient for you
19 to pick them up than the person to purchase them?

20 A The money order?

21 Q Yes.

22 A Yes. Look, if the person could have done it themselves,
23 we could have been assured of the person actually doing it
24 and having it there, that would have been more convenient
25 for us, because we wouldn't have to do the running around.

1 However, if you have been in fund raising, you can pin some-
2 thing down and pick it up as opposed to somebody saying, I'll
3 put it in the mail, three days later, I didn't put it in the
4 mail, you want to pin it down and get it. That's the kind of
5 battles we're in, was to get the money. Once we had the
6 commitment, we wanted the money in our hands. If they didn't
7 have a check, we would arrange as a service, but not just to
8 them, but ourselves, so we could get it.

9 Q You saw this as a service, it was mutually rewarding.
10 But that you wanted the money order, but you saw yourselves
11 going to the extra trouble to purchase it for these people?

12 A Right.

13 Q Do you know Anntoinette Kahl?

14 A Some of these people, we pick it up from their place of
15 business, they couldn't get away to do it. If we wanted it,
16 then we had to do it that way.

17 Q Do you know Anntoinette Kahl?

18 A Yes.

19 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 6 was marked.)

20 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

21 Q I've marked this money order from the Fred Meyer Savings
22 & Loan, Commission Exhibit Number 6. It's dated 11-17-79.
23 Is that one of the ones that you might have picked up?

24 A I don't know.

25 Q Is this ----

1 A That's not necessarily from my bank. I don't know
2 whether I bought that one or not. I know the reason I say
3 that is because Sam Kahl's store is one block away from a
4 Fred Meyer. He also lives in the vicinity of a Fred Meyer.

5 Q Does this look like your handwriting, "Payee, Citizens
6 for LaRouche"?

7 A Yes. But the other line doesn't look like my hand-
8 writing.

9 Q The other line being ----

10 A 10 N.E. 113th Place.

11 Q How do you explain that the Citizens for LaRouche, the
12 payee, be in your handwriting ----

13 MR. SCHOENER: If you can.

14 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

15 Q The other parts aren't?

16 MR. SCHOENER: Mr. Bogin, he doesn't have to explain
17 that.

18 THE WITNESS: I'll make a speculation about it.

19 MR. SCHOENER: You don't speculate.

20 THE WITNESS: Well, okay.

21 MR. SCHOENER: If you don't know ----

22 THE WITNESS: Let me answer that to say that if I
23 received incomplete checks, before I xerox them and
24 send them to New York, I would complete whatever missing
25 information, whether it was the date, address or any

1 information on -- even on someone's personal check if it
2 was incomplete in some way, I would complete it. And,
3 so, my handwriting could show up on a lot of checks in
4 kind of a secretarial function.

5 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

6 Q You are not sure whether or not you purchased this
7 particular Commission Exhibit 6?

8 A No.

9 Q The "Citizens for LaRouche" is your handwriting?

10 A Yes.

11 Q Do you know a Daniel Platt?

12 A Yes.

13 Q Did you ever purchase a money order for him?

14 A I don't know. I don't remember whether I purchased for
15 him or whether he purchased for himself. I would have to
16 look at it and see if I filled it out or if he filled it out.

17 Q Is Daniel Platt a volunteer for Citizens of LaRouche?

18 A Yes.

19 Q In the same way Susan Kilber was an active member?

20 A Well, he wasn't as active as Susan Kilber was. He did
21 volunteer on occasion. He did come to meetings. He was not
22 as full-time as Susan was by the way we would be volunteers.

23 Q Okay.

24 A He had no checking account either, I know, at this time
25 in Portland.

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1 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 7 was marked.)

2 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

3 Q Here's a money order marked Commission Exhibit 7 from
4 Republic Money Orders, Inc. Issuer. Do you recognize the
5 handwriting on there, the payee line?

6 A The payee line looks like my handwriting, but that's --
7 all that's my handwriting. The address and the signature
8 line or the sender's line is not my writing.

9 Q Do you recall receiving this money order and filling
10 in the payee line?

11 A I don't have any specific recollection of it, no.

12 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 8 was marked.)

13 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

14 Q Do you know a Muriel Walsh?

15 A Yes.

16 Q Did you purchase a money order for her?

17 A I believe one, maybe.

18 Q And what were the circumstances of that transaction?

19 A Well, it was -- I have to think about this for a second.
20 Muriel Walsh runs a store out in Beaverton. And I think she
21 made two or maybe three contributions, I don't remember
22 exactly how many, and one by check. The store is called
23 the Stuffed Goose. I seem to recollect one of her checks
24 had Stuffed Goose on it. And we had to get a letter from
25 her that it was a solely owned -- not a corporation or some-

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1 thing like that ----

2 MR. SCHOENER: Oh, no.

3 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

4 Q Disregard that.

5 A -- out of her personal funds. And on another occasion,
6 I think we went out to the store to pick up a contribution
7 from her. And she didn't have her checks with her. And
8 she -- I think she had two different kinds of checks, as a
9 matter of fact, and I don't remember all the details -- I
10 mean, she subscribed to our publications as well. So, I've
11 seen her checks, I've talked to her a number of times. It's
12 not inconceivable I purchased a money order for her after
13 she made a contribution for us.

14 Q In front of you is Deposition Exhibit 8, which is a
15 postal money order, payable to Citizens for LaRouche with
16 the name Muriel Walsh under it. Do you recognize that money
17 order?

18 A Yes. That's my writing.

19 Q Do you recall receiving \$25 from Mrs. Walsh?

20 A Yes. I seem to remember, but I don't have a good recol-
21 lection of whether I picked it up or whether someone else
22 picked it up or I was the one that solicited her on the phone
23 or not, a number of different people, you know, could have
24 arranged it with her in terms of calling her up and, also,
25 picking it up. I have picked up money from her. I don't

1 remember whether it was this contribution or one other con-
2 tribution that she made by check or to others she made by
3 check.

4 Q Do you recall whether or not there was a conversation
5 about whether or not she also knew that money order was going
6 to be purchased?

7 A Yes. She was aware a money order was going to be pur-
8 chased for Citizens for LaRouche.

9 Q And do you remember xeroxing this?

10 A This, in fact, is the latter contribution after she
11 had already made a contribution by personal check or business
12 check, one or the other.

13 MR. SCHOENER: Do you have the Stuffed Goose check?

14 MR. BOGIN: No, I don't.

15 MR. SCHOENER: That's too bad.

16 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

17 Q Do you recall making a xeroxed copy of this?

18 A I may not have, because the postal money orders have a
19 carbon which I would have sent the carbon, which is a com-
20 plete copy of the original.

21 Q Do you recall if you sent the carbon?

22 A I sent it to her.

23 Q You are positive, no question about it?

24 A Positive.

25 Q And do you know a Marjorie Schultz?

1 A Yes. Yes -- no, I don't know her personally, I know
2 who she is or I have some recollection of who she is. I'd
3 better think if I'm sure. She is the mother of someone who
4 was a Citizens for LaRouche contributor. I recollect that
5 she made a contribution. I have never talked to the woman,
6 and I did not pick the contribution up from her. And I don't
7 remember anything about the contribution other than the name
8 is familiar, and I know she somehow is related to someone who
9 was an active volunteer and contributed in the LaRouche
10 campaign.

11 Q You did not purchase a money order for her?

12 A Not that I remember. If I filled one out, I might
13 remember differently ----

14 Q How about a Harold Ramberg?

15 A Harold Ramberg, yes ----

16 MR. SCHOENER: Are you numbering this?

17 MR. BOGIN: I haven't numbered any further.

18 THE WITNESS: Harold Ramberg, I don't know whether
19 he -- I got money orders -- are you asking whether I
20 got money orders? I know who Harold Ramberg is.

21 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

22 Q Did you purchase a money order for him?

23 A I don't remember whether I did or not, I could have.

24 Q Do you know Robert Musmansky?

25 A Yes.

1 Q Did you purchase any money orders for him?

2 A Yes.

3 Q Do you recall how many?

4 A I believe it was about three.

5 Q And what were the circumstances behind your purchasing
6 money orders as opposed to him purchasing the money orders?

7 A My recollection is he had no checking account, we
8 solicited him, if he could make a contribution at that time,
9 someone picked up the money from him the next morning, and
10 the next morning I would have purchased the money order and
11 sent a copy of it. Typically, this would have been at night,
12 we picked it up after work, and I would have bought the
13 money order the next day.

14 Q Do you recognize ----

15 A I also have a recollection that one money that I
16 solicited from him, someone else went and picked him up and
17 brought him to a store near his house, and he purchased the
18 money order himself, and so on and so forth.

19 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 9 was marked.)

20 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

21 Q This Exhibit Number 9, a U.S. postal money order ----

22 A That's my handwriting.

23 MR. SCHOENER: What number is that?

24 MR. BOGIN: 9.

25 MR. SCHOENER: Musmansky.

1 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

2 Q It's the same handwriting as Exhibit 8, which was also
3 yours?

4 A Is it the same date?

5 Q I don't think these have a date.

6 A '79, 12, 06.

7 Q Is that the year, 1979? December 6, '79?

8 A Yes.

9 Q But you purchased this at a post office?

10 A Right.

11 Q Is that the only place -- I guess, that's the only place
12 you can purchase these?

13 A I purchased it just before I would mail it.

14 Q You would go ----

15 A That was skipping a step of going to my bank first if
16 I didn't have anything further to do ----

17 Q This was a real purchase, this cost you money to buy?

18 A Yes.

19 Q How much does it cost to buy a postal money order?

20 A I think 50 cents.

21 Q Okay. Do you know a Pat Belknap or did we go through
22 that?

23 A We went through Pat Belknap.

24 Q I have another money order from the postal service.

25 Do you recognize that money order?

1 A Yes. That's one of Pat Belknap's \$10 contributions.

2 Q And did you purchase it?

3 A Yes.

4 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibits 10 and 11 were
5 marked.)

6 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

7 Q Okay. I have marked that postal order payable to Citizens
8 for LaRouche dated October 9, '79, from Pat Belknap as
9 Exhibit 10.

10 I've marked another money order from Robert Musmanky,
11 Fred Meyer Savings & Loan, marking it as Exhibit Number 11.
12 Did you purchase that money order?

13 A Yes.

14 Q And the circumstances behind it, how come Mr. Musmanky
15 didn't purchase it?

16 A I thought we've gone through Mr. Musmanky.

17 Q The same reasons as all the others?

18 A Yes. There were about three. He made a contribution
19 every three weeks or a month, I don't know exactly how far
20 apart, and they were all made approximately the same way.

21 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 12 was marked.)

22 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

23 Q All right. I have another Mr. Musmanky money order
24 that I've marked as Deposition Exhibit 12, Fred Meyer Savings
25 & Loan, August 29, 1979. Do you recognize the handwriting there?

1 A Yes. That's my handwriting.

2 Q That's another one of those money orders you secured
3 for Mr. Musmansky?

4 A Yes.

5 MR. BOGIN: Do you want to take a five-minute break?

6 (Whereupon, there was a brief off the record
7 discussion, not reported.)

8 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 13 was marked.)

9 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

10 Q I've marked another money order Exhibit 13, which is
11 Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order, August 29, 1979, with
12 Pat Belknap's name. It's a \$20 contribution. Do you recog-
13 nize the money order?

14 A Yes.

15 Q Did you secure that money order at your bank?

16 A Yes.

17 Q Is this the same story in terms of the arrangements that
18 you had with Mr. Belknap to take his cash and buy a money
19 order for him?

20 A Yes.

21 Q And did you send him a copy of this?

22 A Yes. Money order.

23 Q Did you also purchase a money order for William Jennings?

24 A It's possible, I don't remember exactly.

25 Q Mr. Jennings made a lot of contributions to Citizens for

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1 LaRouche, mostly all by check. But I have one money order
2 here for \$35.

3 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 14 was marked.)

4 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

5 Q Exhibit 14, which is a Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money
6 order dated 8-11 -- it doesn't say whether it's '79 or not --
7 oh, yes, it's dated 7-27-79, payable to Citizens for LaRouche,
8 \$35, William Jennings. Do you recognize the money order?

9 A That looks like my writing, yes.

10 Q Did you write "Portland" on it also?

11 A No.

12 Q Do you know who might have done that?

13 A Possibly the New York office, but I don't know who wrote
14 it.

15 Q Okay. Probably indicating where it came from. Do you
16 recall the circumstances behind the securing of this money
17 order?

18 A No, I don't remember the details. No. Why he wouldn't
19 have made it by personal check or why he didn't have a check-
20 book or what, I don't remember.

21 Q Would you have sent him a copy of this?

22 A I would have given him a copy of it. I was in almost
23 daily contact. He did work, but after work, I was in almost
24 daily contact with Mr. Jennings.

25 Q Did Mr. Jennings ever purchase money orders for anyone

1 else in the same manner you might have purchased money orders
2 for other people?

3 A Not that I remember.

4 Q Who else besides yourself went and secured or purchased
5 money orders?

6 A I don't know that anyone else did that. It's not incon-
7 ceivable someone might have done that.

8 Q But, to your knowledge ----

9 A Someone picking up money, some other people picked that
10 money from Mr. Musmanky and somehow got a money order by
11 taking him to the store or purchasing it for him.

12 Q Sam Kahl?

13 A Perhaps. I don't know who might have done that either.
14 And possibly someone else could have done the banking. On
15 occasion if I had other commitments or meetings when the
16 mailing had to be done, that might have been William Jennings'
17 wife, Toni Jennings. But I don't have any recollection of
18 any specific other people -- any specific instances.

19 Q This Exhibit 14, you don't recall the circumstances
20 behind the securing of this money order?

21 A No, I don't remember.

22 Q But you did secure it?

23 A Yes.

24 Q How many contributions did you make for Citizens for
25 LaRouche?

1 A Four or five. My wife made probably three or four.

2 Q And do you have a joint checking account or do you have
3 any checking account?

4 A Now I do, yes, have a joint checking account. At the
5 time we had a joint savings account at Fred Meyer Savings &
6 Loan.

7 Q But neither you or your wife had a checking account in
8 '79?

9 A No. That was the only account we had.

10 Q Do you recall the total of your contributions?

11 A I think I contributed maybe \$350, and she contributed
12 probably closer to \$250.

13 Q And you purchased all your own money orders?

14 A Yes.

15 Q And did you purchase them for your wife, too?

16 A I think so.

17 Q Did you ever purchase a money order for John Billows?

18 A Maybe. I seem to remember maybe one time when I picked
19 up money from him at work, he didn't have his checkbook with
20 him.

21 Q Do you recall how much that might have been?

22 A Usually was not a large contribution, \$20, something
23 like that.

24 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 15 was marked.)

25 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

1 Q I've marked this as Exhibit Number 15, it's an American
2 Express money order, Fred Meyer Savings & Loan, dated 5-20-79,
3 payable to Citizens for LaRouche. Do you recognize Exhibit 15?

4 A Looks like my writing, yes.

5 Q So, you purchased this money order for John Billows?

6 A Yes.

7 Q Did you give him a copy?

8 A I would have sent him a copy.

9 Q Is this another one where you secured it by prearrange-
10 ment with the contributor?

11 A It was a contribution specifically for the matching funds
12 submission. It was -- he did not have his check for some
13 reason at work, I picked it up at work, not at his home. And
14 by prearrangement, I would get him a money order so it was
15 mentionable.

16 Q Did you ever purchase a money order for Sam Kahl?

17 A It's possible. I don't have a specific recollection.
18 I might have purchased one for him.

19 Q On some of these money orders that you purchased,
20 specifically this one dated 11-19, it's Ankeny Number 11.

21 A I guess that's what it was.

22 Q The one above it is Ankeny Number 8.

23 A I think I know why. I think the apartment I had previously
24 was Number 11 when I lived on -- no, that wasn't it either.
25 I think it was Apartment 8.

1 Q Is this your wife -- it's Apartment 8 there, too.

2 A That's my writing, though.

3 Q Apartment 8.

4 A That's her writing -- I'm pretty sure it was Apartment
5 Number 8, I was just absent-minded when I put Apartment 11.

6 Q This is your wife's writing?

7 A No, that's my writing.

8 Q Do you know a Richard Bornaman (phonetic)?

9 A Yes.

10 Q Did you purchase any money order for him?

11 A I don't believe I did. He also had no checking account
12 and banked at Fred Meyer Savings & Loan. So, he received
13 free money orders as well.

14 Q So, he would not have had occasion to ask you to pur-
15 chase one for him?

16 A It's possible he did, but I don't have a specific
17 recollection of it. Again, we did it as a convenience, you
18 know, numerous times, you know, both to work for ourselves
19 and the person. But I believe he pretty much thought out his
20 contribution, you know, ahead of time and came prepared, know-
21 ing what he was going to contribute. Some people decided to
22 contribute more after a meeting about it.

23 Q On these cover letters that we were talking about before,
24 here's one for John Billows, it's the December 7, 1979, cover
25 letter. Do you remember securing this signature?

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1 A I don't think I brought the letter to his home, no.

2 Q Do you recall who might have?

3 A I don't recall.

4 Q I have one here, same letter to William Jennings. Did
5 you solicit that?

6 A Yes. Probably he was in my presence when it was signed.

7 Q I've got one here from Musmanky. Did you do that one?

8 A No.

9 Q Do you know who might have?

10 A No.

11 Q I have one here for Richard Wise. Do you know who
12 secured that signature?

13 A I don't remember who went to his home.

14 Q I have one here, Richard Bornaman. Did you secure that
15 one?

16 A I don't remember whether he came to our office and signed
17 or ----

18 Q When you say "our office," what do you mean?

19 A Well, my home was, right at that point, where these
20 letters -- where I was typing them and coordinating the pickups
21 out of -- it's not really an office.

22 Q What about Daniel Platt, did you secure that one?

23 A I believe that was signed at my house.

24 Q What about Hal Harper?

25 A That was -- I believe Sue Kilber got that signature.

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1 I don't know. We had a number of people doing it since it
2 was priority to get the thing, there were a number of people
3 doing it. I seem to remember Sue got that one.

4 Q You didn't get it?

5 A No -- I don't know whether -- I think it was at work,
6 because we didn't ever go to his home that I recall, so I
7 think that was one of the first ones, and we tried to reach
8 him just before closing time at work and successfully went
9 to his place of business and got it. That's my recollection.

10 Q What about Susan Kilber?

11 A She signed it at my house.

12 Q And your wife?

13 A Yes.

14 Q And yours?

15 A Uh-huh.

16 Q And Sam Kahl?

17 A Was probably brought to his home that night, that was
18 a Friday, it was probably brought to his home that night.

19 Q But did you bring it?

20 A No.

21 Q What about his wife?

22 A No. Someone brought both of those to his home and got it
23 signed.

24 Q In prior testimony there were situations where some of
25 the money orders, the payee line was not filled in, and you

1 filled it in. Do you recall doing that with checks, to
2 personal checks? Did you ever receive any blank ones?

3 A I don't recall. If I would have received a blank one
4 for the Citizens for LaRouche campaign, I would have filled
5 it in. If someone would have filled it out in my presence
6 and left that line blank after soliciting, I would have
7 automatically filled it in. But I don't have specific
8 recollection. I have to look at my handwriting on all those
9 checks.

10 Q Would you ever sign anybody else's name on a check?

11 A No, not to sign it.

12 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 16 was marked.)

13 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

14 Q I have here a personal check from Sam and Anntoinette
15 Kahl, signed by Anntoinette Kahl. I'm marking it Exhibit
16 Number 16, it's check 406, dated 11-4-79. Do you recognize
17 this check?

18 A Well, I recognize my handwriting. I recognize it as
19 one of her personal checks.

20 Q What on that check is your handwriting?

21 A The "Pay to the Order of."

22 Q So, that's where it says "Citizens for LaRouche"?

23 A Citizens for LaRouche is my handwriting, nothing else is.

24 Q Do you recall receiving the check with the payee line
25 blank?

1 A I don't have a specific recollection of it, no.

2 Q So, then, should we assume you did receive it and filled
3 it in?

4 A I would assume that, yes. Either she filled it out in
5 my presence and I completed it or it was brought to me and
6 I filled it in.

7 Q Do you know a Mary Lyans?

8 A Yes.

9 Q Who is she?

10 A Well, she's now Mary Platt.

11 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 17 was marked.)

12 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

13 Q I've marked a check from Mary Lyans as Exhibit Number 17,
14 a personal check for \$20, payable to Citizens for LaRouche.
15 Do you recognize that check?

16 A Well, the same thing, I recognize my handwriting where
17 it says "Pay to the Order of Citizens for LaRouche." The
18 rest of it is in what I would assume is her handwriting.

19 Q So, "Citizens for LaRouche" is yours, everything else
20 is somebody else's?

21 A Yes.

22 Q Do you recall the circumstances behind that?

23 A No.

24 Q And do you know of any other checks you did that with?

25 A No. Again, I didn't even remember these exactly, and I

1 was performing secretarial functions in terms of keeping the
2 records and completing the submission and finding out people's
3 occupations, and getting the letters from people that was not
4 a corporate contribution if that was appropriate, and looking
5 at the checks to see it was not made by a corporation. I
6 think we did get one sent back.

7 MR. SCHOENER: Using what is called your best
8 efforts?

9 THE WITNESS: Right.

10 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

11 Q Not when it comes to corporate contributions. Do you
12 know Bill Sizemore?

13 A Yes.

14 Q Did he make contributions to Citizens for LaRouche?

15 A He either made one or two, I think two contributions,
16 that's my best recollection.

17 Q Did people from Seattle solicit down in Portland?

18 A Yes, on occasion.

19 Q Is it possible that his contributions were solicited
20 through the Seattle office?

21 A You mean, people in Seattle calling here in Portland?

22 Q Getting his contribution somehow and sending it into
23 New York?

24 A It's possible. Oh, well, that happened after December
25 15 or so, that happened regularly.

1 Q Because you left?

2 A Right. And, then, all the records and so on were moved
3 to Seattle.

4 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 18 was marked.)

5 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

6 Q And I have here a personal check from Bill Sizemore
7 marked 2216, payable to Citizens for LaRouche, \$10. It's
8 Exhibit Number 18. Do you recognize that check?

9 A Yes -- well, yes.

10 Q What do you recognize about it?

11 A Well, I remember the check, I remember getting the con-
12 tribution from Bill Sizemore for \$10. And I remember that it
13 was he that came to one of our meetings when he gave that.
14 It looks like it's possible that the Citizens for LaRouche
15 line is mine, where it says "Pay to the Order of Citizens
16 for LaRouche," it looks close enough to mine, but I don't
17 recall filling it in, no.

18 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 19 was marked.)

19 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

20 Q I have here a check from the Kilbers ----

21 A Let me -- you asked a question about the Seattle thing?

22 Q Right.

23 A Well, on occasion someone from Seattle came to Portland
24 and made phone calls to solicit, especially prior to our
25 December 8 event or December 7 event. And this was made after

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1 I was gone. I wasn't even aware of this contribution.

2 Q When I saw the date 1-29-80 -- and your explanation --
3 and it says Seattle, assuming the "Seattle" is written by
4 the New York office, that would certainly be -- that would
5 explain it?

6 A But, for instance, that check you mentioned from the
7 mother of the guy ----

8 Q Yes.

9 A -- that check was -- I didn't ----

10 Q Marjorie Schultz?

11 A Yes. Whoever it was that was soliciting through someone
12 else in Seattle. I didn't solicit that one.

13 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 20 was marked.)

14 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

15 Q On the check below Exhibit Number 18, is another Bill
16 Sizemore check, 2222, dated 11-12 -- 11-21. It says "Tickets"
17 on the bottom of the memorandum. Do you know what that's
18 in reference to?

19 A Yes. We were planning for December 7, I think, it was
20 a coordinated series of fund-raising cocktail parties and
21 viewing of a video tape which was produced by New York. And
22 the tickets were \$100 for a couple. And that's what that
23 refers to.

24 Q And that was a fund raiser?

25 A Yes. You will note at approximately at that time there

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1 was a large number of \$100 contributions. This was in the
2 last push to qualify for matching funds. And one of the
3 mechanisms was we had 20 of these cocktail parties around
4 the nation.

5 Q On the same night?

6 A Yes. I think it was December 7, I could be wrong.

7 Q Where was it held in Portland?

8 A For some reason I think the Hilton Hotel, but -- I think
9 it was the downtown Hilton Hotel.

10 MR. BOGIN: I've marked that Sizemore personal
11 check that says "Tickets" on it as Exhibit Number 20.

12 MR. SCHOENER: What happened to 19?

13 MR. BOGIN: I already put 19 down on another one.

14 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

15 Q I have here a personal check marked Exhibit Number 19
16 from David Kilber, check number 1241. Do you recognize the
17 check?

18 A It looks like his personal check. It looks like my
19 handwriting.

20 Q What would be your handwriting on that?

21 A The "Citizens for LaRouche" and the \$25.

22 Q How about where it says "David Kilber"?

23 A I don't know if that's my handwriting or not. It's
24 close to my handwriting.

25 Q What would be the reason that you would ----

1 A It's not written, it's printed.

2 Q But it is a personal check, isn't it?

3 A Yes, right. What does that say -- oh.

4 Q That's probably from the New York office.

5 A Yes.

6 Q The check above it is a David Kilber check ----

7 A With his signature ----

8 Q Yes. And that one seems to ----

9 A I don't have any specific recollection of that check.

10 It looks like he gave it to me and asked me to fill it out,
11 the whole thing for him. I didn't make a practice of having
12 in my possession his personal check. So, he evidently gave
13 it to me.

14 Q It's not unusual to have somebody else fill out a check
15 for you?

16 A I would say it's unusual, it's not -- I don't remember
17 it happening a lot or at all, as a matter of fact, and I
18 don't remember the circumstances.

19 Q But it's your handwriting on that check?

20 A Yes, I think so. It could be. I mean, that's not
21 exactly how I write, but that could be my printing of his
22 name at the bottom.

23 MR. BOGIN: Okay. So much for that. Off the record.

24 (Whereupon, there was a brief off the record
25 discussion, not reported.)

1 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

2 Q On the record.

3 A Referring back to that \$25 check from David Kilber which
4 is Exhibit 19, it's possible that Sue Kilber, his wife,
5 gave me the check and asked me to make the contribution from
6 him, and I just filled it out as a convenience to her.

7 Q That's conjecture, you don't have any recollection of
8 that?

9 A I have some vague recollection. But I don't -- you
10 know, I can't recall it crystal clear.

11 Q Do you have any idea -- I asked you before about Harold
12 Ramberg and Avon Ramberg ----

13 A I don't know Avon Ramberg.

14 MR. BOGIN: It's not the Avon lady, John.

15 MR. SCHOENER: Harold Ramberg, he said he didn't
16 remember.

17 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

18 Q You don't remember Avon?

19 A I've never met his wife. I know Harold.

20 Q Could that check here from the First National Bank of
21 Oregon, personal check, come out of the St. Louis office?
22 It does say "St. Louis" on it, and usually that means that
23 -- here's one below it from L.A., and here's one up here from
24 Seattle. It usually means that the New York office marks it
25 down from the person it receives it from?

1 A It could have been received in St. Louis, as this one
2 says "L.A." on it, it's a check from Milwaukie, Oregon.
3 The way that could happen is we could meet the person in
4 another city, he could either come to one of our meetings
5 or we could meet him on the street in terms of having a
6 display of Citizens for LaRouche literature or giving it
7 away at airports somewhere, and the person says, oh, I know
8 about Citizens for LaRouche. And we might say, well, can
9 you help us meet the matching fund requirement. And he
10 might have given the money right there on the spot, written
11 out a check.

12 Q Particularly likely for a \$2 contribution, right?

13 A That was probably for campaign literature in that
14 amount. But in this case, the St. Louis people said, we
15 need money now, can you make a contribution. It would have
16 been then sent in from St. Louis. But generally I would have
17 been talking to Harold from here. I'm not actually familiar
18 with the circumstances on that one.

19 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 21 was marked.)

20 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

21 Q I've marked that check from Harold Ramberg as Deposition
22 Exhibit Number 21. I have a couple of checks here from dif-
23 ferent people. One is from June Grussendorf, it's a personal
24 check. It's a bad copy. It says, "Six month subscription
25 and Civil War book" marked on the check. Did Citizens for

1 LaRouche or any affiliate organization have a book on the
2 Civil War?

3 A I'm not aware of what that is about. I'm aware of a
4 book about the Civil War.

5 Q That was sold?

6 A Yes. I don't know the circumstances of why that notation
7 is there. It could have been that whoever got it from her
8 also sold her a six-month band of Civil War books and wrote
9 that down. Because if we would make a contact with a person,
10 we would then, when we get back to home, make up a contact
11 card so the person could be followed up. And we would then
12 write down all the literature that the person got. And the
13 contact card would say on it, \$20, Citizens for LaRouche
14 contribution, six-month subscription to New Solidarity and
15 Civil War book, so that when we called that person, we could
16 say, did you read the Civil War book and go from there.

17 Q Who published the Civil War book?

18 A I think it's -- I don't know. I think it says, University
19 Editions of Campaigner Publications. I think it's Campaigner
20 Publications that published it.

21 Q That's the first time I've heard of it. Is it a book
22 that Lyndon LaRouche wrote?

23 A No.

24 Q Do you know who the author is?

25 A Allen Salisbury (phonetic).

1 Q On it I marked as Commission Exhibit Number 22, Jane
2 Grussendorf ----

3 THE WITNESS: June.

4 MR. BOGIN: June Grussendorf's check for \$20.

5 I'm going to mark as Commission Exhibit Number 23,
6 Jennie Lanegan's personal check number 375, November 14,
7 1979.

8 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibits 22 and 23 were
9 marked.)

10 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

11 Q Do you recall this check coming into your office, your
12 home?

13 A I seem to recall it, yes.

14 Q It's marked "Booklet." It seems to be in the same hand-
15 writing as the whole check. Is it possible that this \$10
16 was to pay for a booklet?

17 A Let me think about this. I think that the circumstances
18 around this check, I think that Jennie was interested in
19 nuclear energy and contributed specifically because of
20 LaRouche's position on nuclear energy. And in return for the
21 contribution, she was also going to get a number of Citizens
22 for LaRouche pamphlets on energy, which I think they are
23 called "Solving the Energy Crisis" which were written by
24 LaRouche and were distributed by Citizens for LaRouche. And
25 I think not only did she get one, I think we sent her a number

1 to distribute to her friends, a packet of those. In fact,
2 we were -- the reason it was \$10 was we were having a meeting
3 and a cocktail party specifically to talk about the energy
4 policy. And she couldn't come, but she wanted to contribute
5 anyway. And she wanted to have the booklets that we were
6 going to distribute at the meeting.

7 Q Was that \$10 for the purchase of booklets?

8 A It was the equivalent of the ticket to the cocktail
9 party.

10 Q You gave her the booklets?

11 A We sent her the booklets in order to distribute to her
12 friends. And that was all done by mail, I think.

13 MR. BOGIN: I think I have no more questions. Do
14 you have any, Jim, while I'm thinking if I have any more?

15

16

EXAMINATION

17 BY MR. SCHOENER:

18 Q You said you had contributor cards on contributors?

19 A Yes. Contact cards.

20 Q Contact cards.

21 A On people that were interested in the campaign or were
22 involved in it or offered to volunteer.

23 MR. SCHOENER: Okay. That's all I want to know.

24

25

FURTHER EXAMINATION

1
2 BY MR. BOGIN:

3 Q Getting back to those money checks or cash chits or
4 whatever it was, cash chits that you used, the documentation
5 you used ----

6 A They were just little three-by-three pads, and we didn't
7 use -- we weren't involved in cash contributions that much.

8 Q When would you get a cash contribution? Did you get
9 any cash contributions from -- did somebody refuse to allow
10 you to purchase a money order with their cash? With your
11 program of the service of buying money orders for people,
12 when would there have been an occasion to have accepted cash?

13 A Cash would have been accepted if someone wanted to pur-
14 chase a small amount of literature, a Citizens for LaRouche
15 literature, just because they were not all that interested,
16 they weren't going to make the contribution even over \$10.
17 So, it would be a contribution most likely \$10. And at the
18 beginning when we began the LaRouche fund-raising effort, I
19 think at the beginning we got a few of those cash chits of
20 people that said, okay, I want some Citizens for LaRouche
21 literature to find out more. And we would fill out a chit
22 for the person and send that in to New York with our regular
23 shipment. After that, we basically discouraged accepting,
24 you know, small amounts of cash just because of the trouble,
25 the bookkeeping and everything else that we didn't, you know,

1 do that too much.

2 The other way would have been at an event, we got, again,
3 a small amount of cash. Anything about a small amount of
4 cash we would have attempted to get a money order.

5 Q In your role as CFL coordinator in Portland, do you have
6 any knowledge of contributions being made in the name of
7 another person?

8 A Let me -- say that one more time.

9 Q In your role as CFL fund raiser, do you have any know-
10 ledge of any contributions made to CFL that were made in
11 the name of another?

12 A No.

13 Q To the best of your own personal knowledge, are you
14 aware ----

15 A Except the cases where I would make money orders for
16 my wife, I'm aware that Sam did that with his wife or some-
17 thing where there is an implied consent. At least with my
18 wife that was the case, I'm fairly sure with Sam's wife. But
19 being they were joint accounts and so on, in order to split
20 the contributions so that both people were contributing ----

21 Q Did you ever go to law school?

22 A No.

23 Q To the best of your knowledge, did any ----

24 MR. BOGIN: I have no further questions.

25 MR. SCHOENER: Nothing further. Thank you very

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much for coming down, very informative.

(Further deponent saith not.)

3304034723

1 STATE OF OREGON)
 2) ss.
 County of Multnomah)

3 I, ROBIN REGER, a Notary Public for Oregon, hereby
 4 certify that MARTIN SIMON appeared before me at the time and
 5 place mentioned in the caption set out on page 1 of the fore-
 6 going transcript, MR. ROBERT BOGIN appearing as counsel for
 7 the Federal Election Commission and MR. JAMES F. SCHOENER
 8 appearing as counsel for the respondent; and the said witness
 9 being by me first duly sworn on oath, and being carefully
 10 examined, in answer to oral interrogatories propounded by
 11 the respective attorneys, testified as in the foregoing
 12 annexed deposition, pages 1 to 81, inclusive, as set forth.

13 I further certify that all interrogatories pro-
 14 pounded to said witness, together with the answers of said
 15 witness thereto, and other proceedings occurring upon the
 16 taking of said deposition, were then and there taken down
 17 by me in stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting
 18 under my direction; and that the foregoing transcript,
 19 pages 1 to 81, inclusive, constitutes a full, true and
 20 accurate transcript of said deposition so taken by me in
 21 stenotype as aforesaid, and of the whole thereof.

22 I further certify that I am not a relative or
 23 employee or attorney or counsel for any of the parties, or
 24 a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or
 25 financially interested in the action.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
and notarial seal this 15th day of May, 1981.

Robin Reger

NOTARY PUBLIC FOR OREGON

My Commission Expires: 9/14/83

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Exhibit N

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

23-1
1936



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN

00001
04-104,048,408

11/26

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000.

DATE 11-19 '29 PAY TO THE ORDER OF \$100 DOLLARS 00 CTS

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LaSalle

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS Martin Simon 2514 SE Antey #11 Portland

PAYABLE THROUGH FIRST NATIONAL BANK DENVER, COLORADO Port

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

Chairman

⑆ 1020 ⑆ 000 ⑆ 104 ⑆ 104048408 ⑆ ⑆

2-19
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100

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
1
M.S.

3304036172

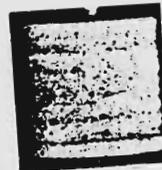


Exhibit N

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN

04-104,048,407

DATE 11-19 1979

PAY THE SUM OF NOT GOOD OVER \$1050.

11/23

TO THE ORDER OF

~~Pat Belknap~~ Citizens for LaRoche
2949 SE Yamhill St Portland OR

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

PAYABLE THRU FIRST NATIONAL BANK DENVER, COLORADO

Pat Belknap

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

⑆ 020 000 04 040484078 ⑆

CHAIRMAN

DEPOSITION EXHIBIT
2
M.S.

③

OK

00001

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0040351720

Exhibit N

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

29-1
1970



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN

04-104,048,409

11/26

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1,000.

DATE 11-19 '79 PAY TO THE ORDER OF \$100.00 DOLS 00 CTS

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LaRiche

Richard Wise 9010 SE Lester Portland OR

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

PAYABLE THRU FIRST NATIONAL BANK
DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

⑆ 1020 ⑈ 000 ⑆ 1:04 ⑈ 1040484096 ⑈

Part

00001

OR

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
3
M.S.

15040364730

Exhibit N

100001

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

23-1
1070



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN 04-101,766,417

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000.

DATE 7-17 1979 JUL 23 110 PLY 840 DOLS 00 CTS

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LaRavelle

H. M. Harper 688 SW 7th Gresham OR 97030

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
HAROLD M. HARPER NATIONAL BANK
DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK
Chairman

⑆ 1020 ⑈ 000 1:04 ⑈ 1017664 673 ⑈

OK

6

Harold M. Harper

Harold M. Harper
688 S.W. 7th, Gresham, OR 97030

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
4
M.S.

13740364731

Exhibit N

8

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

23.1
1070



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN

04-104,048,181

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000

DATE 11-17 1979

\$2000.00 11/26

001
T

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LaRouche

Antoinette Kahl 10 N.E. 113th Pl. Portland, Oreg.
Art

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
PAYABLE THRU FIRST NATIONAL BANK
DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

CHAIRMAN

⑆ 1020 ⑆ 0001 ⑆ 04 ⑆ 1040481810 ⑆

11-22

Antoinette Kahl

Antoinette Kahl
10 N.E. 113th Place
Portland, Oregon 97220

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
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M.S.

13740654733

ADD. NOTE:
Regular chh from
above in 5-1, sign
compare w/above.
AB

Exhibit N

374036473

REPUBLIC MONEY ORDERS AND ISSUES

85-31
1119

SEP 5 - 1979 AE - 03209236 8 00001

8-31 1979

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizen's for La Roche

** NOT GOOD OVER TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS **

part FRED MEYER-HA 70 DOLS 00 CTS

15-36-1-1-141

PAYABLE AT Daniel Platt Daniel Platt & Co. W.A.
TYLER BANK & TRUST COMPANY 3150 SE Taylor 472.14 REPUBLIC MONEY ORDERS, INC.
TYLER, TEXAS

1:1119 008 1:015 03209236

T
OR

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT

2

M.S.

Exhibit N

①

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA POSTAL MONEY ORDER ~~78~~

24386581798 ¹¹⁷⁷ 791123 972141 *25*00

OK

MONEY ORDER



85515

VOID WITHOUT USPS SEAL

DO NOT STAMP, WRITE OR MARK ABOVE THIS LINE

PAY TO

Citizens For LaRouche Twenty Five

DOLLARS AND CENTS
NOT VALID IF OVER

DOLLARS

PURCHASED BY

Muriel Walsh
7220 SW Montclair
Portland OR



FOR

Political Contribution
24386581798

00002

⑆0000⑆0020⑆

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
8
Ms

540351735

10-10-11, 1-1

Exhibit N

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA POSTAL MONEY ORDER

24709711972 791206 972141 *80*00

OR



DO NOT STAMP, WRITE OR MARK ABOVE THIS LINE

PAY TO Citizens for LeRoux

DOLLARS AND CENTS NOT VALID IF OVER One Hundred

DOLLARS

PURCHASED BY Robert Masmarsky 3171 NE 35th Place Portland OR 97212



00002

VOID WITHOUT USPS SEAL

Political Contribution 24709711972

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33140664735

DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 9 M.S.



Exhibit N

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA POSTAL MONEY ORDER

NOV 1 1979

OCT 12 1979

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MONEY ORDER



85440

VOID WITHOUT USPS SEAL Post

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DO NOT STAMP, WRITE OR MARK ABOVE THIS LINE

PAY TO

Citizen's For LaRouche

DOLLARS AND CENTS NOT VALID IF OVER

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DOLLARS

PURCHASED BY

Pat Belknap

2949 S.E. Yamhill #11

FOR

Portland OR 97214

Political Contrib.

24386582755

USA

33040361737

DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 10 M.S.



371936773 (2)

231
075

FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN 04-101,715,376

PAY THE SUM OF
NOL GOOD OVER NOLCOO

DATE 6-15 1979 \$ 20,000.00

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
Robert Mosensky 3171-NE 35th Place Portland
PAYABLE THRU FIRST NATIONAL BANK
DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK
97212

1020000104 10171537650

OR
00001

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
11
m.s.

Exhibit N

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

23-1
1073



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN

04-101,818,277

AUG 29 1979

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000.

DATE 8-24 1979

Pay \$25 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF Citizen for Labor

Robert Musmarsky 3171 N.E. 35th Place Portland
SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

PAYABLE THROUGH FIRST NATIONAL BANK
DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

James Wilson
CHAIRMAN

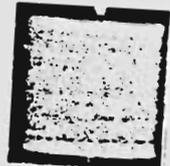
97212

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DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
12
M.S.



330403



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN

04-101,818,276

AUG 29 1979

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000.

DATE 8-24-79 PAY \$ 20 DOLLARS

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LeBaron

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Pat Belknap 2949 SE Yamhill #11 Portland OR 97214

PAYABLE TO THE ORDER OF FIRST NATIONAL BANK
DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

James C. Johnson
CHAIRMAN

⑆ 1020 ⑈ 0001 ⑆ 04 ⑈ 1018182762 ⑈

207

Handwritten signature

③

Exhibit N

33010354740

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
13
MS



WILLIAM L. JENNINGS
TONI JENNINGS
603 SE. 19TH 235-0162
PORTLAND, ORE. 97214

JUL 10 1979

1507

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for La Roche

July 10 1979

24-16
1230

\$60.00

Sixty and no/100

DOLLARS

GRAND & MORRISON BRANCH

the oregon bank

PORTLAND, OREGON

political contribution

William L. Jennings

WILLIAM L. JENNINGS
TONI JENNINGS
603 SE. 19TH 235-0162
PORTLAND, ORE. 97214

JUL 18 1979

1508

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for La Roche

July 15 1979

24-16
1230

\$20.00

Twenty and no/100

DOLLARS

GRAND & MORRISON BRANCH

the oregon bank

PORTLAND, OREGON

William L. Jennings

DEPOSITION EXHIBIT

14
M.S.

DEPOSITION EXHIBIT

1
W.T.

AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER

23-1
1070



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN

04-101,767,223

8/11

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER \$1000

DATE *7-27 1979*

HA PAY \$ *33* DOLLARS & *00* CTS.

TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for La Roche

SENDER'S NAME AND ADDRESS

PAYABLE THRU FIRST NATIONAL BANK
DENVER, COLORADO

William Jennings 2741 SE 32nd Portland

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

James P. Johnson
CHAIRMAN

anyone

5/24 AMERICAN EXPRESS MONEY ORDER



FRED MEYER SAVINGS & LOAN 04-101,803

PAY THE SUM OF
NOT GOOD OVER 1000

DATE 5-20-79

TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche \$30 DOLS 00 CT

John Billows 5930 N.W. Saltzman Rd. Portland, OR 97210

PAYABLE THRU FIRST NATIONAL BANK DENVER, COLORADO

BEFORE CASHING READ NOTICE ON BACK

CHAIRMAN

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT



FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON

SIXTH & MORRISON BRANCH - PORTLAND

NO. 22

24-12/230

8/1/79

PAY TO THE ORDER OF CITIZENS FOR LA ROCHE 20.00

TWENTY AND 00/100 DOLLARS

JOHN F. BILLOWS
5930 N.W. SALTZMAN ROAD
PORTLAND, OR 97210

John F. Billows

Part



FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON

SIXTH & MORRISON BRANCH - PORTLAND

NO. 25

24-12/230

8/26/79

PAY TO THE ORDER OF CITIZENS FOR LA ROCHE 40.00

FORTY AND 00/100 DOLLARS

JOHN F. BILLOWS
5930 N.W. SALTZMAN ROAD
PORTLAND, OR 97210

John F. Billows

Part

319 103 4743

15

SAM B. KAHL, ODL 1301586
ANNTOINETTE KAHL, ODL 1684935
10 N. E. 113th Pl., 256-5317
Portland, Oregon 97220

6/22/79
6/22 1979

277

24-22/1230 120

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T

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche \$ 20.00

Twenty and 00/100 DOLLARS

39th & SALMON BRANCH, PORTLAND, OREGON 97214
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
OF OREGON

FOR Antoinette Kahl

OR

0002

354743

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
11
m.s.

15

SAM B. KAHL, ODL 1301586
ANNTOINETTE KAHL, ODL 1684935
10 N. E. 113th Pl., 256-5317
Portland, Oregon 97220

NOV 16 1979

406

24-22/1230 120

001
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PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche \$ 50.00

Fifty and 00/100 DOLLARS

39th & SALMON BRANCH, PORTLAND, OREGON 97214
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
OF OREGON

FOR Antoinette Kahl

11

DEPOSITION
EXHIBIT
17
M.C.

17

2/26/79

MARY F. LYANS
1194 SE. 11AIG STREET
PORTLAND, ORE. 97202

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for Laborers

Twenty & no cents DOLLARS

420

Feb 18 1979

24-22 70
1230

METROPOLITAN FRANCH. P. O. BOX 640
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
OF OREGON
PORTLAND 97207

Mary F. Lyans

90001
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DEPOSITION EXHIBIT
18
M.S.

18

BILL SIZEMORE 2216
 PAINTING & REMODELING 11/23
 1725 SE. 72ND 774-8676
 PORTLAND, ORE. 97215 11-16 19 79 ²⁴⁻¹²/₁₂₃₀ 62

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LaRouche \$10.00

Ten and ^{no}/₁₀₀ DOLLARS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
 MONTAVILLA BRANCH
 PORTLAND, OREGON 97215

MEMO Bill Sizemore

00001

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DEPOSITION EXHIBIT
20
M.S.

18

BILL SIZEMORE 2222
 PAINTING & REMODELING 11/27
 1725 SE. 72ND 774-8676
 PORTLAND, ORE. 97215 11-21 19 79 ²⁴⁻¹²/₁₂₃₀ 62

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LaRouche \$100.00

One hundred and ^{no}/₁₀₀ DOLLARS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
 MONTAVILLA BRANCH
 PORTLAND, OREGON 97215

MEMO tickets Bill Sizemore

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BILL SIZEMORE 2296
 PAINTING & REMODELING
 1725 SE. 72ND 774-8676
 PORTLAND, ORE. 97215 1-29 19 80 ²⁴⁻¹²/₁₂₃₀ 62

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for LaRouche \$100.00

One hundred and ^{no}/₁₀₀ DOLLARS

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
 MONTAVILLA BRANCH
 PORTLAND, OREGON 97215

MEMO (Signature) Bill Sizemore

00003

16

DAVID L. KILBER
SUSAN E. KILBER
2555 N.E. GLISAN, NO. 22 235-7004
PORTLAND, OR 97232

EXHIBIT 10
6/28/79 00001-1205
24-16/1230
Jun 22 1979

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche \$ 50.00
Fifty and no/100 DOLLARS
GRAND & MERRISON BRANCH
The Oregon Bank
PORTLAND, OREGON 97214
MEMO Contribution David L. Kilber

16

JUL 23 1979

DAVID L. KILBER
SUSAN E. KILBER
2555 N.E. GLISAN, NO. 22 235-7004
PORTLAND, OR 97232

1225

24-16/1230

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche \$ 20.00
Twenty Dollars DOLLARS
GRAND & MERRISON BRANCH
The Oregon Bank
PORTLAND, OREGON 97214
MEMO Port David L. Kilber

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16

DAVID L. KILBER
SUSAN E. KILBER
2555 N.E. GLISAN, NO. 22 235-7004
PORTLAND, OR 97232

1241

24-16/1230

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche \$ 25.00
Twenty-five and 00/100 DOLLARS
GRAND & MERRISON BRANCH
The Oregon Bank
PORTLAND, OREGON 97214
MEMO PART David Kilber

DEPOSITION EXHIBIT
19
M.S.

11

10

MARJORIE SCHULTZ, OUL 256696

Phone 394-2261

P. O. Box 25

Scio, Oregon 97374

2-23 80

34-22/1230 87

00006

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

Citizens for La Roche \$ 50.00
Fifty and no/100 DOLLARS



STATION BRANCH, STATION, OREGON 97203
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
OF OREGON

FOR

S.F.

Marjorie Schultz

11

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON

LYDIA CENTER BRANCH - PORTLAND

583

24-12 122
1230

00001

6/22

JUNE 18 1979

CITIZENS FOR LA ROCHE \$ 20.00

Twenty and no/100

HAROLD C. RAMBERG
AVON J. RAMBERG
ROUTE 2, BOX 293 L
MOLALLA, OR 97038

Harold C. Ramberg

SF Louis

DEPOSITION EXHIBIT

21

M.S.

12

ROBERT W. & SUE RUSSELL

Phone 659-1782

4091 S. E. Adams

Milwaukie, Oregon 97222

704

34-22/1230 98

06-02 19 80

PAY TO THE ORDER OF

CITIZENS FOR LA ROCHE \$ 2.00
TWO EVEN DOLLARS



6TH & OLSON MANCH, PORTLAND, OREGON 97212
UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK
OF OREGON

FOR

WA

Robert W. Russell

Exhibit 0

DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 22 1615

13

2120

4TH & HARRISON BRANCH UNITED STATES NATIONAL BANK OF OREGON PORTLAND, OREGON 97207

24-22 102 1230

Feb 13, 1979 No.

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche \$ 90.00

forty dollars and no/100 Dollars

JUNE GRUSSENDORF 1129 S. W. COLUMBIA NO. 24 PORTLAND, OREGON 97201

June Grussendorf

Gen Sal 1 month & credit Brk

00001 T

14

JENNIE LANEGAN 331 SW. FOURTH GRESHAM, ORE. 97030

11723 Nov 14 1979

NUMBER 375

96-201 1232

PAY TO THE ORDER OF Citizens for La Roche \$10.00 Ten and 00/100 DOLLARS

GREENHAM OFFICE FIRST STATE BANK OF OREGON GRESHAM, OREGON 97030

booklet

Jennie Lanegan

DEPOSITION EXHIBIT 23 H.S.

3 3 0 4 0 3 6 4 7 4 9

FEELER

81 MAY 19 P 2:



POST OFFICE TO ADDRESSEE

B 52170705

TO REMOVE PEEL BACK HERE

FROM:

REGER & RUNNING
319 SW Washington, Rm. 801
Portland, Oregon 97204

Customer Number, if any:

TO:

ROBERT BOGIN, ESQ.
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20463

ORIGIN:

Initials of Receiving Clerk: *RT*

P.O. ZIP: *97240*

Date in: *5-18-81*

Time in: *11:27 AM*

Weight: *2#* Lbs. *10 1/2* Oz.

DESTINATION:

Date of Delivery: *5/19/81*

Time of Delivery: *1500*

Initials of Delivering Employee: *YB*

Signature of Addressee or Agent: *Diane Bogin*

DELIVERY WAS ATTEMPTED

Date: _____ Time: _____

Notes Left By: _____

EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE

3 3 0 4 0 3 6 4 7 5 0

81 MAY 19 P 2: 30



6

EXPRESS MAIL POST OFFICE TO ADDRESSEE

FROM:

REGER & RUNNING
319 SW Washington, Rm. 801
Portland, Oregon 97204

Customer Number, if any:

TO:

ROBERT BOGIN, ESQ.
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street NW
Washington, D.C. 20463

B 52170707

DESTINATION:

Date of Delivery:	5/19/65
Time of Delivery:	1:00
Initials of Delivering Employee:	EB
Signature of Addressee or Agent:	Robert Bogin
Date:	
Time:	
Notice Left By:	

DELIVERY WAS ATTEMPTED

ORIGIN:

Initials of Receiving Clerk:	RT
P.O. ZIP:	97240
Date In:	5-18-65
Time In:	11:28 AM
Weight:	7.4 Lbs.
Postage:	\$ 10.65

TO REMOVE PEEL BACK HERE

EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE

DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM JENNINGS

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I have read my deposition and make the following additions or corrections:

Page Line

9304034751


Signature

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day

June
~~May~~, 1981.


Notary Public for Washington
My Commission Expires: 2-28-82

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

MUR 1186 (80)

DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM JENNINGS

BE IT REMEMBERED that, the deposition of WILLIAM JENNINGS was taken before ROBIN REGER, a Notary Public for Oregon, on Monday, the 27th day of April, 1981, at the U.S. Courthouse, Room 333-A, Portland, Oregon, commencing at the hour of 10:25 a.m.

APPEARANCES

Mr. Robert Bogin, appearing on behalf of the Federal Election Commission;

Mr. James F. Schoener, appearing on behalf of the Respondent.

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I N D E X

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	13	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order to Citizens for LaRouche for \$35
2	19	Letter of December 7, 1979

334034753

1 THE WITNESS: Is it all right if I answer that?

2 MR. SCHOENER: Yes.

3 THE WITNESS: Certainly.

4 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

5 Q Are you aware that there might be differing interests
6 between Citizens for LaRouche and ----

7 MR. SCHOENER: Object ----

8 MR. BOGIN: Let me say the question so the witness
9 can hear it, then you can object.

10 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

11 Q Are you aware there might be differing interests between
12 Citizens for LaRouche and yourself?

13 MR. SCHOENER: I object. I've indicated that the
14 attorney-client relationship is none of your business.
15 I'm instructing you not to answer.

16 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

17 Q Are you refusing to answer the question?

18 A Right.

19 Q Mr. Jennings, could you give us your full name for the
20 record, and spell your last name.

21 A William Leonard Jennings, J-E-N-N-I-N-G-S.

22 Q Your address?

23 A 2414 13th Avenue South, Number 104, Seattle.

24 Q How long have you lived in Seattle?

25 A Since Christmas Day of 1979.

1 Q And before that time where were you living?

2 A In Portland, here.

3 Q Your address?

4 A I don't remember the address. It was on -- I think it
5 was on 32nd Southeast. I don't remember the address. I've
6 got it right on my ----

7 MR. SCHOENER: Is this it?

8 THE WITNESS: That's a previous address. I lived
9 in two places. That's right, Southeast 32nd.

10 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

11 Q Are you employed?

12 A No, not right now.

13 Q Were you employed when you were in Portland?

14 A Yes.

15 Q Who was your employer?

16 A I was employed by Johnson's Paint and Flooring in
17 Milwaukie, Oregon.

18 Q And what was your job?

19 A I was a remodel carpenter.

20 Q Do you know Sam Kahl?

21 A Yes.

22 Q Through work, perhaps?

23 A No.

24 Q Do you know of an individual by the name of Lyndon
25 LaRouche?

- 1 A Sure.
- 2 Q When did you first hear of him?
- 3 A 1975.
- 4 Q And are you aware that in 1979-1980, he was a nominee
5 for his party's presidential nomination?
- 6 A Uh-huh.
- 7 Q Did you make contributions to him?
- 8 A Yes.
- 9 Q Do you know how many contributions you made?
- 10 A Not off the top of my head. I suppose they are all
11 represented right here.
- 12 Q When you say "right here," you are referring to some
13 documents in front of you?
- 14 A Right.
- 15 Q When did you get those documents?
- 16 A Yesterday I got them.
- 17 Q Who gave them to you?
- 18 A The documents were given to me by Barbara Boyd.
- 19 Q Who is Barbara Boyd?
- 20 A She's a CFL representative.
- 21 Q And why did she hand them to you?
- 22 MR. SCHOENER: I'll object to that. He doesn't
23 know the answer to that, why.
- 24 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)
- 25 Q Did you ask for them?

- 1 A No.
- 2 Q She handed them to you?
- 3 MR. SCHOENER: It's been asked and answered.
- 4 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)
- 5 Q What did she say when she handed them to you?
- 6 A She said, this is a list of your contributions.
- 7 Q And what else did she say? How is that supposed to be
- 8 helpful to you?
- 9 A She didn't say why it was supposed to be helpful to me.
- 10 Q Did she instruct you on anything dealing with your
- 11 testimony today?
- 12 A Did she instruct me on my testimony?
- 13 Q Anything to say or not to say?
- 14 A No. She told me what might be asked of me.
- 15 Q Okay. How many contributions did you make to Citizens
- 16 for LaRouche?
- 17 A I already told you, I don't know that off the top of my
- 18 head.
- 19 Q You can review those documents.
- 20 A To the best of my documents, I made one, two, three,
- 21 four, five, six -- what period are we looking at?
- 22 Q '79-'80.
- 23 A In any part of '80?
- 24 Q Yes.
- 25 A Eight contributions.

304031739

1 Q Okay. How did you make most of these contributions?

2 A Most of them -- almost all of them by check.

3 Q And others by money order?

4 A One by money order.

5 Q What made you contribute by money order instead of check?

6 A The exact circumstances, I don't remember. It probably
7 was my wife was not there, and I had -- I gave cash to Martin
8 Simon, and he bought a money order for me, and I signed it.

9 Q What is your wife's name?

10 A Toni, T-O-N-I.

11 Q You just testified that because your wife wasn't there
12 -- I don't quite understand, why does your wife have to be
13 there?

14 A I don't carry the checkbook, she does.

15 Q So, did this individual named Martin Simon solicit the
16 contributions from you?

17 A Yes.

18 Q When did you first meet Mr. Simon?

19 A That had to be in 1975, too.

20 Q And you stayed in touch through the years?

21 A More or less, yes.

22 Q In all these contributions that you made, the eight that
23 you mentioned, were they all solicited by Mr. Simon?

24 A I couldn't answer that for certain.

25 Q A lot of them, some of them?

- 1 A Sure.
- 2 Q Did Citizens for LaRouche have an office in Portland?
- 3 A No, not a formal office. No.
- 4 Q When you made a contribution, did you take it any par-
5 ticular place or did you always give it to somebody?
- 6 A Always gave it to Marty.
- 7 Q So, you say the contributions all involved handing them
8 to Mr. Martin Simon?
- 9 A Myself or my wife, yes, I would imagine. Might have
10 been other people who took them to him.
- 11 Q Did Mr. Simon have an office in Portland?
- 12 A Not a formal office, no.
- 13 Q When you gave or your wife gave the contributions to
14 Mr. Simon, was it at your house?
- 15 A Sometimes.
- 16 Q Your place of work?
- 17 A Never.
- 18 Q His house?
- 19 A Sometimes.
- 20 Q Was there any other place?
- 21 A Not that I remember, no -- well, yes, there was, events
22 -- CFL events.
- 23 Q Fund raising events?
- 24 A Yes.
- 25 Q Did you attend a function, an event where Mr. LaRouche

- 1 came and spoke?
- 2 A Yes.
- 3 Q Did you give a contribution at that time?
- 4 A I don't remember. Probably.
- 5 Q Did you ever purchase literature from Mr. Simon?
- 6 A No.
- 7 Q Newspapers?
- 8 A No.
- 9 Q Have you ever heard of New Solidarity?
- 10 A Sure.
- 11 Q Did you subscribe to that?
- 12 A No.
- 13 Q Campaigner Publishing?
- 14 A Sure.
- 15 Q Did you subscribe to that?
- 16 A No.
- 17 Q Are you involved in the Fusion Energy Committee?
- 18 A Yes.
- 19 Q Have you ever made contributions to them?
- 20 A Not to the best of my knowledge, no.
- 21 Q If you were in the Fusion Energy Committee, what was your
22 role for them, if anything?
- 23 A Active organizer for them.
- 24 Q Would you be involved in soliciting money for them?
- 25 A Yes.

1 Q And was Mr. Simon also involved in the Fusion Energy
2 Committee?

3 A Well, he certainly knew about them and knew who they
4 were. Marty would have to answer to that, I can't answer
5 that.

6 Q Fine. What is the name, Fusion Energy Committee?

7 A Fusion Energy Foundation.

8 Q Foundation. And was there an office for them?

9 A No.

10 Q Worked out of various people's homes?

11 A Yes.

12 Q Was there somebody who headed it in the Portland area?

13 A Not formally.

14 Q Informally?

15 A (Witness nods head affirmatively.)

16 Q Who was that individual?

17 A Myself, I guess.

18 Q Who else worked with you or was associated with the
19 Fusion Energy Foundation in Portland?

20 A Who else did organizing for them, is that what you are
21 asking?

22 Q Yes. Soliciting, organizing.

23 A Bruce Kilber, Susan Kilber, my wife Toni Jennings.

24 Q Dan Platt?

25 A Dan Platt and Mary Platt.

1 Q Did you raise money for the Fusion Energy Foundation?

2 A Yes.

3 Q And where did that money go, what did you do with that
4 money?

5 A Went into -- organized it through the National Caucus
6 of Labor Committees, that money went into that fund.

7 Q Would you solicit at airports for money in that way?

8 A Yes.

9 Q And you would get cash?

10 A Yes.

11 Q And, then, how did the cash get to the National Committee
12 -- what is it, National Labor Caucus Committee, whoever the
13 umbrella group is -- how did the cash get to wherever you
14 sent it? You got cash at the airport ----

15 A How did it get there ----

16 Q Yes. In what form did it get there?

17 A I don't know.

18 Q When you got cash, what did you do with it?

19 A Went into the fund of the National Caucus of Labor
20 Committees.

21 Q Stop right there. When it went into the fund, how did
22 it get into the fund?

23 A What do you mean?

24 Q You got the cash, it went into the fund. You either
25 deposited it someplace or ----

1 A I did not take care of the depositing end of that.

2 Q Do you know who did?

3 A My wife did, but I didn't follow it closely.

4 Q All the contributions you made to Citizens for LaRouche,
5 were they your personal funds?

6 A Yes.

7 Q Did any of that money come from the Fusion Energy Founda-
8 tion solicitations?

9 A It did not.

10 Q The accounting was kept separate?

11 A Absolutely.

12 Q The one money order that you made -- did you only make
13 one money order to Citizens for LaRouche? My records show
14 you made one. You might have made more?

15 A That's all I have recollection of, that's right.

16 Q That \$35 in cash was your own funds?

17 A Yes, absolutely.

18 Q And you gave that to Martin Simon?

19 A Right.

20 Q And he went out and purchased the money order for you?

21 A That is right.

22 Q He brought the money order back to you, and you signed
23 it?

24 A Well, yes -- I mean, under my instructions, bought the
25 money order for me. I didn't sign it. There was no need for

1 me to sign it.

2 MR. BOGIN: Let me mark this as Exhibit 1.

3 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 1 was marked.)

4 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

5 Q I have here marked as Exhibit Number 1, a Fred Meyer
6 Savings & Loan money order, the last three numbers being 223,
7 made to Citizens for LaRouche in the amount of \$35. Do you
8 recognize that money order?

9 A Same as I have here.

10 Q But before yesterday, have you ever seen this money
11 order?

12 A Well, yes, when Marty purchased it for me.

13 Q You mean, he showed it to you?

14 A Well, I don't remember if he showed it to me.

15 Q So, this, today or yesterday, might have been the first
16 time you saw a copy of this money order?

17 A Might have been.

18 Q Well, do you recall seeing it before today or yesterday?

19 A No, I do not recall.

20 Q Okay. Is any of the handwriting on that money order
21 yours?

22 A No.

23 Q Do you recognize whose handwriting it might be?

24 A No.

25 Q When you gave Mr. Simon the \$35 to -- did you give

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1 Mr. Simon \$35 to purchase this money order?

2 A Yes.

3 Q Or was the money order purchased first, and you gave him
4 \$35?

5 A I gave him \$35 to purchase the money order.

6 Q And at the time you gave him the \$35, you instructed him
7 at that time to purchase the money order for you?

8 A It was an understanding that it was a contribution to
9 Citizens for LaRouche.

10 Q So, you didn't answer my question. Could you repeat
11 that question I asked before.

12 (Whereupon, the reporter read back the following
13 question: "Q And at the time you gave him the
14 \$35, you instructed him at that time to purchase
the money order for you?")

15 THE WITNESS: Yes, I did.

16 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

17 Q You expressly said, "Purchase a money order" at the time
18 you gave him the \$35?

19 A I don't recall when I expressly said, purchase a money
20 order. It was understood that that was what he would be
21 doing.

22 Q Why couldn't you just give cash?

23 A Why can't ----

24 Q What's the significance of the money order?

25 A Because it had to be transferred, mailed back to Citizens

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1 for LaRouche.

2 Q Are you aware that contributions that you make are
3 matchable with federal monies up to the first \$250?

4 A Yes.

5 Q Okay. How are you aware of that? Did anybody tell you
6 that?

7 A Marty told me that.

8 Q Is that why it's significant that it had to be in a
9 money order, your contribution, as opposed to cash?

10 A Yes.

11 Q Did you know that the Commission would not match cash
12 on contributions?

13 A Right.

14 Q I have one, I don't know if you have it, you probably
15 do, of check 1492, your personal check.

16 A Uh-huh.

17 Q It's dated June 23.

18 A '79?

19 Q '79. It's 1492. Do you recognize that check?

20 A I recognize it's my signature, yes. I recognize my
21 check.

22 Q Besides your signature -- is that handwriting yours?

23 A No. It's my wife's handwriting.

24 Q The money that was in this checking account, was that
25 all your personal funds?

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1 A Yes, absolutely.

2 MR. SCHOENER: It's a joint account, wasn't it?

3 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

4 Q Right. The personal funds of you or your wife.

5 A Right.

6 Q Did you ever get money from Citizens for LaRouche?

7 A Did I get money from them?

8 Q Did you ever receive money from Citizens for LaRouche?

9 A Yes.

10 Q Did you ever receive money from the Fusion Energy
11 Foundation?

12 A No.

13 Q Did you ever receive money from Martin Simon?

14 A No.

15 Q Did you ever receive money from Susan Kilber or her
16 husband?

17 A No -- well, did I ever receive money from them -- what
18 does that mean? Did they ever -- I would hate to lie and
19 say, no, when they might have repaid a loan or something
20 like that. But if you can be more explicit about the intent
21 of your question, I might be better able to answer it.

22 Q I just want to know if you ever got money from any of
23 the people you mentioned previously or from Dope, Inc., or
24 Campaigner Publications, New Solidarity, Citizens for LaRouche,
25 anybody affiliated with them?

1 A No.

2 Q So, that all the contributions you made were with your
3 personal funds or those of your wife?

4 A That is right.

5 Q Okay. Do you recall Mr. Simon's address when he lived
6 in Portland?

7 A No. He lived on Burnside, that's all I remember -- or
8 was it Burnside?

9 Q I have one more question. Do you recall ----

10 A It wasn't Burnside, it was -- I don't remember --
11 Ainsworth or something like that.

12 Q You are aware it was a house or apartment, though, at
13 various times?

14 A Right.

15 Q Okay. You opened up a checking account at The Oregon
16 Bank?

17 A Yes, Portland.

18 Q The Grand and Morrison Branch?

19 A Yes.

20 Q Do you recall what check numbers you started that account
21 with?

22 A No.

23 Q Did you start with number 1 or 101 or 1001?

24 A I have no idea.

25 Q How long did you live in Portland before you moved to

1 Seattle?

2 A Moved to Portland in 1976, and that was in August, I
3 think -- August or September of '76.

4 Q Three-and-a-half years?

5 A Uh-huh.

6 Q And to the best of your recollection, is this bank, The
7 Oregon Bank, the Grand and Morrison Branch, your own bank
8 account, checking account in that three-and-a-half-year period?

9 A Yes, I think it was.

10 MR. BOGIN: I have no further questions. Do you
11 have anything?

12 MR. SCHOENER: No. I have no questions -- yes, I
13 do.

14

15

EXAMINATION

16 BY MR. SCHOENER:

17 Q On December 7, 1979, a document here showing one, two,
18 three, four, five, six check contributions and one money order
19 contribution, with a document with William, Wm. -- what's the
20 middle initial?

21 A L.

22 Q -- Jennings on there. Is that your signature?

23 A Yes.

24 Q Do you know who gave you this to sign, do you remember
25 the circumstances of it?

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1 A Yes, I do. Marty gave it to me to sign. He stated that
2 there was -- they wanted to have complete documentation on all
3 of the checks and money orders, and he asked me to sign it.

4 Q Do you remember where it occurred or anything, the cir-
5 cumstances?

6 A It occurred at my home, to the best of my knowledge.

7 Q That is your signature on there?

8 A Yes, it is.

9 MR. BOGIN: I might as well mark that as an exhibit
10 and put that in.

11 MR. SCHOENER: Do the copy of it.

12 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 2 was marked.)
13

14 FURTHER EXAMINATION

15 BY MR. BOGIN:

16 Q Mr. Jennings, I have before you Deposition Exhibit
17 Number 2. Other than this handwriting and handwritten
18 original on top of this copy, do you recognize this copy of
19 the December 7 letter?

20 A Yes.

21 Q And who was the individual who asked you to sign it?

22 A Marty Simon.

23 Q And you recall this document in particular, what you were
24 signing?

25 A Right.

1 Q And did he tell you why he wanted you to sign it?

2 A So CFL would have complete documentation of my contri-
3 butions.

4 Q And this is dated December 7. Do you recall whether or
5 not, in fact, you signed it on that particular date?

6 A No, I don't recall. But it was in that general time
7 frame.

8 Q Did your wife also have to sign a sheet like this for
9 contributions she made?

10 A I would imagine so. I don't remember if she did or not.

11 Q You don't recall?

12 A Right.

13 Q She didn't do it in your presence, anyway?

14 A Right.

15 MR. BOGIN: No further questions.

16 MR. SCHOENER: That's all. Thank you very much.

17

18 (Further deponent saith not.)

19

20

21

22

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25

1 STATE OF OREGON)
) ss.
 2 County of Multnomah)

3 I, ROBIN REGER, a Notary Public for Oregon, hereby
 4 certify that WILLIAM JENNINGS appeared before me at the time
 5 and place mentioned in the caption set out on page 1 of the
 6 foregoing transcript, MR. ROBERT BOGIN appearing as counsel
 7 for the Federal Election Commission and MR. JAMES F. SCHOENER
 8 appearing as counsel for the respondent; and the said witness
 9 being by me first duly sworn on oath, and being carefully
 10 examined, in answer to oral interrogatories propounded by
 11 the respective attorneys, testified as in the foregoing
 12 annexed deposition, pages 1 to 20, inclusive, as set forth.

13 I further certify that all interrogatories pro-
 14 pounded to said witness, together with the answers of said
 15 witness thereto, and other proceedings occurring upon the
 16 taking of said deposition, were then and there taken down
 17 by me in stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting under
 18 my direction; and that the foregoing transcript, pages 1 to
 19 20, inclusive, constitutes a full, true and accurate transcript
 20 of said deposition so taken by me in stenotype as aforesaid,
 21 and of the whole thereof.

22 I further certify that I am not a relative or
 23 employee or attorney or counsel for any of the parties, or
 24 a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or
 25 financially interested in the action.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
and notarial seal this 18th day of May, 1981.

Robert Reger

NOTARY PUBLIC FOR OREGON

My Commission Expires: 9/14/83

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81 JUL 13 A10:10

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JOHN D. RAYIS

July 9, 1981

Robert Bogin, Esq.
Office of the General Counsel
Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Re: F.E.C. v. LaRouche Depositions
(Oregon)

Dear Mr. Bogin:

Enclosed please find the depositions of Martin Simon and William Jennings which are now signed and notarized. Corrections have been noted on the notarization page. The others should be arriving soon.

Very truly yours,

James F. Schoener
James F. Schoener

JFS:mfb
Enclosures

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1 JUL 13 11:57

DEPOSITION OF MARTIN SIMON

I have read my deposition and make the following additions or corrections:

Page Line

63

15

"mentionable" should be "mitchable"

18

10

"stable" should be "staple"

10

3

"was receiving by" should be "received it from"

76

8

"band of" should be "subscription and a" "books" should be "book"

9

13

"Dart" should be "didn't"

10

12

"xeroxes of those" should be "we made xeroxes of those"

10

18

"into" should be "to"

15

20

delete "and"

19

6

"in" should be "on"

25

2

"the both" should be "most"

26

14

"New York" should be "Washington"

29

13

"--" should be "as the stove"

29

23

"I" should be "He"

32

17

should be "I asked if there was any progress in the Post office"

39

25

"when to" should be "went"

Martin Simon
Signature

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day

of ~~May~~, 1981.
June

Jarid Ware
Notary Public for 10/28/83
My Commission Expires:

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

MUR 1186 (80)

DEPOSITION OF MARTIN SIMON

BE IT REMEMBERED that, the deposition of MARTIN SIMON was taken before ROBIN REGER, a Notary Public for Oregon, on Monday, the 27th day of April, 1981, at the U.S. Courthouse, Room 333-A, Portland, Oregon, commencing at the hour of 2:15 p.m.

APPEARANCES

Mr. Robert Bogin, appearing on behalf of the Federal Election Commission;

Mr. James F. Schoener, appearing on behalf of the Respondent.

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I N D E X

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	37	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order to Citizens for LaRouche in the amount of \$100, dated 11-19-79
2	38	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order from Pat Belknap
3	43	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order from Richard Wise
4	44	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order from H.M. Harper dated 7-17-79
5	45	Money order from Susan Kilber
6	50	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order dated 11-17-79
7	52	Republic Money Orders, Inc. Issuer, money order
8	52	Money order from Muriel Walsh
9	56	U.S. postal money order of 12-6-79
10	58	U.S. postal money order from Pat Belknap dated 10-9-79
11	58	Money order from Robert Musmanský
12	58	Money order from Robert Musmanský of 8-29-79
13	59	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order of August 29, 1979, from Pat Belknap
14	60	Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order of 7-27-79 from William Jennings
15	63	American Express money order of 5-20-79
16	67	Personal check from Sam and Anntoinette Kahl, number 406, dated 11-4-79

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<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Description</u>
17	68	Personal check from Mary Lyans for \$20
18	70	Personal check from Bill Sizemore for \$10
19	70	Check from David Kilber
20	71	Check from Bill Sizemore of 11-21
21	75	Check from Harold Ramberg
22	77	Check from June Grussendorf
23	77	Check number 375 from Jennie Lanegan dated November 14, 1979

1 filing a grievance against you. I'm seriously con-
2 sidering filing a grievance against you. I think you
3 ought to call the general counsel and ask him whether
4 you should be telling my client matters that I'm advising
5 him on.

6 MR. BOGIN: Well, I didn't ask him -- I asked him
7 if he knew that there was a possible differing interest.

8 MR. SCHOENER: There is no possible differing
9 interest you should be advising him about. If I have
10 to advise him, I shall do that.

11 MR. BOGIN: I'm not advising him. I'm asking him
12 if he's aware ----

13 MR. SCHOENER: That's up to me. If I've failed to
14 do that, that's my problem. Your problem is to keep
15 your nose out of my ----

16 MR. BOGIN: My problem is if I get testimony, it's
17 tainted, and at some subsequent time that there is going
18 to -- that this testimony turns out not to be good,
19 it's my problem. And, so, in that regard, I need to
20 know whether or not -- what his awareness is on these
21 things.

22 MR. SCHOENER: If his counsel is not able to con-
23 tinue representing him because of conflict of interest,
24 it is none of your damn business. Put that in with a
25 full damn.

1 MR. BOGIN: I think as ----

2 MR. SCHOENER: I think if any conflict of interest
3 develops, it's my problem, not yours.

4 MR. BOGIN: I think as both a private attorney and
5 government attorney, it's definitely in my interest to
6 know whether or not there is a conflict of interest,
7 in fact ----

8 MR. SCHOENER: I think this ought to be submitted
9 to the bar association of Washington, D.D., to see if
10 you have any business putting your nose in any problems
11 of that nature.

12 MR. BOGIN: Whatever you decide to do is your
13 business in that regard.

14 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

15 Q The question still stands. You can refuse to answer it
16 on advice of counsel, but you have to say so, Mr. Simon.

17 MR. SCHOENER: That's certainly fine.

18 THE WITNESS: I refuse to answer that.

19 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

20 Q Could you give your full name for the record, please.

21 A Middle name, too?

22 Q Sure.

23 A Martin David Simon.

24 Q And could you spell your last name.

25 A S-I-M-O-N.

- 1 Q And your current address?
- 2 A 711 South Vermont, Number 207, Los Angeles.
- 3 Q How long have you lived in L.A.?
- 4 A About -- let me think here, 16 months.
- 5 Q February of 1980?
- 6 A No, December, end of December.
- 7 Q Of 1979?
- 8 A Right. What's that, 18 months?
- 9 Q Seventeen, 18, whatever. December, 1979. And are
10 you currently employed?
- 11 A No.
- 12 Q And before you moved to Los Angeles, where were you
13 living?
- 14 A 2514 S.E. Ankeny in Portland. I think that was the
15 address.
- 16 Q Okay. And do you remember what apartment number?
- 17 A I think 8.
- 18 Q Were you also living in Apartment Number 11?
- 19 A It was either 8 or 11, I don't remember.
- 20 Q How long did you live at that address?
- 21 A Probably three or four years -- three years.
- 22 Q Did you ever have a mailing address other than the
23 Ankeny Street address in Portland?
- 24 A Post Office Box 14403.
- 25 Q And was that in your name?

1 A In my name, yes.

2 Q Was it in ----

3 A It was in other individuals' names and, also, other
4 organizations. It was NCLC's post office box as well.

5 Q What does NCLC stand for?

6 A National Caucus of Labor Committees.

7 Q What other groups use that address?

8 A That was basically it.

9 Q Did the Nuclear -- what is it, the Fusion Committee
10 Foundation -- Fusion Energy Foundation also use that address?

11 A On occasion it could have been sent to care of me at
12 that address or care of one of the other individuals. Make
13 sure I get this right.

14 Q Was William Jennings also one of the named people on
15 the box?

16 A Yes, I believe so.

17 Q Is Mr. Jennings associated with the Fusion Energy
18 Foundation?

19 A Right. He's a volunteer that worked with them as I did.

20 Q What about New Solidarity, the publication, the news-
21 paper, did that have that, share that address also?

22 A Again, it could have been sent care of me to that post
23 office box. Anything addressed in any way that came to the
24 post office box could have been stuck in the box -- in other
25 words, on the application it says, do you want all mail

1 delivered at this post office, you know, with this address.

2 And, yes, there were, anything to have been delivered or
3 delivered care of one of the individuals.

4 Q Other than the Ankeny Street address, was there any other
5 place that you conducted business on a regular basis or
6 resided or had other than that address?

7 A Well, I resided at another place years before in Portland,
8 but I don't even know -- I think it was on 11th Avenue.

9 Q I'm only interested in 1979 on.

10 Did you live at the Ankeny Street address since 1979?

11 A Yes.

12 Q Did the NCLC or Fusion Energy Foundation or any group
13 have an office in Portland?

14 A No.

15 Q Are you a volunteer for any of those groups or all of
16 those groups?

17 A All of them.

18 Q Also Citizens for LaRouche?

19 A Yes.

20 Q Where did you do your work?

21 A I did my work out of my own house or out of one of the
22 other volunteers' homes. We did some work out of the Jennings
23 home.

24 Q If something had to be typed, for instance, where would
25 you do that?

1 A At my house.

2 Q When you were living in Portland, were you employed at
3 that time?

4 A No.

5 Q Were you working full time for NCLC or Citizens for
6 LaRouche or any of those groups?

7 A Yes.

8 Q Did you get paid?

9 A No.

10 Q You were a volunteer?

11 A Yes.

12 Q Full-time volunteer then -- how would you say it, how
13 would you describe what you were doing? Full-time volunteer
14 for ----

15 A Full-time volunteer, and I was coordinating, to some
16 extent, raising funds for LaRouche in the state of Oregon.

17 Q Would you say you were in charge of the fund-raising
18 effort in Oregon? Was there anybody else higher than you?

19 MR. SCHOENER: I think it's been asked and answered.

20 He said he was coordinating the fund raising. You want
21 to put in your own words. I think he's answered.

22 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

23 Q Who else was doing coordinating of CFL fund raising
24 with you?

25 A In Oregon I was basically coordinating CFL fund raising.

1 Q When you say "fund raising," were you responsible for
2 getting the contributions, receiving the contributions?

3 A I was responsible -- I kept some of the records. I
4 did some of the banking in terms of getting the money to the
5 New York office. And if any problems would have come up,
6 I would have been the person consulted about, you know, a
7 problem.

8 Q How were you selected for this role as coordinator?

9 A I basically volunteered for it. And I just took on
10 those responsibilities.

11 Q Who in New York did you deal with mainly on a day-to-day
12 basis or week-to-week basis?

13 A I don't mainly deal with New York that frequently. I
14 would communicate to people in Seattle, which was more of
15 the regional center. And they were in touch more with New
16 York than I was.

17 Q Who was head of the Seattle regional office?

18 A Bill Wertz.

19 Q W-E-R-T-Z?

20 A Yes.

21 Q Before you said that you were responsible for record
22 keeping and some of the banking aspects?

23 A Yes.

24 Q What kind of records would you keep?

25 A I kept a chronological record, that is of each contri-

1 bution, that is -- I have sort of a running tally sheet that
2 says like 1-11, and all the contributions we received at
3 1-11, the amount and name of the person I was receiving by.

4 Q 1-11 being January 11?

5 A Yes. Just as a date out of the thin air. All the
6 contributions received on that date, and the next day, if
7 we received any contributions. Every day we received it, I
8 would make entries into that log. I would have the name
9 and the amount.

10 I further kept or tried to keep xeroxes of every check
11 or cash chits. There were not many cash chits because we
12 discouraged cash contributions. Xeroxes of those.

13 Now, on occasion, I got into a bind and had to mail
14 the checks to New York, because it was our policy to mail
15 the checks the next morning after they were received, which
16 I was responsible basically to do, to make sure there was a
17 packet prepared to New York, which would be mailed. On
18 occasion if I could not get into or find a xerox machine
19 or the one at the post office was broken, there were occasions
20 where I did not have copies of the checks and assumed New York
21 was also keeping identical records by making copies of the
22 checks.

23 Q You would send the original checks to New York?

24 A Yes.

25 Q And they would cash it in their bank there as far as

1 you knew?

2 A Yes. I don't believe we had a Citizens for LaRouche
3 account ever in Portland itself.

4 Q At the very least, you didn't ever deposit any of the
5 Citizens for LaRouche checks in Oregon?

6 A No, I don't think we did.

7 Q Have you kept these records that you are talking about,
8 the chronological listing and the cash chits?

9 A The xeroxes?

10 Q Yes.

11 A Yes. I've kept them.

12 Q Where are they now?

13 A Well, they are in two parts at least. One part is the
14 records that I kept until I left in January -- in December,
15 middle of December after we had a last fund-raising event
16 December 7 or 9. Further records would have been then kept
17 in Seattle. So, up until that point, the records I had with
18 me in Los Angeles.

19 MR. BOGIN: Okay. Maybe at some point in the
20 future I might need a request to see those records.

21 MR. SCHOENER: Why didn't you subpoena him now?

22 MR. BOGIN: I didn't know he had those records.

23 MR. SCHOENER: You didn't ask. The records are
24 kept under statute.

25 MR. BOGIN: But not necessarily by the coordinator.

1 These seem to be extra records.

2 MR. SCHOENER: You are going to harass the people
3 again for further ----

4 MR. BOGIN: He can send them to me, it's no big
5 deal.

6 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

7 Q Okay. Now, you would attempt to send the checks on the
8 next-day basis to New York?

9 A Right.

10 Q Or, anyway, within a week. How would you go about that,
11 who would you address the envelope to?

12 A Frankly, I don't remember. And I would have to think
13 about -- seems to me that we probably sent them registered
14 mail, because I don't think we just sent them regular mail.
15 I think we wanted a record of return receipts. In fact, I'm
16 sure we had return receipt, registered mail for each packet.
17 But who they were addressed to, I don't remember.

18 Q Do you remember if they were sent to a Felise Gillman
19 (phonetic) as treasurer?

20 A They could have been.

21 Q Sent for Citizens for LaRouche at a post office box in
22 New York?

23 A Yes.

24 Q You just don't recall ----

25 A I'm not even sure about that exactly. I would have to

1 -- I do not have those return receipts. So, I don't ----

2 Q Did you ever speak to New York directly?

3 A Yes.

4 Q And who would you speak to there?

5 A Well, I could have spoken with any number of people.

6 I have talked with Felise, with Barbara Boyd and could have
7 been other people in touch with New York, depends on what it
8 was on.

9 Q What did you do when you received cash from any numerous
10 ways into the campaign?

11 A Well, if we received a small amount of cash, a cash
12 contribution, we would make out one of the cash chits on it
13 and keep a record of that. I assume what you are referring
14 to is the money orders?

15 Q How did the cash get to Citizens for LaRouche, how did
16 it get deposited to their campaign?

17 A I think what we did was that, we would buy money orders,
18 for instance, if we had an event like a dinner, and there
19 were cash contributions and small amounts of cash, I think
20 we bought a money order representing the sum total of all
21 the cash contributions and sent that in. I don't know whether
22 there was documentation attached to that. I think I probably
23 put in a list with the person and the amount of cash they
24 contributed as well. But, frankly, I remember doing that on
25 a couple of occasions, but we didn't do that frequently.

1 But that's how cash would have been turned into a money order,
2 not in anybody's names, perhaps, in my name with some sort
3 of receipt or listing or accounting of who contributed what
4 portion of that, and what was collected, whether it was a
5 ticket sale or, you know, Citizens for LaRouche literature
6 at an event or something like that.

7 Q It would say that on the money order?

8 A I don't remember where it would say that. I know it
9 said something to differentiate it from my own personal
10 contribution. I think the cash contributions were put in
11 that I wrote out the money order, but that it was somehow
12 made clear, but I don't remember how right now, that it was
13 not from my personal funds, that I was doing it basically
14 as agent to get the cash into New York to the CFL account.
15 It might have been a notation on the bottom of the money
16 order or something, I don't know.

17 Q What kind of direction or instruction did you get in
18 terms of the legal requirements for the record keeping and
19 the matching fund provisions that are involved in an election?

20 A There was a lot of different directions.

21 MR. SCHOENER: From whom?

22 THE WITNESS: Let me ask you, from whom are you
23 referring directions from?

24 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

25 Q I want to know how you got what instructions you received,

1 who sent them to you.

2 A I got them from a variety of sources. For one thing,
3 I campaigned myself for Congress and kept my own records for
4 Congressional campaigns and was somewhat familiar with the
5 federal elections law and the FEC regulation.

6 Q What year was that?

7 A '76 and '78, two Congressional campaigns.

8 Q Out of the Portland area?

9 A Yes, in Oregon. And, so, I was somewhat familiar with
10 the law. I also was involved with the LaRouche campaign back
11 in 1976. And that was the first year, I guess, that FEC
12 laws existed and certain matching funds requirements. And
13 I basically read the bulletins. I was on the mailing list
14 for the FEC. And our campaign committee and I basically
15 read and kept up with that. I think I also received some
16 instructions both through our Seattle office, who probably
17 got those instructions from New York the first time or from
18 New York directly as to how to deal with, you know, particular
19 things.

20 I think that and what I just described about turning
21 the cash into a money order and making some sort of notation
22 on it so that it was cash receipts, I think that instruction
23 probably came from New York.

24 Beyond that, I also got instruction by calling the
25 Federal Election Commission office myself numerous times if

1 I had any questions about the legality of a particular con-
2 tribution. For instance, my wife is a Canadian citizen but
3 permanent resident in this country, and I wanted to know
4 whether she could contribute. And I called the FEC directly
5 to find that out and other questions like that.

6 Q What did they say?

7 A Yes, she can contribute.

8 MR. SCHOENER: That was a mistake, you should never
9 have called the FEC. You should have called me, I could
10 have told you the same thing.

11 THE WITNESS: They have a toll free number, see.

12 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

13 Q Do you recall, by any chance, who you might have spoken
14 to there?

15 A No.

16 Q Public information office?

17 A Whoever answered the toll free number. There was a toll
18 free number that was published on FEC material.

19 Q You never spoke to anybody in the office of the general
20 counsel?

21 A I really don't remember. I got referred around a number
22 of times. The questions could have dealt with my own campaign
23 or my own campaign committee, questions I had on reporting,
24 on how to account for things, could have been, you know, for
25 the LaRouche campaign.

1 Q Are you familiar with the matching fund laws dealing
2 with public finance?

3 A Yes, I think I am. They change on occasion, but I tried
4 to keep up on them.

5 Q Are you aware that the first \$250 of a contribution ----

6 A Yes. I'm aware of that.

7 Q Are you aware cash cannot be matched?

8 A Yes, I'm aware of that.

9 Q You said that you discouraged cash contributions. How
10 would you discourage cash contributions?

11 A We would prefer to get checks or money orders, because
12 of exactly that reason. We were trying to qualify for
13 matching funds. And, so, we wanted matchable contributions
14 for the most part.

15 Q So, if somebody was willing to give you a contribution,
16 didn't have their checkbook with them, what would you do?
17 Would you accept the cash?

18 A We would make arrangements to get the check from them
19 or we would make arrangements with them to purchase -- go
20 with them to purchase a money order or, too, if that was
21 impossible or inconvenient to purchase a money order for
22 them and send them the receipt of the money order, and most
23 times also a xerox of the money order, and send that back
24 to them in the mail or if I was expecting to see them very
25 soon, to personally deliver it. But in most cases, we'd put

1 it in the mail the next day.

2 Q Put the money order in the mail to ----

3 A A copy of the money orders. Some come in different
4 forms. What I would do in preparing the package for mailing
5 to New York, I would xerox each check. Well, if I had a
6 money order that by arrangement I had purchased for some-
7 body else, I would make an additional copy of that money
8 order, one for my records and one to send to the person who
9 I bought the money order for. And I would then tear off the
10 stub, if it was a stub receipt, staple that to a xerox of the
11 whole made out money order, and send that in the mail the next
12 day, that day I had made the copy to the person I had pur-
13 chased it for. That was the general practice.

14 Some money orders like a postal money order have receipts
15 themselves, they have a carbon so that the whole money order
16 is there, not just the stub. So, I would return that to the
17 person.

18 Q How many times would you say that occurred in that
19 campaign that you personally xeroxed or sent a copy of a
20 money order you purchased for an individual?

21 A Probably 15 times, but I would have to go back through
22 the records to see.

23 Q And when somebody gave you cash?

24 A Uh-huh.

25 Q Did they instruct you to go out and get a money order

1 or what transpired, what kind of discussion was there?

2 A Well, yes. They generally -- we were campaigning to
3 qualify for matching funds. So, when you are talking to the
4 person, we would say we are trying to get the \$5,000 minimum
5 threshold so we can qualify nationally for matching funds.
6 We weren't sure whether we were going to be in the ballot
7 in this particular state or how much of a campaign we would
8 wage in the state. It was part of a national strategy to
9 qualify for matching funds.

10 So, the contributions we sought were, first of all, to
11 provide funds for the campaign. But just as important was
12 to qualify for matching funds. From the beginning, their
13 contribution was intended as a qualifying contribution, and
14 cash is not qualifying. There is also a limit to how much
15 cash some individual can contribute. From the beginning it
16 was understood that this contribution should be in the form
17 of qualification for matching funds, first, for our \$5,000
18 limit, at least, it should be in that form until they got
19 to the \$250 limit. We are encouraging people to plan from
20 the beginning to contribute that much. If they couldn't
21 contribute a thousand, we would put some people on a schedule,
22 we would say we want to qualify by such and such a date,
23 what kind of payment schedule can you undertake to help us
24 to qualify, once a month, once every two -- depending on
25 their pay schedules and so on.

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1 So, it was from the beginning known that it should be
2 in a matchable form. We would tell -- if the person said
3 they didn't have a check or a checking account, which was
4 the case with numerous individuals, myself included, no per-
5 sonal checking account at the time, then if they could not
6 buy a money order, could not write a personal check, then it
7 was arranged at the time that we arranged for or picked up
8 the contribution, that it would be -- we would purchase for
9 them a money order and send them the receipt.

10 Q In your mind, if you received cash and went out and
11 purchased a money order for this person and sent it back,
12 in your mind, that was not the same as receiving a cash con-
13 tribution, but receiving a money order?

14 A No. It was, in my mind, the equivalent of a check. As
15 far as I was concerned, the money orders were, for all
16 intents and purposes, like a check and provided a good
17 record of the contribution, and which is what I understood
18 the difference was with cash, which is that there is no
19 record of it, it sort of disappears as soon as you put it
20 in a pot. But with a money order, you have a record of the
21 contribution which can be verified. And, so, I considered
22 that as good as a check contribution.

23 Q Did you ever take cash that came into the campaign --
24 did you ever get anonymous contributions, contributions you
25 couldn't figure out where the cash came from?

1 A No, there wasn't -- I pretty much knew even at the
2 meetings, which we held such as dinners around where money
3 was collected for literature, the amounts were so small that
4 I could, and the attendance was not all that large at some
5 of these events, I could pretty much reconstruct afterwards
6 or by asking the people who received cash payments for
7 literature, exactly who gave what, and generally then had a
8 list of the cash contribution.

9 But I think we only received cash a very few times.
10 And, so, it was not a very big problem. I don't remember.
11 I would have to look through my records to see what kind of
12 records I actually have of those cash contributions in terms
13 of the names.

14 Q Are you aware that all contributions that get matched
15 needed a signature of the contributor?

16 A I was not aware of that until, evidently, sometime in
17 December the FEC rejected our first matching funds submission.
18 And, then, I was informed that the reason it was rejected was
19 because there was no signature. Until that time, I did not
20 know that.

21 Q How did you learn that it was rejected?

22 A I think I probably heard it from Wertz in our Seattle
23 office it was rejected.

24 Q And what were you then to do?

25 A Basically, I was to get appropriate documentation of the

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1 contributions with signatures of the people that made the
2 contributions that, in fact, they had made those contributions.
3 I think even the sample text of a letter either came directly
4 to me from our New York legal staff, and who it was exactly,
5 I don't remember, or it came through by phone or came through
6 Seattle from New York dictating the appropriate form kind of
7 letter which I should then circulate to the contributors of
8 all the contributions which had been rejected by the FEC to
9 provide appropriate documentation as to their contributions.

10 And I then did that.

11 Q Did you type those letters up?

12 A Yes, I did.

13 Q And whoever it was, either Seattle or New York, told
14 you the information to put on the letter or ----

15 A No. They told me the information to put on the letter,
16 and I, by going through my records, developed a record of that
17 person's contributions from the best records that I had,
18 including the xeroxes and a chronological list.

19 Q Do you remember when you were notified of deficiencies
20 that the FEC had determined?

21 A Well, it was within a few days of the date of those
22 letters, which I think is December -- I don't know, the first
23 two weeks of December, the first -- early December sometime.

24 Q I think it was December 7 I think the Commission rejected
25 the submission.

1 A I may have learned about it that day, I don't know how
2 quickly.

3 Q And do you recall how many letters there were involved?

4 A No. But I have copies of those in my records.

5 Q And were you able to find out ----

6 A Something like 12, maybe -- that seems ----

7 Q I think that's true. Were you able to find out the
8 contributors?

9 A I think we found all the contributors the first day
10 after I typed up the letters except for two or maybe three.
11 And those additional people we found either the next day or
12 the next day after that. It might have been a weekend, and
13 I don't remember exactly the date, but within two days after
14 initiating an attempt to get that documentation, we success-
15 fully got that documentation.

16 Q And then how did you get it to New York?

17 A I believe I sent it registered mail.

18 MR. SCHOENER: Incidentally, I want to correct the
19 record, something I told you, the Harper thing was in
20 the Seattle records, it was in the New York records.
21 And when they were looking this up for him, they found
22 Harper in New York, not in Seattle, not in Portland.

23 MR. BOGIN: You are making reference to that
24 original letter we thought missing?

25 MR. SCHOENER: Yes. The Harper thing, it was in

1 New York, the same thing -- it was in the same envelope.
2 They made xeroxes of them, put them back in the same
3 envelope.

4 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

5 Q You don't recall sending any Federal Express or return
6 receipt requested?

7 A It was possible it was sent Federal Express, but I
8 think it was sent registered. There was no express mail
9 between Portland, Oregon, and New York. So, it can't be sent
10 express mail.

11 Q December 7 was a Friday, and December 10 is a Monday ----

12 MR. SCHOENER: December 7 was ----

13 MR. BOGIN: '79.

14 MR. SCHOENER: '79.

15 MR. BOGIN: I think it was Leap Year -- it's con-
16 fusing.

17 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

18 Q Anyway, the Commission rejected the submission partly
19 because there were no signatures on those money orders on
20 December 7, a Friday?

21 A Uh-huh.

22 Q And your testimony is that either on the Friday, the
23 Saturday or the Sunday, you were able to find those contributors
24 and get their signature on a piece of paper?

25 A I think the first night, which I think might have been

1 the 7th, probably the same day the submission was rejected,
2 that we found the both of them. And we found them by phoning
3 them up, telling them of the current problem that we were
4 having with the submission, and then sending couriers, which
5 I believe we had two couriers, out to -- I typed up the
6 letters and when they were ready, I would give them to the
7 courier to go out and get the signature.

8 Q I guess with the three-hour difference from the East,
9 do you recall approximately what time you got a call?

10 A Late in the afternoon.

11 Q So, what's the earliest then you could have sent them to
12 New York, all 12 of those? Did you send all 12 together?

13 A I don't remember whether it was one or two packets,
14 may have been just one. I'm not sure.

15 Q When do you think you sent them ----

16 A If it was a Friday, it was sent on the Monday if it was
17 express mail. If it was sent airport to airport like a small
18 package, it might have been sent that night. But I doubt it
19 was sent that Friday.

20 Q Right. Because as you said, you didn't get everybody
21 that first day?

22 A I may have sent the first batch, but we finally collected
23 all the signatures after 11:00 that first night, in terms of
24 when the couriers got back. So, I doubt they were sent ----

25 Q The reason I'm asking this in such detail, they would

1 up at the Commission on Monday, and I was just seeing how
2 that was physically possible. The 10th they got there, the
3 10th of December. And, frankly, one of the reasons why we
4 clued into these money order situations was the quickness in
5 which ----

6 A We're efficient.

7 Q -- you got it back. I was trying to decide from your
8 testimony whether it was possible to get it back on a Monday
9 if you sent it certified mail.

10 A Well, you know, I don't recollect how it was sent. It
11 obviously couldn't have made it that way, but possibly it
12 was sent airport to airport, and it was actually picked up
13 in New York on Sunday afternoon, and someone of the group
14 flew with the documentation to New York. It may have been
15 that's why I did the thing in a rush in the first place.

16 I know we wanted to qualify, that Oregon was one of the
17 few states that stood in the way. And I was told, basically,
18 by our Seattle office to get the job done, and to do it, you
19 know, fast. So, we didn't waste any time. I immediately
20 typed up the letters, and we got the bulk of them that night.
21 And I don't know whether we waited for all of them or sent
22 part of them. And it is very possible that we sent it air-
23 port to airport. I just don't have -- I don't remember that,
24 how we exactly got it there.

25 Q In other functions besides coordinating, say, of a fund

1 raising, did you have any responsibility in terms of New
2 Solidarity and Campaign Publications, did you solicit for
3 them, sell their papers?

4 A Yes.

5 Q What was the form of those receipts, was that cash or
6 checks or money orders?

7 A It was all different forms. It was all of those forms.

8 Q If they paid by check, would it be payable to CFL or
9 payable to New Solidarity?

10 A No literature -- it would have been payable to Campaigner
11 Publications or to the NCLC.

12 Q Is there any chance that monies that were for purchasing
13 of literature got into the CFL campaign?

14 A No. Except, unless it was CFL literature, and then it
15 would have been reported as a cash contribution if it was
16 cash.

17 Q What would be considered CFL literature, wouldn't New
18 Solidarity?

19 A No. There was certain literature that said on it,
20 "Produced by Citizens for LaRouche," and I think there were
21 some pamphlets.

22 Q They were for sale?

23 A Programmatic pamphlets, they were for sale or be for
24 contributions or for sale. I think -- I would have to look
25 at some of it, but I think some of it would say a suggested

1 contribution was \$1, basically, small amount of, you know,
2 money.

3 Also, I think CFL sold things like video tapes, but I
4 don't think we sold any, you know, video tapes in Portland.

5 Q Are you familiar with an individual by the name of
6 Harold Harper?

7 A Smokey is how I was familiar with him. I found out
8 quite late his name was Harold. He signed his checks H.M.
9 Harper.

10 Q I missed what you said, Smokey?

11 A Yes. His nickname.

12 Q And when did you first meet him?

13 A I first met him -- I don't remember when the date was.
14 I first met him, I think, in January of '78 -- 1978. I
15 think I first met him at a store which he was employed by.

16 Q Is that a stereo store?

17 A Yes, it was. It was in Mall 205.

18 Q What?

19 MR. SCHOENER: It was in what?

20 THE WITNESS: It's a shopping mall.

21 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

22 Q They number the malls in Oregon?

23 A The reason I was there was because someone had called
24 him on the phone, and he was going to purchase some books
25 from US.

1 Q Now, when you say "US" -- we're talking 1978?

2 A That was U.S. Labor Party.

3 Q What were the books?

4 A The books were called Dope, Incorporated. And he pur-
5 chased two of them at the time for \$10.

6 Q You didn't sell it to him or you did sell it to him?

7 A No. Someone else talked to him on the phone. I was
8 acting as the courier to go out and pick up the money and
9 deliver the books to him. That was the first time I met him.

10 Q How much were the books?

11 A \$5 each, \$10. I subsequently did the same thing when
12 he purchased some more books at another Stereo Super Store --
13 it may not be called exactly the same thing -- at Mall 205,
14 but the same company was on Union Avenue. Every time after
15 that when I saw him, he was at the Union Avenue store. That
16 was a few months later in '78, he purchased some more books
17 from us, and ----

18 Q More Dope, Inc.?

19 A Yes, more Dope, Inc.

20 Q Is that a title of one book called Dope, Incorporated?

21 A Yes, Dope, Incorporated.

22 Q If he bought the same books, but more than one copy ----

23 A I was distributing the book or reselling it -- whether
24 he was reselling it, whether he collected money for it, I
25 don't know. But he wanted more books. He liked the book.

1 And he was also getting it out by some means, either by
2 reselling it or giving it to his friends or people that were
3 interested.

4 Q But that had nothing to do with the U.S. Labor Party
5 at that time?

6 A With what -- what he did with the books afterwards in
7 a certain sense, since we wrote the books, we consider that
8 activity that supported us in some way.

9 Q Was he actively a volunteer in that way or take a liking
10 of this book ----

11 A A lot of people come around us for various reasons that
12 they are interested in one or more parts of our political
13 programs or ideas or policies. He was more interested in
14 the drug situation and the campaign that we were waging on
15 the drugs. That's what he was most interested in.

16 Q How old is Mr. Harper?

17 A Forties.

18 Q He had children?

19 A I don't know. I never discussed whether he had children
20 or not. He referred to his wife on occasion. So, I think
21 he was married, but beyond that, I don't know much about him
22 in terms of his family.

23 Q In 1979, did he make any contributions to CFL?

24 A Yes. And -- well, the story is a little bit interesting.
25 Do you want me to discuss it?

1 Q Yes.

2 A Do you have any objection?

3 Q I'm going to ask you some questions, then we'll get to
4 that point that you can discuss it.

5 A Okay.

6 Q How many contributions did Hal Harper make in 1979?

7 A One.

8 Q What was the amount of it?

9 A \$40.

10 Q And was this in cash or by money order, by check?

11 A It was cash specifically to be turned into a matchable
12 Citizens for LaRouche contribution by buying a money order,
13 and it should have been by check. I'll tell you what I mean
14 by that.

15 Q Is this where you said you had the long story?

16 A It's not a long story.

17 MR. SCHOENER: Just let him answer the question.

18 THE WITNESS: It's not a long story. Basically,
19 I contacted Mr. Harper by phone and explained to him
20 our campaign to make matching funds and the campaign.
21 He pledged to make a \$40 Citizens for LaRouche contri-
22 bution. He told me that he would have his wife make
23 the check out and mail it to me, which he claimed he
24 did. I waited a few days and did not receive it, and
25 called him back. And I said, did you send the check.

1 And he said, yes, he was sure that the check was made
2 out, and that it was sent.

3 MR. SCHOENER: Check in the mail.

4 THE WITNESS: We still didn't receive it. And I
5 called him back a few days later and said, look, it's
6 been almost two weeks now, we have not received the
7 check, and are you sure that the check was sent. And
8 he said, yes, I'm sure that it was sent.

9 So, we agreed he would put a tracer on the check.
10 I asked him immediately if he would write out a second
11 check and cancel the first check. He said, I don't
12 really want to do that right now, I will put a tracer
13 on the mail, see if we can find out what happened to it,
14 because we never received it. So, it went on for
15 another week or so. I contacted him on the phone again
16 and said, okay, you know, still nothing has happened,
17 the post office asked me if there was any progress in
18 tracing it, evidently not. So, I arranged with him to
19 meet him at his place of business where he would have
20 another check.

21 When I got to his -- which was a check for the
22 Citizens for LaRouche. And when I got to the place of
23 business, he told me he did not have his checkbook,
24 that he had forgotten to bring the check. He gave me
25 cash, which that cash had been intended to be a check

1 contribution to Citizens for LaRouche. And I told him
2 I will, you know, because I didn't want -- it had already
3 been put off now for almost three weeks by the time he
4 had pledged to make the contribution and the time I was
5 finally with him at his place of business. He works a
6 lot of hours, he's a hard person to actually reach and
7 meet. So, I took the cash, and I got the money order
8 and I sent him the xerox, and plus the receipt of that
9 money order. And that's the long story about the con-
10 tribution. Not all that complex of a story.

11 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

12 Q Would you say Mr. Harper is friendly to CFL?

13 A At that point I would say that he was. At this point,
14 I'm not sure that he is.

15 Q We have a sworn affidavit from Mr. Harper saying that
16 he never paid a \$40 cash contribution, that he made a \$20
17 -- he bought New Solidarity for \$20 and some other publication
18 for \$10, and renewed his subscription to New Solidarity for
19 another \$20 in 1979, and that was his only monies that he
20 expended on his behalf, and he never instructed anybody to
21 purchase a money order with that.

22 A Well, I dispute that. That's not my recollection of
23 what happened at all. Now, how much did he say he gave in
24 '79?

25 Q \$20.

1 A Again, that's not my recollection of what took place.

2 Q Obviously, it's conflicting. One of the reasons I'm
3 out here was to try to draw a line on this. Would there be
4 any reason in your mind why Mr. Harper might not tell the
5 truth?

6 A I don't know a reason why he would not tell the truth.
7 I think if he felt afraid for some reason, he might deny
8 being, you know -- having contributed anything to us if he
9 thought that might get him in trouble with the government.

10 Beyond that, you know, beyond feeling fearful for some
11 reason, being associated with CFL which came under, you know,
12 press attack in the state of Oregon, which he could have
13 read various slanders about people being associated with
14 LaRouche, and, you know, getting legal documents from the
15 government, he maybe got scared and simply denied he ever
16 did it.

17 I can somewhat understand how people -- you know, that
18 could happen to people. It's happened historically. It
19 wouldn't be the first time that someone did something and
20 were convinced they were going to be in trouble for it.

21 Q Do you know if Mr. Harper subscribed to New Solidarity?

22 A Yes. He did subscribe to it, and his subscription was
23 renewed.

24 Q Is it \$20?

25 A Yes. Not anymore.

1 Q At that time?

2 A Yes.

3 Q Are you saying that the \$40 that you received that day
4 is separate and apart from any additional monies he might
5 have spent for New Solidarity?

6 A He subscribed to New Solidarity well before. He sub-
7 scribed to New Solidarity, I don't know how much, at least
8 six months before he made the contribution to Citizens for
9 LaRouche.

10 Q At least what?

11 A At least six months before Citizens for LaRouche.

12 Q In '78, then, or beginning of '79?

13 A (Witness nods head affirmatively.) Right. Sometime
14 after he had purchased the books, he also purchased the sub-
15 scription to New Solidarity.

16 Q Do you know how many books offhand he purchased all total,
17 four or five? Dope, Inc. ----

18 A I think actually more than that, at least six.

19 Q He paid \$5 for each one?

20 A Yes, cash. So, by the way, at that time he made the
21 Citizens for LaRouche contribution, he did not receive any
22 Dope, Incorporated, books. And I would have to check, but
23 I think that the book was probably sold out at that time
24 and was not even available for purchase. But he did not
25 buy any Dope, Inc., books at that time.

1 Q So, to the best of your recollection, Mr. Harper bought
2 about six Dope, Inc., books at \$5 apiece, he subscribed to
3 New Solidarity and renewed that subscription for \$20 each,
4 and he made a separate \$40 contribution?

5 A No. As far as the New Solidarity goes, I'm not sure
6 that's exactly what happened. He subscribed -- the reason
7 I said six months is because there was a six-month subscrip-
8 tion offer which was \$20. At one of those previous times,
9 he may have subscribed at a six-month offer. All I know ----

10 Q He renewed for a year?

11 A Yes. I'm not sure whether he renewed for a year or
12 whether I gave him the subscription for a year.

13 Q When you say "gave," you mean for nothing or \$20?

14 A For nothing.

15 Q So, he didn't pay for the renewal?

16 A Right.

17 Q And is it possible that he thought that the money he
18 was giving you when he gave you the \$40 was to pay for the
19 subscription to New Solidarity?

20 A I think I told him that I would give him a subscription
21 to New Solidarity.

22 Q As far as you knew, did Mr. Harper know that he was
23 contributing to Citizens for LaRouche?

24 A Yes.

25 Q He knew that Lyndon LaRouche was running for president?

1 A Yes, he definitely knew that. He was reading the news-
2 papers. And besides, we were talking to him frequently about
3 the campaign and, also, about the campaign for qualifying for
4 matching funds.

5 Q He knew the money would be matched by the government?

6 A Yes.

7 Q You purchased the money order for him?

8 A Yes -- well, I can't say that absolutely, but I believe
9 I did, yes.

10 Q And you sent him a copy of the money order?

11 A Yes.

12 Q Okay, I'm going to go through some written instruments
13 here, I'm going to ask you to identify them.

14 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 1 was marked.)

15 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

16 Q Here's Deposition Exhibit marked Number 1. It's a
17 Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order, payable to Citizens
18 for LaRouche for \$100, dated 11-19-79.

19 A Uh-huh.

20 Q Do you recognize that money order?

21 A Yes.

22 Q Is that your handwriting?

23 A Yes.

24 Q You purchased this money order?

25 A Uh-huh.

1 Q Did you purchase this money order with your own personal
2 funds?

3 A Yes.

4 Q You testified before you did not have a checking account.

5 A Right.

6 Q Okay.

7 A In fact, I had a savings account at Fred Meyer Savings
8 & Loan.

9 Q Location-wise, how is that bank convenient to you?

10 A Well, it is right near where I lived, ten blocks from
11 Southeast Ankeny.

12 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 2 was marked.)

13 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

14 Q Do you know a person named Pat Belknap?

15 A Yes.

16 Q Did you ever purchase a money order for him?

17 A Yes.

18 Q What were the circumstances behind your purchasing a
19 money order for him?

20 A Pat Belknap lives very close to where I live and even
21 closer to the Fred Meyer store that I bank at or did bank at.
22 And he made a number of \$10 contributions. He either did not
23 have or did not want to write a check, a personal check.
24 And by prearrangement, we purchased money orders for him
25 and sent him the receipt. All of them were in the amount of

1 \$10, which he contributed once every -- maybe even every week
2 for awhile, maybe -- I don't remember the exact period of
3 time between his contributions. And in our last push for
4 qualifying, he contributed a more sizable sum which I don't
5 remember whether it was \$100 or somewhat less. All his con-
6 tributions were by money orders.

7 Q I have a money order here ----

8 A I purchased that for him.

9 Q It's marked Exhibit Number 2. It's a Fred Meyer Savings
10 & Loan money order, payable to Citizens for LaRouche with
11 the name "Pat Belknap" on it. You testified you purchased
12 this money order for him?

13 A Uh-huh. We picked up the money first from him and got
14 the money order.

15 Q Okay. Do you know an individual named Richard Wise?

16 A Yes.

17 Q Did you purchase a money order for him?

18 A I or someone else did, yes. I think I did.

19 Q What were the circumstances behind that?

20 A The circumstances was he wanted to contribute the money,
21 money could be matched. And near the end of the campaign,
22 near the end of our -- the date we had set as a goal for
23 qualifying, he contributed something like \$135. And I
24 thought it was going to be contributed in a check form, which
25 I talked to him on the phone -- with the organizer, when to

1 pick up the money from him at his home.

2 Q Do you know who that was?

3 A No, I don't. It may have been William Jennings, pos-
4 sibly was someone. I don't remember who was available that
5 night, went out there. I think it turned out to be that he
6 couldn't find his checkbook, so it was arranged that we would
7 buy a money order for him to make the contribution. And the
8 same thing happened, I would have purchased the money order
9 for him.

10 Q He gave somebody cash by express prearrangement that the
11 cash ----

12 A It was to be a contribution to Citizens for LaRouche.
13 That's what he intended on the phone for Citizens for LaRouche,
14 on the phone, part of the matching funds -- he said he was
15 going to write a check for Citizens for LaRouche.

16 When the person got there, why, he, for some reason,
17 didn't have his check or could not write a check or his wife
18 had the check, was out of the house or some problem existed.
19 And he ended up giving that money in cash, probably most of
20 the cash he had on him that night.

21 And again by arrangement, it was made so we didn't have
22 to wait, you know, for some future point for him, to be con-
23 venient with his checkbook and having to drive out to his
24 place again, which is way out on 120th or something, not
25 very close to where we lived.

1 Q You didn't pick up the cash?

2 A I did not.

3 Q Perhaps William Jennings did?

4 A Perhaps.

5 Q And you have information that whoever it was, William
6 Jennings or some other person, expressly arranged with this
7 individual to pick up the cash, but only to -- only for the
8 purpose of purchasing a money order with it?

9 A Yes.

10 Q Did you make these arrangements on the phone?

11 A No. This would have been arranged by the person that
12 picked it up who knew that we were doing this, had done this
13 before with other people, had been at meetings where this
14 situation had come up where someone was at the meeting,
15 wanted to make a contribution after a fund-raising appeal
16 for reaching matching funds, and the person did not have
17 their checkbook with them, had witnessed that we had made
18 these kind of arrangements, was familiar.

19 Q How did you come to the personal knowledge of these
20 details?

21 A Which details?

22 Q These individuals or whoever it may have been, Jennings,
23 to prearrange to pick up ----

24 A Because he brought the money back and gave it to me,
25 because I was responsible for the Citizens for LaRouche money

1 and the record keeping. And he said, I have \$135, whatever
2 it was, one hundred fifteen or one hundred thirty-five ----

3 Q This is Jennings then, do you remember?

4 A I don't remember. I seem to remember that it was William
5 Jennings, but it was awhile ago. I don't remember for sure
6 whether it was William Jennings or not. I'm fairly certain
7 I could ask him if he remembers picking it up from the guy,
8 the guy is somewhat distinctive.

9 Q I was just trying to get at how you had personal know-
10 ledge of what went on.

11 A I had called the guy initially and got the commitment
12 that he would make the contribution. I would have then had
13 to arrange for someone that was available to go out and pick
14 the money up. And, then, the money would have been brought
15 to me, and ----

16 Q That same night?

17 A Yes. And then the person getting back, I would have
18 been given the money, I would have said, you know, I thought
19 it was going to be a check. He would have told me if it was,
20 you know, or he made arrangements -- he couldn't find his
21 checkbook, so I told him we would buy a money order and
22 send him the receipt.

23 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 3 was marked.)

24 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

25 Q I'll show you Commission Exhibit Number 3, which is a

1 Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order, payable to Citizens
2 for LaRouche with the name of Richard Wise.

3 A I probably bought these all at the same time if they
4 are the same day.

5 Q So, Exhibit Number 3, you purchased it?

6 A Yes.

7 Q Do you recall ----

8 A First of all, in terms of purchasing it, because I was
9 a saver at Fred Meyer Savings & Loan, I received free money
10 orders. So, money orders, I did not purchase it, I turned it
11 into a money order.

12 Q You made a transaction?

13 A Yes. That turned it into a money order.

14 Q That turned money into gold. No, cash into money orders.
15 Now, do you recall going down to the bank to purchase three
16 money orders all at the same time?

17 A Three or if there were others that had to be done ----

18 Q That wouldn't be uncommon for you to go down and, say,
19 I wanted to get four different money orders, this one for
20 so much, this one for so much, that's all I would tell them,
21 you could then fill in the information?

22 A I would have the cash that would have been collected,
23 and the checks I would have to prepare this for mailing. And
24 I obviously was not mailing -- I had to convert the cash
25 contributions or predetermined were going to be put into

1 money orders with the people I had to convert those first.

2 So, I would go to -- the easiest thing was to go to my
3 own bank. Sometimes I had my own banking bills to pay and
4 other things I would need to get money orders for, personal
5 bills out of my personal account, and I got them free, it
6 was close to my home, it was also close to where the post
7 office was that we had a post office box, and also where we
8 were doing the mailing from. So, it was convenient for me
9 to go to the bank and, then, go right to the post office
10 from the bank and xerox them and send them off.

11 Q If I were to get in touch with Richard Wise and ask
12 him whether or not he knew that his cash was going to be
13 used to purchase a money order, he would know that that
14 was what was going to happen?

15 MR. SCHOENER: Improper question. He can't answer
16 what Mr. Wise would say. Don't answer that.

17 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 4 was marked.)

18 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

19 Q I have here another Commission Exhibit Number 4, which
20 is a money order, Fred Meyer Savings & Loan, has the name
21 H.M. Harper on it, dated 7-17-79. Do you recognize the money
22 order, Exhibit Number 4?

23 A Yes.

24 Q Did you purchase the money order?

25 A Yes.

1 Q Is this the money order that you purchased when Mr.
2 Harper gave you \$40 that you testified to earlier?

3 A Yes.

4 Q You sent Mr. Harper a copy of this money order?

5 A Yes.

6 Q Did you send Mr. Wise a copy of his money order?

7 A I believe so. That was the standard procedure.

8 Q Did you send Mr. Belknap a copy of his money order?

9 A Yes. That wasn't the only one for Mr. Belknap. He
10 made repeated contributions in that manner.

11 Q On Mr. Wise's contribution for \$110 ----

12 A Okay. I just remembered it was a weird, odd amount.

13 Q So, not another amount for ----

14 A I think one hundred twenty-five, one hundred thirty-five,
15 I don't remember exactly what it was.

16 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 5 was marked.)

17 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

18 Q I have another money order here. Did you ever purchase
19 a money order for Susan Kilber?

20 A Yes.

21 Q What were the circumstances behind that?

22 MR. SCHOENER: All these "purchases" are subject
23 to the same exception he made before, he's not going to
24 have to explain your words each time, is he?

25 MR. BOGIN: Purchase does not necessarily mean he

1 bought one, he picked one up.

2 MR. SCHOENER: All right.

3 THE WITNESS: I don't remember exactly what the
4 circumstances were, except that she, evidently, gave me
5 \$10 to be turned into a money order for that \$10 --
6 looks like it's \$10.

7 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

8 Q The copies are not all that good. Exhibit Number 5,
9 did you purchase the money order?

10 A It's my writing on the money order, yes.

11 Q So ----

12 A I assume I bought it.

13 Q Do you recall whether or not that Susan Kilber gave you
14 \$10?

15 A I don't remember the exact circumstances.

16 Q It could be A, you picked it up or somebody picked it
17 up, gave it to you and said that Susan Kilber gave \$10 to
18 make a contribution?

19 A It was more likely Susan Kilber, Citizens for LaRouche,
20 and it was probably more likely that she herself gave it to
21 me.

22 Q Would she be considered a volunteer for Citizens for
23 LaRouche?

24 A Yes.

25 Q You don't have any other knowledge -- she had checks,

1 personal checking account?

2 A Uh-huh.

3 Q Is it surprising to get a money order from her?

4 A Most of her contributions and her husband's, I think,
5 were by check and not by money order. It wouldn't be sur-
6 prising if she didn't have her checkbook and wanted to con-
7 tribute at a certain time.

8 Our volunteers all had jobs or their spouses had jobs,
9 and no one was being paid by any of the entities which you
10 have mentioned before. So, everybody had personal funds,
11 and they could contribute as they saw fit of those personal
12 funds to the campaign. And if it was a small amount or a
13 large amount, it depends on, you know, their own bills and
14 their own financial situation that month, that was the case
15 with me and my wife; and Sue and Dave at times, they were
16 both working in that period. So ----

17 Q You know, the Commission is concerned about -- I mean,
18 there is good reasons why cash isn't matched, the difficulty
19 we're having tracing it and everything, the campaign gets
20 a lot of cash ----

21 MR. SCHOENER: Don't lecture us on the Commission.

22 Let's go on with the questioning.

23 MR. BOGIN: I'm responding, basically, to Mr. Simon's
24 remarks.

25 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

1 Q And, so, when somebody makes -- typically makes check
2 contributions, then we see money order contributions, it can
3 raise a question, especially when the person did not purchase
4 it.

5 A It was a matter of convenience. It was a question of
6 whether, you know, if she was going to work the next day,
7 and I was not going to see her and we wanted, you know, to
8 send a packet -- I don't know that we sent a packet every day
9 to New York. I think we sent a packet every so many days
10 or whenever we had a certain backlog. We may have held it
11 one day to send the packet the next day. And I could have
12 said, look, you know, the squeeze is on for more money in
13 the treasury nationally, so everybody come up with what they
14 can right now. And she didn't have her checkbook with her,
15 and she just gave it to me. That's just speculation, because
16 I don't know the exact circumstances now.

17 Q All these money orders that you arranged to pick up,
18 it's just simply a matter of it being more convenient for you
19 to pick them up than the person to purchase them?

20 A The money order?

21 Q Yes.

22 A Yes. Look, if the person could have done it themselves,
23 we could have been assured of the person actually doing it
24 and having it there, that would have been more convenient
25 for us, because we wouldn't have to do the running around.

1 However, if you have been in fund raising, you can pin some-
2 thing down and pick it up as opposed to somebody saying, I'll
3 put it in the mail, three days later, I didn't put it in the
4 mail, you want to pin it down and get it. That's the kind of
5 battles we're in, was to get the money. Once we had the
6 commitment, we wanted the money in our hands. If they didn't
7 have a check, we would arrange as a service, but not just to
8 them, but ourselves, so we could get it.

9 Q You saw this as a service, it was mutually rewarding.
10 But that you wanted the money order, but you saw yourselves
11 going to the extra trouble to purchase it for these people?

12 A Right.

13 Q Do you know Anntoinette Kahl?

14 A Some of these people, we pick it up from their place of
15 business, they couldn't get away to do it. If we wanted it,
16 then we had to do it that way.

17 Q Do you know Anntoinette Kahl?

18 A Yes.

19 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 6 was marked.)

20 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

21 Q I've marked this money order from the Fred Meyer Savings
22 & Loan, Commission Exhibit Number 6. It's dated 11-17-79.
23 Is that one of the ones that you might have picked up?

24 A I don't know.

25 Q Is this ----

1 A That's not necessarily from my bank. I don't know
2 whether I bought that one or not. I know the reason I say
3 that is because Sam Kahl's store is one block away from a
4 Fred Meyer. He also lives in the vicinity of a Fred Meyer.

5 Q Does this look like your handwriting, "Payee, Citizens
6 for LaRouche"?

7 A Yes. But the other line doesn't look like my hand-
8 writing.

9 Q The other line being ----

10 A 10 N.E. 113th Place.

11 Q How do you explain that the Citizens for LaRouche, the
12 payee, be in your handwriting ----

13 MR. SCHOENER: If you can.

14 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

15 Q The other parts aren't?

16 MR. SCHOENER: Mr. Bogin, he doesn't have to explain
17 that.

18 THE WITNESS: I'll make a speculation about it.

19 MR. SCHOENER: You don't speculate.

20 THE WITNESS: Well, okay.

21 MR. SCHOENER: If you don't know ----

22 THE WITNESS: Let me answer that to say that if I
23 received incomplete checks, before I xerox them and
24 send them to New York, I would complete whatever missing
25 information, whether it was the date, address or any

1 information on -- even on someone's personal check if it
2 was incomplete in some way, I would complete it. And,
3 so, my handwriting could show up on a lot of checks in
4 kind of a secretarial function.

5 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

6 Q You are not sure whether or not you purchased this
7 particular Commission Exhibit 6?

8 A No.

9 Q The "Citizens for LaRouche" is your handwriting?

10 A Yes.

11 Q Do you know a Daniel Platt?

12 A Yes.

13 Q Did you ever purchase a money order for him?

14 A I don't know. I don't remember whether I purchased for
15 him or whether he purchased for himself. I would have to
16 look at it and see if I filled it out or if he filled it out.

17 Q Is Daniel Platt a volunteer for Citizens of LaRouche?

18 A Yes.

19 Q In the same way Susan Kilber was an active member?

20 A Well, he wasn't as active as Susan Kilber was. He did
21 volunteer on occasion. He did come to meetings. He was not
22 as full-time as Susan was by the way we would be volunteers.

23 Q Okay.

24 A He had no checking account either, I know, at this time
25 in Portland.

1 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 7 was marked.)

2 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

3 Q Here's a money order marked Commission Exhibit 7 from
4 Republic Money Orders, Inc. Issuer. Do you recognize the
5 handwriting on there, the payee line?

6 A The payee line looks like my handwriting, but that's --
7 all that's my handwriting. The address and the signature
8 line or the sender's line is not my writing.

9 Q Do you recall receiving this money order and filling
10 in the payee line?

11 A I don't have any specific recollection of it, no.

12 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 8 was marked.)

13 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

14 Q Do you know a Muriel Walsh?

15 A Yes.

16 Q Did you purchase a money order for her?

17 A I believe one, maybe.

18 Q And what were the circumstances of that transaction?

19 A Well, it was -- I have to think about this for a second.
20 Muriel Walsh runs a store out in Beaverton. And I think she
21 made two or maybe three contributions, I don't remember
22 exactly how many, and one by check. The store is called
23 the Stuffed Goose. I seem to recollect one of her checks
24 had Stuffed Goose on it. And we had to get a letter from
25 her that it was a solely owned -- not a corporation or some-

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1 thing like that ----

2 MR. SCHOENER: Oh, no.

3 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

4 Q Disregard that.

5 A -- out of her personal funds. And on another occasion,
6 I think we went out to the store to pick up a contribution
7 from her. And she didn't have her checks with her. And
8 she -- I think she had two different kinds of checks, as a
9 matter of fact, and I don't remember all the details -- I
10 mean, she subscribed to our publications as well. So, I've
11 seen her checks, I've talked to her a number of times. It's
12 not inconceivable I purchased a money order for her after
13 she made a contribution for us.

14 Q In front of you is Deposition Exhibit 8, which is a
15 postal money order, payable to Citizens for LaRouche with
16 the name Muriel Walsh under it. Do you recognize that money
17 order?

18 A Yes. That's my writing.

19 Q Do you recall receiving \$25 from Mrs. Walsh?

20 A Yes. I seem to remember, but I don't have a good recol-
21 lection of whether I picked it up or whether someone else
22 picked it up or I was the one that solicited her on the phone
23 or not, a number of different people, you know, could have
24 arranged it with her in terms of calling her up and, also,
25 picking it up. I have picked up money from her. I don't

1 remember whether it was this contribution or one other con-
2 tribution that she made by check or to others she made by
3 check.

4 Q Do you recall whether or not there was a conversation
5 about whether or not she also knew that money order was going
6 to be purchased?

7 A Yes. She was aware a money order was going to be pur-
8 chased for Citizens for LaRouche.

9 Q And do you remember xeroxing this?

10 A This, in fact, is the latter contribution after she
11 had already made a contribution by personal check or business
12 check, one or the other.

13 MR. SCHOENER: Do you have the Stuffed Goose check?

14 MR. BOGIN: No, I don't.

15 MR. SCHOENER: That's too bad.

16 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

17 Q Do you recall making a xeroxed copy of this?

18 A I may not have, because the postal money orders have a
19 carbon which I would have sent the carbon, which is a com-
20 plete copy of the original.

21 Q Do you recall if you sent the carbon?

22 A I sent it to her.

23 Q You are positive, no question about it?

24 A Positive.

25 Q And do you know a Marjorie Schultz?

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1 A Yes. Yes -- no, I don't know her personally, I know
2 who she is or I have some recollection of who she is. I'd
3 better think if I'm sure. She is the mother of someone who
4 was a Citizens for LaRouche contributor. I recollect that
5 she made a contribution. I have never talked to the woman,
6 and I did not pick the contribution up from her. And I don't
7 remember anything about the contribution other than the name
8 is familiar, and I know she somehow is related to someone who
9 was an active volunteer and contributed in the LaRouche
10 campaign.

11 Q You did not purchase a money order for her?

12 A Not that I remember. If I filled one out, I might
13 remember differently ----

14 Q How about a Harold Ramberg?

15 A Harold Ramberg, yes ----

16 MR. SCHOENER: Are you numbering this?

17 MR. BOGIN: I haven't numbered any further.

18 THE WITNESS: Harold Ramberg, I don't know whether
19 he -- I got money orders -- are you asking whether I
20 got money orders? I know who Harold Ramberg is.

21 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

22 Q Did you purchase a money order for him?

23 A I don't remember whether I did or not, I could have.

24 Q Do you know Robert Musmansky?

25 A Yes.

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1 Q Did you purchase any money orders for him?

2 A Yes.

3 Q Do you recall how many?

4 A I believe it was about three.

5 Q And what were the circumstances behind your purchasing
6 money orders as opposed to him purchasing the money orders?

7 A My recollection is he had no checking account, we
8 solicited him, if he could make a contribution at that time,
9 someone picked up the money from him the next morning, and
10 the next morning I would have purchased the money order and
11 sent a copy of it. Typically, this would have been at night,
12 we picked it up after work, and I would have bought the
13 money order the next day.

14 Q Do you recognize ----

15 A I also have a recollection that one money that I
16 solicited from him, someone else went and picked him up and
17 brought him to a store near his house, and he purchased the
18 money order himself, and so on and so forth.

19 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 9 was marked.)

20 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

21 Q This Exhibit Number 9, a U.S. postal money order ----

22 A That's my handwriting.

23 MR. SCHOENER: What number is that?

24 MR. BOGIN: 9.

25 MR. SCHOENER: Musmansky.

1 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

2 Q It's the same handwriting as Exhibit 8, which was also
3 yours?

4 A Is it the same date?

5 Q I don't think these have a date.

6 A '79, 12, 06.

7 Q Is that the year, 1979? December 6, '79?

8 A Yes.

9 Q But you purchased this at a post office?

10 A Right.

11 Q Is that the only place -- I guess, that's the only place
12 you can purchase these?

13 A I purchased it just before I would mail it.

14 Q You would go ----

15 A That was skipping a step of going to my bank first if
16 I didn't have anything further to do ----

17 Q This was a real purchase, this cost you money to buy?

18 A Yes.

19 Q How much does it cost to buy a postal money order?

20 A I think 50 cents.

21 Q Okay. Do you know a Pat Belknap or did we go through
22 that?

23 A We went through Pat Belknap.

24 Q I have another money order from the postal service.

25 Do you recognize that money order?

1 A Yes. That's one of Pat Belknap's \$10 contributions.

2 Q And did you purchase it?

3 A Yes.

4 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibits 10 and 11 were
5 marked.)

6 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

7 Q Okay. I have marked that postal order payable to Citizens
8 for LaRouche dated October 9, '79, from Pat Belknap as
9 Exhibit 10.

10 I've marked another money order from Robert Musmanky,
11 Fred Meyer Savings & Loan, marking it as Exhibit Number 11.
12 Did you purchase that money order?

13 A Yes.

14 Q And the circumstances behind it, how come Mr. Musmanky
15 didn't purchase it?

16 A I thought we've gone through Mr. Musmanky.

17 Q The same reasons as all the others?

18 A Yes. There were about three. He made a contribution
19 every three weeks or a month, I don't know exactly how far
20 apart, and they were all made approximately the same way.

21 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 12 was marked.)

22 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

23 Q All right. I have another Mr. Musmanky money order
24 that I've marked as Deposition Exhibit 12, Fred Meyer Savings
25 & Loan, August 29, 1979. Do you recognize the handwriting there?

1 A Yes. That's my handwriting.

2 Q That's another one of those money orders you secured
3 for Mr. Musmansky?

4 A Yes.

5 MR. BOGIN: Do you want to take a five-minute break?

6 (Whereupon, there was a brief off the record
7 discussion, not reported.)

8 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 13 was marked.)

9 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

10 Q I've marked another money order Exhibit 13, which is
11 Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money order, August 29, 1979, with
12 Pat Belknap's name. It's a \$20 contribution. Do you recog-
13 nize the money order?

14 A Yes.

15 Q Did you secure that money order at your bank?

16 A Yes.

17 Q Is this the same story in terms of the arrangements that
18 you had with Mr. Belknap to take his cash and buy a money
19 order for him?

20 A Yes.

21 Q And did you send him a copy of this?

22 A Yes. Money order.

23 Q Did you also purchase a money order for William Jennings?

24 A It's possible, I don't remember exactly.

25 Q Mr. Jennings made a lot of contributions to Citizens for

1 LaRouche, mostly all by check. But I have one money order
2 here for \$35.

3 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 14 was marked.)

4 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

5 Q Exhibit 14, which is a Fred Meyer Savings & Loan money
6 order dated 8-11 -- it doesn't say whether it's '79 or not --
7 oh, yes, it's dated 7-27-79, payable to Citizens for LaRouche,
8 \$35, William Jennings. Do you recognize the money order?

9 A That looks like my writing, yes.

10 Q Did you write "Portland" on it also?

11 A No.

12 Q Do you know who might have done that?

13 A Possibly the New York office, but I don't know who wrote
14 it.

15 Q Okay. Probably indicating where it came from. Do you
16 recall the circumstances behind the securing of this money
17 order?

18 A No, I don't remember the details. No. Why he wouldn't
19 have made it by personal check or why he didn't have a check-
20 book or what, I don't remember.

21 Q Would you have sent him a copy of this?

22 A I would have given him a copy of it. I was in almost
23 daily contact. He did work, but after work, I was in almost
24 daily contact with Mr. Jennings.

25 Q Did Mr. Jennings ever purchase money orders for anyone

1 else in the same manner you might have purchased money orders
2 for other people?

3 A Not that I remember.

4 Q Who else besides yourself went and secured or purchased
5 money orders?

6 A I don't know that anyone else did that. It's not incon-
7 ceivable someone might have done that.

8 Q But, to your knowledge ----

9 A Someone picking up money, some other people picked that
10 money from Mr. Musmansky and somehow got a money order by
11 taking him to the store or purchasing it for him.

12 Q Sam Kahl?

13 A Perhaps. I don't know who might have done that either.
14 And possibly someone else could have done the banking. On
15 occasion if I had other commitments or meetings when the
16 mailing had to be done, that might have been William Jennings'
17 wife, Toni Jennings. But I don't have any recollection of
18 any specific other people -- any specific instances.

19 Q This Exhibit 14, you don't recall the circumstances
20 behind the securing of this money order?

21 A No, I don't remember.

22 Q But you did secure it?

23 A Yes.

24 Q How many contributions did you make for Citizens for
25 LaRouche?

1 A Four or five. My wife made probably three or four.

2 Q And do you have a joint checking account or do you have
3 any checking account?

4 A Now I do, yes, have a joint checking account. At the
5 time we had a joint savings account at Fred Meyer Savings &
6 Loan.

7 Q But neither you or your wife had a checking account in
8 '79?

9 A No. That was the only account we had.

10 Q Do you recall the total of your contributions?

11 A I think I contributed maybe \$350, and she contributed
12 probably closer to \$250.

13 Q And you purchased all your own money orders?

14 A Yes.

15 Q And did you purchase them for your wife, too?

16 A I think so.

17 Q Did you ever purchase a money order for John Billows?

18 A Maybe. I seem to remember maybe one time when I picked
19 up money from him at work, he didn't have his checkbook with
20 him.

21 Q Do you recall how much that might have been?

22 A Usually was not a large contribution, \$20, something
23 like that.

24 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 15 was marked.)

25 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

1 Q I've marked this as Exhibit Number 15, it's an American
2 Express money order, Fred Meyer Savings & Loan, dated 5-20-79,
3 payable to Citizens for LaRouche. Do you recognize Exhibit 15?

4 A Looks like my writing, yes.

5 Q So, you purchased this money order for John Billows?

6 A Yes.

7 Q Did you give him a copy?

8 A I would have sent him a copy.

9 Q Is this another one where you secured it by prearrange-
10 ment with the contributor?

11 A It was a contribution specifically for the matching funds
12 submission. It was -- he did not have his check for some
13 reason at work, I picked it up at work, not at his home. And
14 by prearrangement, I would get him a money order so it was
15 mentionable.

16 Q Did you ever purchase a money order for Sam Kahl?

17 A It's possible. I don't have a specific recollection.
18 I might have purchased one for him.

19 Q On some of these money orders that you purchased,
20 specifically this one dated 11-19, it's Ankeny Number 11.

21 A I guess that's what it was.

22 Q The one above it is Ankeny Number 8.

23 A I think I know why. I think the apartment I had previously
24 was Number 11 when I lived on -- no, that wasn't it either.
25 I think it was Apartment 8.

1 Q Is this your wife -- it's Apartment 8 there, too.

2 A That's my writing, though.

3 Q Apartment 8.

4 A That's her writing -- I'm pretty sure it was Apartment
5 Number 8, I was just absent-minded when I put Apartment 11.

6 Q This is your wife's writing?

7 A No, that's my writing.

8 Q Do you know a Richard Bornaman (phonetic)?

9 A Yes.

10 Q Did you purchase any money order for him?

11 A I don't believe I did. He also had no checking account
12 and banked at Fred Meyer Savings & Loan. So, he received
13 free money orders as well.

14 Q So, he would not have had occasion to ask you to pur-
15 chase one for him?

16 A It's possible he did, but I don't have a specific
17 recollection of it. Again, we did it as a convenience, you
18 know, numerous times, you know, both to work for ourselves
19 and the person. But I believe he pretty much thought out his
20 contribution, you know, ahead of time and came prepared, know-
21 ing what he was going to contribute. Some people decided to
22 contribute more after a meeting about it.

23 Q On these cover letters that we were talking about before,
24 here's one for John Billows, it's the December 7, 1979, cover
25 letter. Do you remember securing this signature?

1 A I don't think I brought the letter to his home, no.

2 Q Do you recall who might have?

3 A I don't recall.

4 Q I have one here, same letter to William Jennings. Did
5 you solicit that?

6 A Yes. Probably he was in my presence when it was signed.

7 Q I've got one here from Musmanky. Did you do that one?

8 A No.

9 Q Do you know who might have?

10 A No.

11 Q I have one here for Richard Wise. Do you know who
12 secured that signature?

13 A I don't remember who went to his home.

14 Q I have one here, Richard Bornaman. Did you secure that
15 one?

16 A I don't remember whether he came to our office and signed
17 or ----

18 Q When you say "our office," what do you mean?

19 A Well, my home was, right at that point, where these
20 letters -- where I was typing them and coordinating the pickups
21 out of -- it's not really an office.

22 Q What about Daniel Platt, did you secure that one?

23 A I believe that was signed at my house.

24 Q What about Hal Harper?

25 A That was -- I believe Sue Kilber got that signature.

1 I don't know. We had a number of people doing it since it
2 was priority to get the thing, there were a number of people
3 doing it. I seem to remember Sue got that one.

4 Q You didn't get it?

5 A No -- I don't know whether -- I think it was at work,
6 because we didn't ever go to his home that I recall, so I
7 think that was one of the first ones, and we tried to reach
8 him just before closing time at work and successfully went
9 to his place of business and got it. That's my recollection.

10 Q What about Susan Kilber?

11 A She signed it at my house.

12 Q And your wife?

13 A Yes.

14 Q And yours?

15 A Uh-huh.

16 Q And Sam Kahl?

17 A Was probably brought to his home that night, that was
18 a Friday, it was probably brought to his home that night.

19 Q But did you bring it?

20 A No.

21 Q What about his wife?

22 A No. Someone brought both of those to his home and got it
23 signed.

24 Q In prior testimony there were situations where some of
25 the money orders, the payee line was not filled in, and you

1 filled it in. Do you recall doing that with checks, to
2 personal checks? Did you ever receive any blank ones?

3 A I don't recall. If I would have received a blank one
4 for the Citizens for LaRouche campaign, I would have filled
5 it in. If someone would have filled it out in my presence
6 and left that line blank after soliciting, I would have
7 automatically filled it in. But I don't have specific
8 recollection. I have to look at my handwriting on all those
9 checks.

10 Q Would you ever sign anybody else's name on a check?

11 A No, not to sign it.

12 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 16 was marked.)

13 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

14 Q I have here a personal check from Sam and Anntoinette
15 Kahl, signed by Anntoinette Kahl. I'm marking it Exhibit
16 Number 16, it's check 406, dated 11-4-79. Do you recognize
17 this check?

18 A Well, I recognize my handwriting. I recognize it as
19 one of her personal checks.

20 Q What on that check is your handwriting?

21 A The "Pay to the Order of."

22 Q So, that's where it says "Citizens for LaRouche"?

23 A Citizens for LaRouche is my handwriting, nothing else is.

24 Q Do you recall receiving the check with the payee line
25 blank?

1 A I don't have a specific recollection of it, no.

2 Q So, then, should we assume you did receive it and filled
3 it in?

4 A I would assume that, yes. Either she filled it out in
5 my presence and I completed it or it was brought to me and
6 I filled it in.

7 Q Do you know a Mary Lyans?

8 A Yes.

9 Q Who is she?

10 A Well, she's now Mary Platt.

11 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 17 was marked.)

12 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

13 Q I've marked a check from Mary Lyans as Exhibit Number 17,
14 a personal check for \$20, payable to Citizens for LaRouche.
15 Do you recognize that check?

16 A Well, the same thing, I recognize my handwriting where
17 it says "Pay to the Order of Citizens for LaRouche." The
18 rest of it is in what I would assume is her handwriting.

19 Q So, "Citizens for LaRouche" is yours, everything else
20 is somebody else's?

21 A Yes.

22 Q Do you recall the circumstances behind that?

23 A No.

24 Q And do you know of any other checks you did that with?

25 A No. Again, I didn't even remember these exactly, and I

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1 was performing secretarial functions in terms of keeping the
2 records and completing the submission and finding out people's
3 occupations, and getting the letters from people that was not
4 a corporate contribution if that was appropriate, and looking
5 at the checks to see it was not made by a corporation. I
6 think we did get one sent back.

7 MR. SCHOENER: Using what is called your best
8 efforts?

9 THE WITNESS: Right.

10 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

11 Q Not when it comes to corporate contributions. Do you
12 know Bill Sizemore?

13 A Yes.

14 Q Did he make contributions to Citizens for LaRouche?

15 A He either made one or two, I think two contributions,
16 that's my best recollection.

17 Q Did people from Seattle solicit down in Portland?

18 A Yes, on occasion.

19 Q Is it possible that his contributions were solicited
20 through the Seattle office?

21 A You mean, people in Seattle calling here in Portland?

22 Q Getting his contribution somehow and sending it into
23 New York?

24 A It's possible. Oh, well, that happened after December
25 15 or so, that happened regularly.

1 Q Because you left?

2 A Right. And, then, all the records and so on were moved
3 to Seattle.

4 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 18 was marked.)

5 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

6 Q And I have here a personal check from Bill Sizemore
7 marked 2216, payable to Citizens for LaRouche, \$10. It's
8 Exhibit Number 18. Do you recognize that check?

9 A Yes -- well, yes.

10 Q What do you recognize about it?

11 A Well, I remember the check, I remember getting the con-
12 tribution from Bill Sizemore for \$10. And I remember that it
13 was he that came to one of our meetings when he gave that.
14 It looks like it's possible that the Citizens for LaRouche
15 line is mine, where it says "Pay to the Order of Citizens
16 for LaRouche," it looks close enough to mine, but I don't
17 recall filling it in, no.

18 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 19 was marked.)

19 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

20 Q I have here a check from the Kilbers ----

21 A Let me -- you asked a question about the Seattle thing?

22 Q Right.

23 A Well, on occasion someone from Seattle came to Portland
24 and made phone calls to solicit, especially prior to our
25 December 8 event or December 7 event. And this was made after

1 I was gone. I wasn't even aware of this contribution.

2 Q When I saw the date 1-29-80 -- and your explanation --
3 and it says Seattle, assuming the "Seattle" is written by
4 the New York office, that would certainly be -- that would
5 explain it?

6 A But, for instance, that check you mentioned from the
7 mother of the guy ----

8 Q Yes.

9 A -- that check was -- I didn't ----

10 Q Marjorie Schultz?

11 A Yes. Whoever it was that was soliciting through someone
12 else in Seattle. I didn't solicit that one.

13 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 20 was marked.)

14 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

15 Q On the check below Exhibit Number 18, is another Bill
16 Sizemore check, 2222, dated 11-12 -- 11-21. It says "Tickets"
17 on the bottom of the memorandum. Do you know what that's
18 in reference to?

19 A Yes. We were planning for December 7, I think, it was
20 a coordinated series of fund-raising cocktail parties and
21 viewing of a video tape which was produced by New York. And
22 the tickets were \$100 for a couple. And that's what that
23 refers to.

24 Q And that was a fund raiser?

25 A Yes. You will note at approximately at that time there

1 was a large number of \$100 contributions. This was in the
2 last push to qualify for matching funds. And one of the
3 mechanisms was we had 20 of these cocktail parties around
4 the nation.

5 Q On the same night?

6 A Yes. I think it was December 7, I could be wrong.

7 Q Where was it held in Portland?

8 A For some reason I think the Hilton Hotel, but -- I think
9 it was the downtown Hilton Hotel.

10 MR. BOGIN: I've marked that Sizemore personal
11 check that says "Tickets" on it as Exhibit Number 20.

12 MR. SCHOENER: What happened to 19?

13 MR. BOGIN: I already put 19 down on another one.

14 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

15 Q I have here a personal check marked Exhibit Number 19
16 from David Kilber, check number 1241. Do you recognize the
17 check?

18 A It looks like his personal check. It looks like my
19 handwriting.

20 Q What would be your handwriting on that?

21 A The "Citizens for LaRouche" and the \$25.

22 Q How about where it says "David Kilber"?

23 A I don't know if that's my handwriting or not. It's
24 close to my handwriting.

25 Q What would be the reason that you would ----

- 1 A It's not written, it's printed.
- 2 Q But it is a personal check, isn't it?
- 3 A Yes, right. What does that say -- oh.
- 4 Q That's probably from the New York office.
- 5 A Yes.
- 6 Q The check above it is a David Kilber check ----
- 7 A With his signature ----
- 8 Q Yes. And that one seems to ----
- 9 A I don't have any specific recollection of that check.
- 10 It looks like he gave it to me and asked me to fill it out,
- 11 the whole thing for him. I didn't make a practice of having
- 12 in my possession his personal check. So, he evidently gave
- 13 it to me.
- 14 Q It's not unusual to have somebody else fill out a check
- 15 for you?
- 16 A I would say it's unusual, it's not -- I don't remember
- 17 it happening a lot or at all, as a matter of fact, and I
- 18 don't remember the circumstances.
- 19 Q But it's your handwriting on that check?
- 20 A Yes, I think so. It could be. I mean, that's not
- 21 exactly how I write, but that could be my printing of his
- 22 name at the bottom.
- 23 MR. BOGIN: Okay. So much for that. Off the record.
- 24 (Whereupon, there was a brief off the record
- 25 discussion, not reported.)

1 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

2 Q On the record.

3 A Referring back to that \$25 check from David Kilber which
4 is Exhibit 19, it's possible that Sue Kilber, his wife,
5 gave me the check and asked me to make the contribution from
6 him, and I just filled it out as a convenience to her.

7 Q That's conjecture, you don't have any recollection of
8 that?

9 A I have some vague recollection. But I don't -- you
10 know, I can't recall it crystal clear.

11 Q Do you have any idea -- I asked you before about Harold
12 Ramberg and Avon Ramberg ----

13 A I don't know Avon Ramberg.

14 MR. BOGIN: It's not the Avon lady, John.

15 MR. SCHOENER: Harold Ramberg, he said he didn't
16 remember.

17 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

18 Q You don't remember Avon?

19 A I've never met his wife. I know Harold.

20 Q Could that check here from the First National Bank of
21 Oregon, personal check, come out of the St. Louis office?
22 It does say "St. Louis" on it, and usually that means that
23 -- here's one below it from L.A., and here's one up here from
24 Seattle. It usually means that the New York office marks it
25 down from the person it receives it from?

1 A It could have been received in St. Louis, as this one
2 says "L.A." on it, it's a check from Milwaukie, Oregon.
3 The way that could happen is we could meet the person in
4 another city, he could either come to one of our meetings
5 or we could meet him on the street in terms of having a
6 display of Citizens for LaRouche literature or giving it
7 away at airports somewhere, and the person says, oh, I know
8 about Citizens for LaRouche. And we might say, well, can
9 you help us meet the matching fund requirement. And he
10 might have given the money right there on the spot, written
11 out a check.

12 Q Particularly likely for a \$2 contribution, right?

13 A That was probably for campaign literature in that
14 amount. But in this case, the St. Louis people said, we
15 need money now, can you make a contribution. It would have
16 been then sent in from St. Louis. But generally I would have
17 been talking to Harold from here. I'm not actually familiar
18 with the circumstances on that one.

19 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibit 21 was marked.)

20 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

21 Q I've marked that check from Harold Ramberg as Deposition
22 Exhibit Number 21. I have a couple of checks here from dif-
23 ferent people. One is from June Grussendorf, it's a personal
24 check. It's a bad copy. It says, "Six month subscription
25 and Civil War book" marked on the check. Did Citizens for

1 LaRouche or any affiliate organization have a book on the
2 Civil War?

3 A I'm not aware of what that is about. I'm aware of a
4 book about the Civil War.

5 Q That was sold?

6 A Yes. I don't know the circumstances of why that notation
7 is there. It could have been that whoever got it from her
8 also sold her a six-month band of Civil War books and wrote
9 that down. Because if we would make a contact with a person,
10 we would then, when we get back to home, make up a contact
11 card so the person could be followed up. And we would then
12 write down all the literature that the person got. And the
13 contact card would say on it, \$20, Citizens for LaRouche
14 contribution, six-month subscription to New Solidarity and
15 Civil War book, so that when we called that person, we could
16 say, did you read the Civil War book and go from there.

17 Q Who published the Civil War book?

18 A I think it's -- I don't know. I think it says, University
19 Editions of Campaigner Publications. I think it's Campaigner
20 Publications that published it.

21 Q That's the first time I've heard of it. Is it a book
22 that Lyndon LaRouche wrote?

23 A No.

24 Q Do you know who the author is?

25 A Allen Salisbury (phonetic).

1 Q On it I marked as Commission Exhibit Number 22, Jane
2 Grussendorf ----

3 THE WITNESS: June.

4 MR. BOGIN: June Grussendorf's check for \$20.

5 I'm going to mark as Commission Exhibit Number 23,
6 Jennie Lanegan's personal check number 375, November 14,
7 1979.

8 (Whereupon, Deposition Exhibits 22 and 23 were
9 marked.)

10 BY MR. BOGIN: (continuing)

11 Q Do you recall this check coming into your office, your
12 home?

13 A I seem to recall it, yes.

14 Q It's marked "Booklet." It seems to be in the same hand-
15 writing as the whole check. Is it possible that this \$10
16 was to pay for a booklet?

17 A Let me think about this. I think that the circumstances
18 around this check, I think that Jennie was interested in
19 nuclear energy and contributed specifically because of
20 LaRouche's position on nuclear energy. And in return for the
21 contribution, she was also going to get a number of Citizens
22 for LaRouche pamphlets on energy, which I think they are
23 called "Solving the Energy Crisis" which were written by
24 LaRouche and were distributed by Citizens for LaRouche. And
25 I think not only did she get one, I think we sent her a number

1 to distribute to her friends, a packet of those. In fact,
2 we were -- the reason it was \$10 was we were having a meeting
3 and a cocktail party specifically to talk about the energy
4 policy. And she couldn't come, but she wanted to contribute
5 anyway. And she wanted to have the booklets that we were
6 going to distribute at the meeting.

7 Q Was that \$10 for the purchase of booklets?

8 A It was the equivalent of the ticket to the cocktail
9 party.

10 Q You gave her the booklets?

11 A We sent her the booklets in order to distribute to her
12 friends. And that was all done by mail, I think.

13 MR. BOGIN: I think I have no more questions. Do
14 you have any, Jim, while I'm thinking if I have any more?

15
16

EXAMINATION

17 BY MR. SCHOENER:

18 Q You said you had contributor cards on contributors?

19 A Yes. Contact cards.

20 Q Contact cards.

21 A On people that were interested in the campaign or were
22 involved in it or offered to volunteer.

23 MR. SCHOENER: Okay. That's all I want to know.

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FURTHER EXAMINATION

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BY MR. BOGIN:

Q Getting back to those money checks or cash chits or whatever it was, cash chits that you used, the documentation you used ----

A They were just little three-by-three pads, and we didn't use -- we weren't involved in cash contributions that much.

Q When would you get a cash contribution? Did you get any cash contributions from -- did somebody refuse to allow you to purchase a money order with their cash? With your program of the service of buying money orders for people, when would there have been an occasion to have accepted cash?

A Cash would have been accepted if someone wanted to purchase a small amount of literature, a Citizens for LaRouche literature, just because they were not all that interested, they weren't going to make the contribution even over \$10. So, it would be a contribution most likely \$10. And at the beginning when we began the LaRouche fund-raising effort, I think at the beginning we got a few of those cash chits of people that said, okay, I want some Citizens for LaRouche literature to find out more. And we would fill out a chit for the person and send that in to New York with our regular shipment. After that, we basically discouraged accepting, you know, small amounts of cash just because of the trouble, the bookkeeping and everything else that we didn't, you know,

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much for coming down, very informative.

(Further deponent saith not.)

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1 STATE OF OREGON)
 2) ss.
 County of Multnomah)

3 I, ROBIN REGER, a Notary Public for Oregon, hereby
 4 certify that MARTIN SIMON appeared before me at the time and
 5 place mentioned in the caption set out on page 1 of the fore-
 6 going transcript, MR. ROBERT BOGIN appearing as counsel for
 7 the Federal Election Commission and MR. JAMES F. SCHOENER
 8 appearing as counsel for the respondent; and the said witness
 9 being by me first duly sworn on oath, and being carefully
 10 examined, in answer to oral interrogatories propounded by
 11 the respective attorneys, testified as in the foregoing
 12 annexed deposition, pages 1 to 81, inclusive, as set forth.

13 I further certify that all interrogatories pro-
 14 pounded to said witness, together with the answers of said
 15 witness thereto, and other proceedings occurring upon the
 16 taking of said deposition, were then and there taken down
 17 by me in stenotype and thereafter reduced to typewriting
 18 under my direction; and that the foregoing transcript,
 19 pages 1 to 81, inclusive, constitutes a full, true and
 20 accurate transcript of said deposition so taken by me in
 21 stenotype as aforesaid, and of the whole thereof.

22 I further certify that I am not a relative or
 23 employee or attorney or counsel for any of the parties, or
 24 a relative or employee of such attorney or counsel, or
 25 financially interested in the action.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand
and notarial seal this 18th day of May, 1981.

Robin Reger

NOTARY PUBLIC FOR OREGON

My Commission Expires: 9/14/83

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1 do that too much.

2 The other way would have been at an event, we got, again,
3 a small amount of cash. Anything about a small amount of
4 cash we would have attempted to get a money order.

5 Q In your role as CFL coordinator in Portland, do you have
6 any knowledge of contributions being made in the name of
7 another person?

8 A Let me -- say that one more time.

9 Q In your role as CFL fund raiser, do you have any know-
10 ledge of any contributions made to CFL that were made in
11 the name of another?

12 A No.

13 Q To the best of your own personal knowledge, are you
14 aware ----

15 A Except the cases where I would make money orders for
16 my wife, I'm aware that Sam did that with his wife or some-
17 thing where there is an implied consent. At least with my
18 wife that was the case, I'm fairly sure with Sam's wife. But
19 being they were joint accounts and so on, in order to split
20 the contributions so that both people were contributing ----

21 Q Did you ever go to law school?

22 A No.

23 Q To the best of your knowledge, did any ----

24 MR. BOGIN: I have no further questions.

25 MR. SCHOENER: Nothing further. Thank you very

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In the matter of:

CITIZENS FOR LA ROUCHE

:
: MUR 1186 (80)

26 Federal Plaza
New York, New York

May 24, 1982
10:50 a.m.

Scheduled deposition of Felice Gelman;
statement attached hereto.

A P P E A R A N C E S :

On behalf of the Federal Election Commission

LAWRENCE M. NOBLE, ESQ.
LOIS G. LERNER, ESQ.
MARSHA GENTNER, ESQ.
1325 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

On behalf of the Political Candidate:

MAYER MORGANROTH, ESQ.
Suite 555 Heritage Plaza
24901 Northwestern Highway
Southfield, Michigan 48075

ALSO PRESENT: Edward Spannaus,
Citizens for LaRouche

MARY FERGUSON,
Registered Professional Reporter

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MR. NOBLE: We are here today to depose Felice Gelman, who we believe, or we can stipulate, worked as the former treasurer of Citizens for LaRouche.

Felice Gelman is not going to show up today. Gregg Perrin has informed me that while he is not her counsel, he would not allow her to show up today, and that she will not be appearing today.

He has already informed me that he will talk to her and try to reschedule a deposition for her, again, even though he claims at this point that he is not her counsel. So, we are going to terminate this deposition.

If there is no objection, for the record we will also say that we will not appear at 2:30 for that deposition, because Mr. Perrin has informed us that she will not show up for that deposition either, and that he may reschedule that deposition.

So, at this point, the FEC will close the record.

MR. MORGANROTH: No objection to the statement by Mr. Noble. It is my understanding that Mr. Perrin said that he would like a copy of transcripts, which we will be glad to furnish him with, wherever Felice Gelman is mentioned, and, hopefully, we can reschedule this for June 14th or thereabouts.

(TIME INDICATED: 10:51 a.m.)

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TANKOOS REPORTING COMPANY, INC.

223 JERICO TURNPIKE
MINEOLA, NEW YORK 11501

TO: LOIS G. LERNER, ESQ.
1325 K. Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

PENGAD CO., BAYONNE N.J. 07002



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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

-----X

IN RE :
THE MATTER OF :
1186 :

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12 SEP 9 P4:02

FILED

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DEPOSITION of FELICE MERRITT GELMAN,
taken pursuant to subpoena at 26 Federal Plaza
on July 27, 1982 at 12:50 O'clock P.M., before
Howard Goodman, a Notary Public of the
State of New York.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
225 CADMAN PLAZA EAST
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11201
852-7105

A P P E A R A N C E S:

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Attorney for Patricia Dolbeare

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LAWRENCE M. NOBLE, ESQ.,
Assistant General Counsel for Litigation
1325 K. Street N.W., Washington, D.C., 20463
Attorney for Federal Election Commission.
BY: LOIS G. LERNER, ESQ.,
Of Counsel.

ALSO PRESENT: BARBARA BOYD.

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IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by
and between the attorneys for the respective
parties hereto that filing and sealing be and
the same are hereby waived.

IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED that
any objections, except as to the form of the
question, shall be reserved to the time of the
trial.

IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED
that the within deposition may be signed before
any Notary Public with the same force and
effect as if signed and sworn to before the
Court.

* * *

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2 MS. LERNER: I would like to make a couple
3 of preliminary statements.

4 First, I would like to note that this
5 deposition is totally separate from the deposition
6 of Miss Gelman taken just before. There may be some
7 of the same questions that were asked and if those
8 were questions were answered, I am asking you to
9 make a deposition, so I will ask them again.

10 I will try to expedite matters.

11 From what we have seen before, I will now
12 read to you a statement. Before I do that -- please
13 swear in the witness.

14 F E L I C E M E R R I T T G E L M A N, called as
15 a witness, having been first duly sworn by
16 the Notary Public of the State of New York,
17 was examined and testified as follows:

18 BY MS. LERNER:

19 Q Are you represented by counsel here today?

20 A Yes, I am.

21 Q Who is your counsel?

22 A Gregory Perrin.

23 Q Miss Gelman, I am not authorized to compel
24 you to give evidence or testimony which you assert your
25 privilege against self-incrimination. I have no intention

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of doing so.

In addition, I do not have the authority to grant immunity, and do not intend to grant immunity to you.

Any question that I may ask will be with the understanding that if you wish to assert your privilege you may merely state that you refuse to answer on the grounds that your answer may tend to incriminate you.

However, should you choose to answer a question that does not mean that you have waived your privilege. You may choose to answer some questions, and refuse to answer others.

Accordingly, if you answer any of the questions, you will be doing so voluntarily; do you understand that?

A Yes.

Q Can you please state your full name for the record?

A Felice Merritt Gelman.

Q What is your address?

A 579 East 214th Street.

Q Are you employed, Miss Gelman?

A Yes.

Q Were you employed --

MR. PERRIN: For the record. My client is not employed nor associated with Citizens for LaRouche. That's the only answer that she will give in regard to

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1
2 her employment. It is totally unnecessary, and
3 furthermore, we say that this is harassment of this
4 witness, and her employment.

5 MS. LERNER: That's understood. I am merely
6 asking preliminary questions.

7 MR. PERRIN: I find that there is no purpose
8 for the question, except that it would have been
9 detrimental to this witness.

10 MR. NOBLE: Sir, I would really appreciate
11 not reading the witness' mind, since you are not
12 very good at it.

13 MR. PERRIN: We are both making records, which
14 may or may not be reviewed by a higher authority.
15 I want my position clear.

16 BY MS. LERNER:

17 Q Miss Gelman, have you done anything to prepare
18 for this deposition today?

19 A I had a discussion with my attorney.

20 Q Have you had a discussion with anyone else?

21 MR. PERRIN: If I may interrupt so our position
22 is perfectly clear. I understand that this is an
23 enforcement proceeding under MUR 1186, and the purpose
24 of which is for the Commission to gather information.
25 That's with regard to its investigation of violations

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2 of 26 United States Code, Section 9042 sub C by this
3 witness. It has previously been determined by the
4 Commission on March 27th, 1980, that my client has
5 knowingly and wilfully violated the law, which is a
6 violation of Title 26 USC, both civilly and criminally.

7 Accordingly, she is accused of criminal
8 violations, committed by your own Commission and its
9 representatives. Under the circumstances, my client
10 will decline to answer any questions concerning MUR
11 1186.

12 The background, the actual basis and the legal
13 analysis or anything whatsoever that has to do with
14 it on the grounds that the Commission has previously
15 determined that she violated the law. Therefore, she
16 has rights under the Constitution. She has Constitu-
17 tional rights under the Fifth Amendment to the United
18 States Constitution.

19 She has the right to decline to answer any
20 questions and furthermore, the efforts by the Comm-
21 ission to depose this witness in light of its previous
22 findings of wrongdoing is disingenuous and the efforts
23 by the Commission to entrap her to make statements
24 that they'll use against her penal interests --

25 MR. MORGANROTH: I would like to make a sugges-

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tion. This particular 1186 deposition be attached to the other deposition, as an exhibit thereto, and that this particular MUR will be identified by an exhibit number --

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MS. LERNER: I am not sure what you are saying.

7

Off the record.

8

(Discussion off the record)

9

MS. LERNER: Back on the record. Could the

10

Court Reporter read back the last question?

11

(Whereupon, the last question was read by

12

the Reporter)

13

A I decline to answer.

14

MS. LERNER: In addition, I would just like

15

to respond to the statement that Mr. Perrin made.

16

The Commission has not found that the witness has

17

violated the law. The Commission has found reason

18

to believe --

19

MR. MORGANROTH: Which is the test of probable

20

cause.

21

BY MS. LERNER:

22

Q Have you discussed your possible testimony

23

today with Barbara Boyd?

24

A I decline to answer.

25

Q Are you familiar with an individual by the name

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of Lyndon LaRouche?

A I decline to answer.

MR. PERRIN: For the record, my client is declining to respond to any questions based again upon her Fifth Amendment right.

She is declining to answer in light of the finding of the Commission to which I previously referred. Specifically, the March 27th, 1980 version by Marjorie W. Emmons that the Commission has found reason to believe that my client committed a criminal act, arising in MUR 1186, which is the subject of this inquiry.

MS. LERNER: I would state again for the record, that the Commission did not find reason to believe that your client committed a criminal act. The Commission's finding was reason to believe that your client violated specific sections of the Federal Election Laws.

MR. PERRIN: The violations, which can be a crime.

MS. LERNER: Which can be a crime, but the Commission did not find it was criminal violations.

MR. PERRIN: In order to convict someone, one must establish that the person knowingly and

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2 wilfully violated any provisions of the Act and that's
3 what the Commission has found.

4 Regrettably, erroneously, but that is what
5 they have found.

6 MS. LERNER: I would just like to say for
7 the record, that in order to find civil action
8 violations of that Statute, the Commission must find
9 that the witness violated the law knowingly and
10 intentionally and wilfully violated that Statute.

11 BY MS. LERNER:

12 Q Are you familiar with an organization called
13 Citizens for LaRouche?

14 A I decline to answer that question.

15 Q Have you ever worked for Citizens for LaRouche?

16 A I decline to answer that question.

17 Q Were you ever the Treasurer for Citizens for
18 LaRouche?

19 A I decline to answer that question.

20 Q Do you know during 1980, the 1980 presidential
21 primary campaign; who was in charge of the New York offices
22 of Citizens for La Rouche?

23 A I decline to answer that.

24 Q And do you know whether Citizens for LaRouche,
25 the office hierarchy, do you know who that was during that

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same time period?

A I decline to answer.

Q Do you know what the relationship was between the New York office of Citizens for La Rouche and its field offices?

A I decline to answer.

Q Do you know whether the field offices for Citizens for LaRouche received instructions from the New York headquarters office?

A I decline to answer.

Q Do you know who the person in charge of the Chicago field office was, for the Citizens for LaRouche during the 1980 presidential campaign?

MR. MORGANROTH: Let the record show where Citizens for LaRouche is concerned, we would like to have an answer, because we feel that there has been a knowing and wilful and knowing violation of any Acts. However, so we understand the position of Mr. Perrin and his client, I can't say that I would do any different if I were in his place. I think that we are wasting a great deal of time in view of the fact that repeatedly, that anything concerning MUR 1186 or anything that concerns Citizens for LaRouche, the witness respectfully declines to

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answer on the grounds that it may tend to incriminate here. She is acquiring her Fifth Amendment rights.

Now, we are wasting a lot of time. It just seems that we are wasting a lot of money and time. If that's going to be stated as her adamant position or the adamant position of the witness and the witness' counsel.

MS. LERNER: I understand what your position is. However, as an attorney for the Commission, I am required to make a full record before I report my findings to the Commission.

So I will proceed by asking the questions.

MR. NOBLE: In addition, I hope you understand that if a decision is made to move to compel the answers, the objections may be valid, and some questions may not be valid and other questions may be.

MR. MORGANROTH: Of course, I am not making it an order. I am just making a statement for the record.

MR. NOBLE: I understand your position. A Judge should be able to see what questions were answered.

BY MS. LERNER:

Q Do you know who was in charge of the Baltimore

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2 office of Citizens for LaRouche, during the 1980 presidential
3 campaign?

4 A I decline to answer.

5 Q Do you know who was in charge of the Portland
6 Oregon office during the 1980 presidential campaign?

7 A I decline to answer that question.

8 Q Did you ever receive any instructions concerning
9 the submission of contributions for the presidential primary
10 matching funds from the Citizens for LaRouche?

11 A I decline to answer that question.

12 Q Do you know if volunteers working for citizens
13 for LaRouche, received any instructions concerning the
14 collection and submission of contributions for the presiden-
15 tial primary matching funds?

16 A I decline to answer that question.

17 Q Do you know what the procedure for submitting
18 contributions collected by field offices of the Citizens for
19 LaRouche was?

20 A I decline to answer.

21 Q And do you know what the procedure was, whether
22 it was discussed, whether it would be delivered in cash,
23 or if not cash, a series of checks or a series of money
24 orders?

25 A I decline to answer that question.

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2 Q Do you know whether records were sent to the
3 New York office from the field offices along with the
4 contributions?

5 A I decline to answer that question.

6 Q Do you have any understanding of the types of
7 funds that can be matched, under the presidential primary
8 matching fund Act?

9 A I decline to answer that.

10 Q Or what the requirements for the matching funds
11 are?

12 A I decline to answer that question.

13 Q Do you know if in the field, the volunteers
14 who worked for Citizens for LaRouche were told what the
15 requirements for the matchability of contributions are?

16 A I decline to answer that question.

17 Q Are you familiar with a publication by the
18 name of New Solidarity?

19 A I decline to answer that question.

20 Q Do you know whether New Solidarity is published
21 by Citizens for LaRouche?

22 A I decline to answer that question.

23 (Continued on next page)
24
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Gelman

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EXAMINATION

3

BY MS. LERNER:

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Q Do you know what the relationship is between

5

New Solidarity and the Citizens for LaRouche?

6

A I decline to answer that question.

7

Q Do you know if any instructions were given

8

to the Citizens for LaRouche field officers concerning the

9

sale of New Solidarity?

10

A I decline to answer that question.

11

Q Do you know how the money was received

12

from the sale of New Solidarity; was it submitted to

13

the New York headquarters of Citizens for LaRouche?

14

A I decline to answer that question.

15

Q Do you know how the money was received

16

from the sale of New Solidarity as differentiated from

17

the money collected as separate contributions when

18

submitted to the New York office of Citizens for LaRouche?

19

A I decline to answer that question.

20

Q Are you familiar with a publication called

21

Dope, Inc.?

22

A I decline to answer that question.

23

Q Do you know whether Dope, Inc. is published

24

by the Citizens for LaRouche?

25

A I decline to answer.

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Q Do you know who publishes Dope, Inc.?

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A I decline to answer that question.

4

Q Do you know what the relationship is

5

between Dope, Inc. and the Citizens for LaRouche?

6

A I decline to answer that question.

7

Q Do you know whether any instructions were

8

given to Citizens for LaRouche, the field officers

9

concerning the sale of Dope, Inc.?

10

A I decline to answer that question.

11

Q Do you know how much money was received

12

in the New York Citizens for LaRouche offices -- do you

13

know how much money was received from the sale of Dope, Inc.

14

that was transferred to the Citizens for LaRouche office

15

in New York?

16

A I decline to answer that question.

17

Q Do you know whether in these transfers of

18

money received from the sale of Dope, Inc. was it ever

19

differentiated from the straight contributions once

20

sent to the Citizens for LaRouche?

21

A I decline to answer that question.

22

Q Do you know someone by the name of Martin

23

Simon?

24

A I decline to answer that question.

25

Q Do you know whether Mr. Simon worked for

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1 3 Gelman
2 Citizens for LaRouche during the 1980 presidential
3 campaign?

4 A I decline to answer that question.

5 Q Do you know whether Mr. Simon was working
6 for Citizens for LaRouche or was involved in fundraising
7 during the 1980 presidential primary campaign?

8 A I decline to answer that question.

9 Q Do you know how the people in charge of
10 the field offices of Citizens for LaRouche are selected
11 for that position?

12 A I decline to answer that question.

13 Q Do you know what instructions were given
14 to people in charge of the field offices of Citizens
15 for LaRouche?

16 A I decline to answer that question.

17 Q Referring back to Friday December 7th, 1979
18 do you recall being told by the Federal Election
19 Commission auditors that 12 money orders from Oregon
20 Contributors would be deemed unmatchable unless the
21 signatures or other support documentation was submitted
22 to the Commission?

23 A I decline to answer that question.

24 Q Do you know why no signature card had
25

1 4 Gelman

2 been submitted to the Commission with those money orders?

3 A I decline to answer that question.

4 Q Did you respond in any way to that auditors
5 notice?

6 A What?

7 Q The notice that I have discussed, the
8 December 7th, 1979 notice, that the auditors from the
9 Federal Elections Commission gave notifying the Citizens
10 for LaRouche, as to the 12 money orders from the Oregon
11 contributors would be deemed unmatchable unless a signature
12 or other support documents would be submitted to the
13 Commission; did you in any way respond to that notice?

14 A I decline to answer that question.

15 Q Did you contact Martin Simon or anyone
16 concerning that notice?

17 A I decline to answer that question.

18 Q Did you ever receive any signature documents
19 together, along with the 12 money orders that the Federal
20 Election Commission auditors referred to in their
21 December 7th conversation?

22 A I decline to answer that question.

23 Q Do you know who submitted those signature
24 documents to the Federal Election Commission?

25 A I decline to answer that question.

EASTERN DISTRICT COURT REPORTERS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

225 CADMAN PLAZA EAST

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11201

330-7687

1 5 Gelman

2 Q Do you know when the signature documents
3 were submitted?

4 A I decline to answer that question.

5 Q Do you know who prepared the signature
6 documents submitted to the Federal Election Commission
7 pursuant to the auditor's notice?

8 A I decline to answer that question.

9 Q Do you recall answering interrogatories
10 sent by the Federal Election Commission to Citizens for
11 LaRouche in June of 1980?

12 A I decline to answer that question.

13 MR. PERRIN: Do we have a copy of those
14 interrogatories?

15 MS. LERNER: I do but I am not going any
16 further. I have a copy of the interrogatories.
17 Do you want a copy of the interrogatories? I am
18 not going any further with that line of questioning.

19 MR. PERRIN: I would like to see them.

20 MS. LERNER: Certainly.

21 BY MS. LERNER:

22 Q Now, I show you these which are addressed
23 to the Citizens for LaRouche and Ms. Gelman has not
24 indicated in her answer that she is connected with the
25 Citizens for LaRouche. Since I am not going to ask any

1 6 Gelman

2 questions other than preliminary questions concerning
3 them I don't know if there is any reason why we should
4 turn those over to you. These documents which are in our
5 files and also in the files of Citizens for LaRouche. To
6 be clear there were answers submitted to the Commission
7 that I did not ask her about.

8 MR. PERRIN: You said those answers were
9 submitted by this witness.

10 MS. LERNER: They were submitted by the
11 Citizens for LaRouche. I do not have the answers
12 with me. I do not have what they say. I am sorry.

13 BY MS. LERNER:

14 Q Did you assist Martin Simon in preparing the
15 signature documents that respond to the Federal Election
16 Commission auditor's notice of December 7th, 1979?

17 A I decline to answer that question.

18 MS. LERNER: Could I ask the reporter to mark this
19 Commission Exhibit 1 for identification. It is an
20 American Express Money Order made out to the Citizens
21 for LaRouche in the amount of \$40 dated 7/17/79
22 containing the sender's name H.M. Harper.

23 (Whereupon, the reporter received and marked
24 Defendant's 1.)

25

1 7 Gelman

2 BY MS. LERNER:

3 Q Now, handing this to the witness, I ask you
4 to review this document. Do you recognize it as one of
5 the money orders which needed a signature document?

6 A I decline to answer that question.

7 MS. LERNER: I ask the Court Reporter to
8 mark this document as Commission Exhibit 2. It
9 is a notice dated December 7th, 1979 which says,
10 "To whom it may concern:

11 "This is to confirm that my money order
12 contribution of \$40 to Citizens for LaRouche on
13 7/117/79 was in fact made by me. "

14 There is a signature line and typed in is
15 Harold M. Harper, 688 Southwest 7th, Gresham,
16 Oregon, (7030. I ask you to look at that and
17 to review Commission Exhibit 2, do you recognize
18 that?

19 A I decline to answer that question.

20 Q Did you have a role in preparing that
21 document?

22 A I decline to answer that question.

23 Q Did you submit that document to the Federal
24 Election Commission?

25 A I decline to answer that question.

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Gelman

1
2 letters, "customer request by: Dr. Harold Harrison
3 (to be picked up by Debra Hanania Freeman, C.F.L.
4 rep.)"

5 I hand you a copy of this document and I
6 ask you if you will review it?

7 MR. PERRIN: It has been reviewed.

8 BY MS. LERNER:

9 Q Have you ever seen this document before
10 today?

11 A I decline to answer that question.

12 MR. NOBLE: We would stipulate for the record
13 that the Government attorney will premark the
14 exhibits. It is so stipulated.

15 BY MS. LERNER:

16 Q I show you what has been premarked as
17 Exhibit 4. It is a copy of a Maryland Bank cashier's
18 check dated January 14th, 1980 paid to the order of
19 C.F.L. in the amount of \$250 with a notation in capital
20 letters, customer request by: Debra Hanania Freeman."

21 Have you ever seen this before?

22 A I decline to answer.

23 Q I ask the witness to now review what has
24 been marked as Exhibit number 5. It is a statement dated
25 January 23rd, 1980 in which it says, "I contributed

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1 9 Gelman

2 \$250 to the Citizens for LaRouche on January 15th, 1980."

3 It is purportedly signed by Harold H. Harrison, M.D.

4 MR. PERRIN: Do you have a copy?

5 (Handed.)

6 BY MS. LERNER:

7 Q Have you ever seen this document before?

8 A I decline to answer.

9 MR. PERRIN: May I be permitted to suggest
10 that you premark all of the exhibits that you have.

11 MS. LERNER: That's all I have.

12 MR. PERRIN: Will you supply me with copies
13 of all of the exhibits?

14 MS. LERNER: Yes. That's all I have.

15 BY MS. LERNER:

16 Q I would now ask you to look at Government's
17 Exhibit 4, excuse me, Government's Exhibit 3 and Government's
18 Exhibit 5.

19 Do you know why the contributors form says
20 that the contribution was made on January 15th but the
21 contribution check is dated January 14th, 1980?

22 A I decline to answer.

23 Q To your knowledge, were any of the Citizens
24 for LaRouche cash contributions ever used to purchase
25 money orders that were then submitted for matching funds?

EASTERN DISTRICT COURT REPORTERS

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

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Gelman

1
2 A I decline to answer that question.

3 MS. LERNER: That's all I have. I will
4 note for the record that you have a right to read
5 this transcript of this deposition and to make
6 any changes you feel are necessary and then sign
7 the deposition.

8 However, you may wish to waive the reading
9 and signing and you might want to discuss that
10 with your attorney.

11 I would also like to note that I am also
12 handing the witness a \$35 witness fee check.

13 MR. PERRIN: We are not going to make that
14 determination now. We will reserve decision as
15 to how we will handle that.

16 MS. LERNER: Do you have any cross examination
17 at this time?

18 MR. MORGANROTH: No.

19 MS. LERNER: At this time I will adjourn
20 the deposition.

21 (Whereupon, at 1:30 this deposition concluded.)

22 Subscribed and sworn to

23 before me this day of 1982

24
25
EASTERN DISTRICT COURT REPORTERS

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225 CADMAN PLAZA EAST

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11201

330-7687

EASTERN DISTRICT COURT REPORTERS
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
225 CADMAN PLAZA EAST, RM. 374
BROOKLYN, N.Y. 11201

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82 SEP 8



Federal Election Commission
Assistant General Counsel for
Litigation

PRIORITY
MAIL

1325 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

PRIORITY
MAIL

Attn:
Miss D. Hemen



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1325 K STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

THIS IS THE END OF MUR # 1186 exhibits

Date Filmed 1/6/83 Camera No. --- 2

Cameraman gpc



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1325 K STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

83040374261

THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL IS BEING ADDED TO THE
PUBLIC FILE OF CLOSED MR. 1186





FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20543

December 9, 1982

Laver Morganroth, Esq.
Heritage Plaza
Suite 555
24901 Northwestern Highway
Southfield, Michigan 48075

Re: Citizens for LaRouche
Conciliation Agreement

Dear Mr. Morganroth:

On October 25, 1982 you entered into a conciliation agreement on behalf of your client, Citizens for LaRouche (CFL), in which CFL agreed to pay a \$15,000 civil penalty to the Commission. According to the terms of that agreement, CFL was to have made its initial installment payment of that penalty, in the amount of \$5,000, on December 1, 1982.

It is now December 9, and no such payment has been received by the Commission. I, therefore, direct your attention to paragraph IV, section 4 of the conciliation agreement which states:

In the event that any installment payment is not received by the Commission by the fifth day of the month in which it becomes due, the Commission may, at its discretion, accelerate the remaining payments and cause the entire amount to become due upon ten days written notice to respondent.

In order to avoid such an acceleration, CFL should forward a check to the Commission in the full amount due (\$5,000) prior to December 17, 1982.

This is the only notice of delinquency that you will receive prior to further Commission consideration of this matter. If you have any questions contact Lois Lerner, the attorney in charge, at (202) 523-4175.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross.
Associate General Counsel

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1325 K STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

END OF ADDITIONAL MATERIAL FOR CLOSED MLR

1106

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1325 K STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

83040100056

THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL IS BEING ADDED TO THE
PUBLIC FILE OF CLOSED MUR 1186.



January 6, 1983

MEMORANDUM TO: Marjorie W. Emmons
FROM: Phyllis A. Kayson
SUBJECT: MURs 1158, 1186, 1253 and 1352

Please have the attached Memo to the Commission distributed to the Commission for the agenda of January 18, 1983 as a sensitive matter. Thank you.

Attachment

cc: Lerner

per
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LaRouche*/ in the event full payment of the accelerated amount is not received within 10 days of CFL's receipt of the Commission's notice, and approve the attached letter notifying CFL's counsel of those actions. (See Attachment IV)

Recommendation

- 1) Authorize the acceleration of all CFL installment payments, thereby, making the full amount (\$15,000) due ten days after written notice is received by CFL.
- 2) Authorize the filing of a civil action for relief against CFL and Lyndon LaRouche if full payment of the \$15,000 civil penalty is not received by February 1, 1983.
- 3) Approve attached letter notifying counsel for CFL of the Commission's actions.

Attachments

- I. Signed conciliation agreement of CFL;
- II. December 9, 1982 letter to Mayer Morganroth, counsel for CFL;
- III. Candidate certification letter submitted by Lyndon LaRouche.
- IV. Proposed letter notifying CFL's counsel of the Commission's actions.

*/ In the candidate certification letter submitted as part of his application for Presidential Primary Matching Funds, Lyndon LaRouche certified that he had read Section 9033.1 of the Commission's regulations and agreed to comply with each condition set forth, therein. (See Attachment III) Section 9033.1(9) states:

The candidate shall pay any civil penalties included in a conciliation agreement with or imposed under 2 U.S.C. § 437g against the candidate, the principal campaign committee or any authorized committee of the candidate.
(emphasis added)

As Mr. LaRouche certified that he would pay any CFL civil penalty the suit should be filed against both he and CFL.

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BEFORE THE FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

82 OCT 27 P12: 25¹

OCT 27 P1: 58

In the Matter of)
Citizens for LaRouche) MURs 1158, 1186, 1253 and 1352
)

CONCILIATION AGREEMENT

This matter was initiated by the Federal Election Commission (hereinafter "Commission") pursuant to information obtained in the normal course of carrying out the Commission's supervisory responsibilities under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended 2 U.S.C. § 431 et seq., and the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act, 26 U.S.C. § 9031 et sec. Reason to believe has been found that the Respondent violated the following statutory and regulatory provisions:

- 2 U.S.C. § 441f;
- 11 C.F.R. § 110.4(c)(2);
- 2 U.S.C. § 441a(f) and;
- 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c)(1)(A).

NOW, THEREFORE, the Commission and Respondent, having entered into conciliation pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(4)(A)(i) do hereby agree as follows:

- I. The Commission has jurisdiction over the Respondent and the subject matter of this proceeding.
- II. The Respondent has had a reasonable opportunity to demonstrate that no action should be taken in this matter.
- III. The Respondent enters voluntarily into this agreement with the Commission.

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- 2 -

IV. The pertinent facts in this matter are as follows:

1. Respondent is the principal campaign committee authorized by Lyndon LaRouche to receive contributions and make expenditures in connection with Lyndon LaRouche's candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the office of President in 1980.

2. During that period, Respondent maintained offices throughout the country where volunteers, inter alia, solicited contributions and forwarded them to Respondent's New York headquarters.

3. These volunteers knew that Respondent would submit the collected contributions to the Commission in an effort to obtain presidential primary matching funds.

4. Respondent, through its volunteers, violated 2 U.S.C. § 441f by knowingly accepting the following contributions made by one person in the name of another:

(A) MUR 1158

- (1) \$250 cashier's check in the name of Harold Harrison dated 1/14/80.
- (2) \$150 money order in the name of Anne R. Taylor dated 11/20/79.
- (3) \$1,009.58 loan check from Household Finance submitted with signature document indicating that it had been contributed by David Sanders and Lenore Sanders, his spouse, dated 1/22/80.

(B) MUR 1352

- (1) \$250 money order signed "Robert Hart" and dated 12/10/79 (no accompanying signature document).

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- (2) \$125 money order signed "Janice Hart" and dated 12/7/79 (no accompanying signature document).
- (3) \$120 money order signed "Janice Hart" and dated 12/7/79 (no accompanying signature document).
- (4) \$100 money order signed "Paul Greenberg" and dated 12/10/79 (no accompanying signature document).
- (5) \$100 money order signed "Paul Greenberg" and dated 12/11/79 (no accompanying signature document).
- (6) \$135 money order signed "Sherri Waffle" and dated 12/7/79 (no accompanying signature document).
- (7) \$85 money order signed "Sherri Waffle" and dated 12/7/79 (no accompanying signature document).
- (8) \$80 money order signed "Sherri Waffle" and dated 12/7/79 (no accompanying signature document).
- (9) \$55 money order signed "William Lerch" and dated 12/7/79 (no accompanying signature document).

The Commission has not alleged that these were willful violations.

5. Respondent, through its volunteers, violated 11 C.F.R. § 110.4(c) (2) by accepting and retaining the following cash contributions, which when added to the contributors' previous contributions, exceeded, in the aggregate, \$100 in cash for each of the respective contributors:

(A) MUR 1158

- (1) \$40 cash contribution made by Ernest Pulsifer.
- (2) \$150 cash contribution made by Ernest Pulsifer.
- (3) \$250 cash contribution made by Nancy Radcliffe.
- (4) \$400 cash contribution made by Belinda F. deGrazia.

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The Commission has not alleged that these were knowing and willful violations.

6. Respondent, through its volunteers, violated 2 U.S.C. § 441a(f) by knowingly accepting the following contributions which were in violation of contribution limitations set forth in 2 U.S.C. § 441a(a)(1)(A):

(A) MUR 1158

(1) \$1,009.58 check from David Sanders.

(B) MUR 1253

- (1) \$2,713.53 in contributions from Rochelle Ascher;
- (2) \$1,742.15 in contributions from Karen Brubaker;
- (3) \$1,024.48 in contributions from John Covici;
- (4) \$1,279.55 in contributions from Joseph D'Urso;
- (5) \$3,378.34 in contributions from Elliot Eisenberg;
- (6) \$2,067.32 in contributions from Jeffrey Forrest;
- (7) \$1,409.59 in contributions from Gregory Garnier;
- (8) \$5,120.32 in contributions from Laurence Gray;
- (9) \$3,681.32 in contributions from Marjorie Mazel Hecht;
- (10) \$1,285.87 in contributions from Marsha Kokinda;
- (11) \$1,738.68 in contributions from Melvin Johnson;
- (12) \$1,763.76 in contributions from Michael Smedberg;
- (13) \$1,005.44 in contributions from Martin Simon;
- (14) \$1,507.65 in contributions from David W. Thill;
- (15) \$2,403.90 in contributions from Andrew Wilson;

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- (16) \$1,025 in contributions from August F. Arace;
- (17) \$1,043 in contributions from James M. Duree;
- (18) \$1,105 in contributions from Shirley Fingerman;
- (19) \$1,030 in contributions from John Holly;
- (20) \$1,044 in contributions from T. J. Hopkins;
- (21) \$1,150 in contributions from Sherri S. Lightner;
- (22) \$1,100 in contributions from John Pellicano;
- (23) \$1,100 in contributions from John Ryman;
- (24) \$1,120 in contributions from John J. Sakala;
- (25) \$1,125 in contributions from Walter J. Stevens;
- (26) \$1,010 in contributions from James Taylor;
- (27) \$1,030 in contributions from Verne Tomlins;
- (28) \$1,515 in contributions from Carleton Williams;
- (29) \$1,580 in contributions from Frederic L. Young;
- (30) \$2,375 in contributions from Donald J. Carr;
- (31) \$2,030 in contributions from Ellen G. Scott;
- (32) \$1,050 in contributions from Belinda F. deGrazia;
- (33) \$1,250 in contributions from Alexander Ward;
- (34) \$1,125 in contributions from Mary F. Cummings;
- (35) \$1,075 in contributions from James M. Everette;
- (36) \$1,250 in contributions from Michael Micale.

The Commission has not alleged that these were willful violations.

7. Respondent, through its volunteers, violated 26 U.S.C. § 9042(c)(1)(A) by knowingly and willfully submitting

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false and/or misleading information to the Commission in an attempt to obtain matching funds with regard to the following contributions:

(A) MUR 1158

- (1) \$35 money order signed "William Hayden" and dated 1/8/80.
- (2) \$150 money order signed "Ernest Pulsifor" and dated 12/4/79.
- (3) \$250 money order signed "Nancy Radcliff" and dated 9/12/79.
- (4) \$250 money order signed "Robert A. Robinson" and dated 9/12/79.
- (5) \$140 money order signed "Kevin Salisbury" and dated 1/12/80.
- (6) \$450 money order signed "Kevin Salisbury" and dated 1/21/80.
- (7) \$70 money order signed "Charles Clark" and dated 11/13/79.
- (8) \$150 money order signed "Anne R. Taylor" and dated 11/20/79.
- (9) \$45 money order signed "David Sanders" and dated 11/25/79.
- (10) \$25 money order signed "David Sanders" and dated 1/3/79.
- (11) \$1,009.58 Household Finance Company loan check endorsed by David Sanders submitted along with a signature document signed by David Sanders and Lenore Sanders, as spouse.
- (12) \$400 money order signed "Belinda F. deGrazia" and dated 1/22/80.
- (13) \$250 cashier's check and signature document for Dr. Harold Harrison.

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(B) MUR 1186

- (1) \$40 money order signed "Harold Harper" and dated 7/17/79 accompanied by signature document dated 12/7/79.

(C) MUR 1352

- (1) \$200 money order signed "William Lerch" and dated 11/19/79.
- (2) \$55 money order signed "William Lerch" and dated 12/7/79.
- (3) \$135 money order signed "Sherri Waffle" and dated 12/7/79.
- (4) \$85 money order signed "Sherri Waffle" and dated 12/7/79.
- (5) \$80 money order signed "Sherri Waffle" and dated 12/7/79.
- (6) \$125 money order signed "Janice Hart" and dated 12/7/79.
- (7) \$120 money order signed "Janice Hart" and dated 12/7/79.
- (8) \$100 money order signed "Victoria Lacey" and dated 12/10/79.
- (9) \$50 money order signed "Victoria Lacey" and dated 12/10/79.
- (10) \$250 money order signed "Robert Hart" and dated 12/10/79.
- (11) \$100 money order signed "Paul Greenberg" and dated 12/10/79.
- (12) \$100 money order signed "Paul Greenberg" and dated 12/11/79.

V. The Commission has treated the matters described in this document as civil violations.

VI. Respondent will pay a civil penalty to the Treasurer of the United States in the amount of fifteen thousand dollars

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(\$15,000), pursuant to 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(5)(A), such penalty to be paid as follows:

- 1) One initial payment of \$5,000, due on December 1, 1982;
- 2) Thereafter, beginning on January 1, 1983, ten consecutive monthly installment payments of \$1,000 each;
- 3) Each such installment shall be paid on the first day of the month in which it becomes due;
- 4) In the event that any installment payment is not received by the Commission by the fifth day of the month in which it becomes due, the Commission may, at its discretion, accelerate the remaining payments and cause the entire amount to become due upon ten days written notice to the respondent. Failure by the Commission to accelerate the payments with regard to any overdue installment shall not be construed as a waiver of its right to do so with regard to future overdue installments.

VII. Respondent agrees that it shall not undertake any activity which is in violation of either the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, 2 U.S.C. §§ 431 et seq. or the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act, 26 U.S.C. § 9001 et seq.

VIII. The Commission, on request of anyone filing a complaint under 2 U.S.C. § 437g(a)(1) concerning the matters at issue herein or on its own motion, may review compliance with

33040400038



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20543

December 9, 1982

Mayer Morganroth, Esq.
Heritage Plaza
Suite 555
24901 Northwestern Highway
Southfield, Michigan 48075

Re: Citizens for LaRouche
Conciliation Agreement

Dear Mr. Morganroth:

On October 25, 1982 you entered into a conciliation agreement on behalf of your client, Citizens for LaRouche (CFL), in which CFL agreed to pay a \$15,000 civil penalty to the Commission. According to the terms of that agreement, CFL was to have made its initial installment payment of that penalty, in the amount of \$5,000, on December 1, 1982.

It is now December 9, and no such payment has been received by the Commission. I, therefore, direct your attention to paragraph IV, section 4 of the conciliation agreement which states:

In the event that any installment payment is not received by the Commission by the fifth day of the month in which it becomes due, the Commission may, at its discretion, accelerate the remaining payments and cause the entire amount to become due upon ten days written notice to respondent.

In order to avoid such an acceleration, CFL should forward a check to the Commission in the full amount due (\$5,000) prior to December 17, 1982.

This is the only notice of delinquency that you will receive prior to further Commission consideration of this matter. If you have any questions contact Lois Lerner, the attorney in charge, at (202) 523-4175.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

BY: Kenneth A. Gross
Associate General Counsel

A ATTACHMENT II (1 of 1)

8304040070

Madame and Gentlemen:

Pursuant to the provisions of the Presidential Primary Matching Payment Account Act, the 'act', and the Federal Election Commission regulations promulgated thereunder, the 'regulations', I hereby certify that I am seeking the nomination of the Democratic Party to the office of President of the United States in more than one state.

I further certify that neither I nor Citizens for LaRouche, my authorized principal campaign committee, will incur qualified campaign expenses in excess of the limitations set forth under section 9035 of the regulations.

I further certify that Citizens for LaRouche has received on my behalf matchable contributions which, totaled, exceed \$5,000 in contributions from individuals who are residents of each of at least 20 states, and with respect to any individual do not exceed \$250. The information required by section 9033.2 (c) (2) of the regulations with respect to such contributions is enclosed herewith.

I further certify that I have read section 9033.1 of the regulations and I hereby agree that Citizens for LaRouche and I will comply with each condition set forth set forth in section 9033.1

Citizens for LaRouche and I specifically agree to obtain and furnish to the Commission at its request any evidence regarding qualified campaign expenses by me, Citizens for LaRouche, and all authorized committees. We will include as part of this evidence the following documentation:

For expenditures exceeding \$100 or for expenditures of less than \$100 to a payee who receives expenditures aggregating more than \$100 per year, either:

- a. a receipted bill which is from the payee which states the particulars of the expenditure -- or
- b. if such a receipted bill is not available, the following documents which will state the particulars of the expenditure:
 1. A cancelled check negotiated by the payee-- plus
 2. One of the following documents from the payee-- a bill, invoice, voucher or or contemporaneous memorandum--
 3. Where the documents specified in 2. above are not available, a voucher or contemporaneous memorandum from the candidate or Citizens for LaRouche --or
- c. if neither a receipted bill nor the documentation specified above is available, a cancelled check stating the particulars of the expenditure.

Where the supporting documentation required above is not available, Citizens for LaRouche and I may present a cancelled check and collateral evidence to document the qualified campaign expense. Such evidence may include but is not limited to : (a) evidence demonstrating that the expenditure is part of an identifiable program or project which is other-

a number of documented expenditures relating to a campaign mailing or to the operation of a campaign office-- (b) evidence that the expenditure is covered by a pre-established written campaign committee policy, such as per Diem policy, etc.

Citizens for LaRouche and I understand that the term 'particulars' means the identification of the payee, the date and amount of the expenditure, and a description of the goods or services purchased.

For all other expenditures:

- a. if from the petty cash fund, a record disclosing the identification of the payee, the amount and the date of the expenditure-- or
- b. a cancelled check which has been negotiated by the payee and states the identification of the payee, and the amount and date of the expenditure.

Citizens for LaRouche and I understand that 'payee' means the person who provides the goods and services to the committee or candidate in return for the expenditure except for an advance of \$500. or less for travel and/or subsistence to an individual who will be the recipient of the goods or services purchased.

Upon the request of the Commission, Citizens for LaRouche and I shall supply an explanation of the connection between the expenditure and the campaign.

Citizens for LaRouche and I shall keep and furnish to the Commission any books, records, including bank records for all accounts and supporting documentation for matching fund submissions, or other information that the Commission may request, as well as copies of books and records maintained by all authorized committees of the candidate.

For purposes of audit and examination pursuant to section 9038 of the regulations, and at the Commission's request, Citizens for LaRouche and I shall gather the books and records required, as stated above, in one centralized location.

Citizens for LaRouche and I shall permit an audit and examination pursuant to section 9038 of all campaign expenditures, including those made by all authorized committees-- facilitate such audit by making available office space, records, and such personnel as is necessary to conduct the audit and examination-- and pay any amounts required to be paid under section 9038.

Prior to the date of the first matching funds payment pursuant to the Act, Citizens for LaRouche and I shall submit the name and mailing address of the national or state banks designated by Citizens for LaRouche and myself as a campaign depository as required by 11 CFR part 103 and section 9037.3 of the regulations.

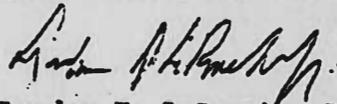
Citizens for LaRouche and I shall prepare matching funds submissions in accordance with the Federal Election Commission guideline for presentation in good order.

Citizens for LaRouche and I shall comply with applicable requirements of sections 431-434-437b title 2, US code and parts 100-108 of the Federal Election Commission regulations.

Citizens for LaRouche and / or I shall pay any civil penalties including
in a conciliation agreement or imposed under 28 usc section 437g
against me, the committee, or any authorized committee of mine.

If there are any questions regarding the above certification and
agreements , please call either Felice Gelman, treasurer of Citizens
for LaRouche, or James F. Schoener, counsel representing Citizens for
LaRouche.

Very truly yours,



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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ATTACHMENT III (3 of 3)

ATTAC



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mayer Morganroth, Esq.
Heritage Plaza
Suite 555
24901 Northwestern Highway
Southfield, Michigan 48075

Re: Citizens for LaRouche Conciliation Agreement

Dear Mr. Morganroth:

On October 25, 1982 you entered into a conciliation agreement on behalf of Citizens for LaRouche (CFL), in which CFL agreed to pay a \$15,000 civil penalty to the Commission. According to the terms of that agreement, CFL was to have made its \$5,000 initial installment payment of that penalty on December 1, 1982, followed by ten consecutive monthly installments of \$1,000 to begin January 1, 1983. The agreement further provides that if any installment payment is not received at the Commission by the fifth day of the month in which it becomes due, the Commission may accelerate the remaining payments - causing the entire amount to become due ten days after CFL receives written notice of such an acceleration.

On December 9, 1982, the Commission notified you that it had not received CFL's initial \$5,000 installment and advised you that CFL should forward the \$5,000 payment prior to December 17, 1982, in order to avoid acceleration of the entire amount. No such payment has been received. In addition, the first \$1,000 monthly installment payment due on January 1, 1983 is now overdue.

On January , 1983, based on CFL's failure to comply with the payment schedule set forth in the conciliation agreement, the Commission authorized the acceleration of all remaining payments. Please be advised, therefore, that the entire civil penalty (\$15,000) is due ten days after your receipt of this letter. Additionally, the Commission has authorized the filing of a civil

ATTACHMENT IV (1 of 2)

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- 2 -

action for relief against both CFL and Lyndon LaRouche*/ in the event that payment of the entire \$15,000 is not received within 10 days of your receipt of this notice.

If you have any questions concerning the Commission's actions, please contact Lois Lerner at (202) 523-4175.

Sincerely,

Charles N. Steele
General Counsel

*/ In the candidate certification letter submitted as part of his application for Presidential Primary Matching Funds, Mr. LaRouche agreed to pay any civil penalties assessed against CFL pursuant to a conciliation agreement.

ATTACHMENT IV (2 of 2)

per
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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

1325 K STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

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