

file



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

October 16, 1975

Mr. Richard Welsh
Treasurer
The New York Labor Party
G.P.O. Box 1972
New York, New York 10001

Dear Mr. Welsh:

This is in reference to your letters dated August 1 and August 8, 1975, concerning alleged violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act, as amended, by the Committee to Re-Elect Gerald Ford.

Please be advised that the Commission has reviewed your correspondence and attached addenda again, and has determined that the allegations made more properly lie within the jurisdiction of the U. S. Department of Justice. Therefore, the correspondence related to this matter, including your letter, is being transmitted to the U. S. Department of Justice for appropriate action.

Any further correspondence relative to this matter should be addressed to Mr. Robert Hickey, Fraud Section, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530.

Sincerely,

Gordon Andrew McKay
Assistant Staff Director for
Disclosure and Compliance



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
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DRAFT

Vance/Murphy
10/14/75

CA-025-75

October 14, 1975

Mr. Richard Welsh
Treasurer
The New York Labor Party
G.P.O. Box 1972
New York, New York 10001

Dear Mr. Welsh:

This is in reference to your letters dated August 1 and 8, 1975, concerning alleged violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act, as amended, by the Committee to Re-Elect Gerald Ford.

77040010984
Please be advised that the Commission has ~~perused~~ ^{reviewed} your correspondence and addenda ~~therein~~, and has determined that the allegations made ~~are not within the jurisdiction of the Federal Election Commission~~, but more properly lie within the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Justice. Therefore, the correspondence related to this matter, including your letter, is being transmitted to the U.S. Department of Justice for appropriate action.

~~ADDRESSED~~
Any further correspondence relative to this matter should be ~~forwarded~~ to Mr. Robert Hickey, Fraud Section, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530

Sincerely,

Gordon Andrew McKay
Assistant Staff Director for
Disclosure and Compliance

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OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

October 15, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: The File

FROM: *at* Stephen Schachman

SUBJECT: CA 025-75, CA 044-75, CA 045-75 & CA 047-75

On October 9, 1975 a letter was sent to the Department of Justice transmitting the above compliance actions.

Enclosed with the letter were the following:

- CA 025-75 - Letter of August 1, 1975 from the New York Labor Party to the FEC.
Letter of August 8, 1975 from the New York Labor Party to the FEC.
- CA 044-75 - Letter of September 24, 1975 from the Colorado Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans to the FEC.
- CA 045-75 - Undated letter from the New Jersey Labor Party to the FEC setting out alleged violations by the Committee/Committees to Elect Gerald Ford for President.
- CA 047-75 - Letter of October 3, 1975 from the Washington Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans with an enclosed Incident Report of Actions by weattle Policemen to the FEC.

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OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

October 8, 1975

Robert Hickey, Esq.
Fraud Section
Criminal Division
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hickey:

Enclosed please find several complaints from various State organizations of the Labor Party which is financially supporting and actively campaigning for the candidacies of Lyndon M. LaRouche for President and Wayne Evans for Vice-President. The various complaints all contain allegations of physical harassment and specifically name the Ford Committee as a financial supporter of the harassment activity. Several of the complaints indicate that the committee has documentary evidence available should it be desired. We are transmitting this matter to you as we believe that it more properly lies within the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice as opposed to the Federal Election Commission.

If I may be of further assistance in this matter please contact me.

Sincerely yours

Stephen Schachman
Assistant General Counsel

Enclosures

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77010986

FEDERAL ELECTION
COMMISSIONNew York State Labor Party
P.O. Box 1972 G.P.O.New York New York 10012 : 56
October 6, 1975

Chairman, Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Dear Sir:

The New York State Labor Party Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans is a committee formed to financially support the candidacies of Lyndon M. La Rouche for President of the United States and Wayne Evans for Vice President.

This committee has, to the best of our knowledge, acted in accordance with the Federal Election Campaign Act, Public Law 93-443. Registration and financial reports have, accordingly, already been filed with the commission.

Section 314 (a) (1) (A) of Public Law 93-443 states under "enforcement":

"Any person who believes a violation of this act or of section 608, 610, 611, 613, 614, 615, 616, or 617 of Title 18 United States Code, has occurred, may file a complaint with the Commission."

Further, Section 314 (2) states:

"The Commission, upon receiving any complaint under paragraph (1) (A) ..., shall notify the person involved of such apparent violation and shall

(a) report such apparent violation to the Attorney General
or

(b) make an investigation of such apparent violation

Recently, while pursuing regular campaign activities for the LaRouche-Evans campaign the following happened to campaign workers for the New York State Labor Party.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
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OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

May 5, 1975--Campaign worker Bruce Pyenson was prohibited from distributing and disseminating political literature related to the La-Rouche-Evans campaign by the Chief of Police of the Town of Rotterdam, New York. Chief Dominelli disrupted a LaRouche-Evans campaign rally by threatening Mr. Pyenson with arrest if he tried to distribute campaign literature on the streets of Rotterdam again.

August 8, 1975--Campaign worker Stephen Komm was stopped by police officers of the Schenectady Police Department and told that his permit to sell New Solidarity, the newspaper of the U.S. Labor Party, or to give out literature for the LaRouche-Evans campaign was invalid after 7:00 P.M. "by order of City Hall" and that he would be arrested unless he stopped campaigning.

August 23, 1975--Police Chief Flater of the Town of Colonie, New York by and through his agents and employees prevented Bruce Pyenson and Stephen Komm, campaign workers of the Labor Party, LaRouche-Evans campaign from picketing and distributing political materials near the K-Mart Store on Route 7 in the Town of Colonie. Permits were demanded and campaign workers were forced to abandon the LaRouche-Evans rally or face arrest.

August 28, 1975--Campaign worker Bruce Pyenson and others were carrying on a campaign rally for the LaRouche-Evans campaign and selling New Solidarity on the public street near Proctor's Theater in the City of Schenectady. At that time they were approached by Peter Caputo, City Manager of the City of Schenectady, who ordered them to leave, threatened them with arrest and verbally suspended their soliciting permits, thereby compelling an end to the campaign rally.

August 30, 1975--Campaign worker Bruce Pyenson was threatened with arrest by officers of the Schenectady Police Department while he was campaigning for the LaRouche-Evans campaign and collecting signatures for nominating petitions of Benito Martini, U.S. Labor Party candidate for Mayor of Schenectady. The officers complained of complaints from other individuals but would not state the nature of the complaints. The police car in which these officers arrived passed the campaign workers twice again within the hour.

August 31, 1975--Campaign worker Laura Komm and others were distributing LaRouche-Evans campaign literature and collecting signatures for nominating petitions for Benito Martini, U.S. Labor Party candidate for Mayor of Schenectady near St. Adalbert's Church in the Town of Schenectady on the public sidewalk. The workers were leaving the site when they were apprehended by Officers Soff and Fowley and taken to the Schenectady Police Station to establish their identities. No charges against them were suggested.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
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OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

September 2, 1975--Campaign worker Anne-Marie Dowling while campaigning for the LaRouche-Evans campaign and soliciting signatures for the nominating petitions of Benito Martini, U.S. Labor Party candidate for Mayor of Schenectady, New York near the unemployment Center on Franklin Street in the City of Schenectady was approached by officers of the Schenectady Police Department. These officers demanded that Miss Dowling and campaign worker Laura Komm produce a permit to petition. When the officers were told by the campaign workers that no permit was required to petition, the officers verbally abused the campaign workers and demanded to see the soliciting permits of the campaign workers.

The New York State Labor Party Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans under Section 314 (a) (1) (A) demands an investigation of the Committee/Committees to Elect Gerald Ford for President under Section 314 (2). The New York State Labor Party is prepared to provide evidentiary material and assist the commission in any way in this investigation. Moreover, because the harassment has been directed by persons associated with said committee, the New York State Labor Party Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans further charges that the Ford Committee is spending funds to support the harassment activity, which funds are not reported and so are unlawfully gathered and spent, and further, that the Ford Committee is using government agencies including the F.B.I. and L.E.A.A. to effect this harassment.

The New York State Labor Party Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans is pursuing, of course, standard legal procedures in order to remedy this incident. Your immediate assistance and investigation will help the combined efforts to end this type of assault on the democratic process.

We are aware of your concern with the right of all citizens of this country, regardless of their political affiliation, to engage in legitimate electoral activity. We are also aware of your commitment to apply in a non-selective manner, the aforementioned criminal sanctions in order to assure that electoral rights are protected.

We look forward to your early reply.

Sincerely,

Paul Arnest

STATE OF NEW YORK
COUNTY OF NEW YORK

Paul Arnest, Chairman
New York State Labor Party
Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

SUBORN TO BEFORE ME
THIS 7 DAY OF OCTOBER 1975

Vista Priscante
NOTARY PRISCANTELA
Notary Public, State of New York
No. 24-8444200

Qualified in Kings County
Commission Expires March 30, 1976

New York State Labor Party
P.O. Box 1972 G.P.O.
New York, New York 10001



Chairman, Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

REGISTERED
NO.

1389515

FIRST CLASS

FEDERAL ELECTION
COMMISSION

New York State Labor Party
P.O. Box 1972 G.P.O.
New York, New York 10001
October 6, 1975

Chairman, Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Dear Sir:

The New York State Labor Party Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans is a committee formed to financially support the candidacies of Lyndon M. La Rouche for President of the United States and Wayne Evans for Vice President.

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or

(b) make an investigation of such apparent violation

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RECEIVED
OCT 10 1975
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
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May 5, 1975---Campaign worker Kreingold receives summons at LaRouche/Evans campaign for not having an American Flag at the site of the rally (181 Street & St. Nicholas Avenue), issued by 34 Pct.

May 5, 1975--- Campaign worker Harold Richardson was threatened with arrest by officer of the 34 Pct. for littering after accidentally dropping campaign literature on ground. The LaRouche/Evans rally was being held at 207th St. & Broadway, New York City and was subsequently broken up due to extreme physical harassment of campaign workers by persons in a car that continually passed. The same officer witnessed the harassing incidents and made no attempt to protect campaigners.

May 7, 1975---Campaigner worker Gettel receives summons for distributing campaign literature on New York City Transit Authority.

May 8, 1975---Campaigner Guy Nelson receives summons for distributing campaign literature on New York City Transit Authority. Case was dismissed on August 26, 1975.

May 9, 1975---Campaign workers Geoffery Steinhurz and Robert Edwards received summonses for distributing campaign literature on the New York City Transit Authority. Officer issuing summonses told campaign workers that 43 plain clothes police of the Transit Authority Police Department have been deployed onto trains to issue summonses.

May 14, 1975---Campaigner Lawrence Ravlin received summons on New York City Transit Authority for distributing campaign literature.

May 19, 1975---Campaign worker Anton Chaitkin was arrested for disorderly conduct by the 43 Pct. at a campaign rally at Metropolitan Oval, Bronx, New York. The arrest occurred when a provocateur in a crowd of people listening to Mr. Chaitkin speaking on the program of the La Rouché/Evans campaign began to yell obscenities at Mr. Chaitkin and two persons in the crowd asked him to lower his voice so they could hear Mr. Chaitkin. A disagreement began between the above three persons and Mr. Chaitkin who was not involved was subsequently arrested for allegedly starting the disagreement. The campaign rally was broken up by the police, forcing other campaign workers to leave the area.

May 19, 1975--- Campaign worker Roger Calven was arrested for having an expired drivers license at the above campaign rally at Metropolitan Oval, although Mr. Calven was not driving a vehicle. The arrest was made by officers of the 43 Pct.

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OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

May 20, 1975---Campaign workers Geoffrey Steinhurz, Peter Bobrick, and Peter Kuznick were arrested by the Transit Authority Police Department for loitering on the New York City Transit Authority. All three workers were on their way to a campaign rally, carrying U.S. Labor Party campaign literature when the arrest occurred. The three were held for 7 hours at the 43 police precinct of the New York City Police Department. They were searched four times, and had their pictures taken. The case was dismissed within seconds of appearing in court. The campaign literature taken from them at their arrest has never been returned by either the Transit Authority Police or the New York City Police.

May 22, 1975---Captain Shaw of the 43 Pct. denied all sound device permits to the U.S. Labor Party for LaRouche/Evans campaigning for the entire area of the Parkchester Houses in the Bronx, New York for any future date. Captain Shaw refused to state any reason for the denial. The U.S. Labor Party has significant support in this area and had been receiving sound device permits for about one year prior to the denial. The U.S. Labor Party is aware of no complaints from the area.

May 28, 1975---While campaigning in front of the headquarters of Association of Federal, State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) offices, campaign workers Leif Johnson, Christina Malisoff, and Michael Green were brutally attacked by James Butler (President of the Hospital Workers) and approximately 10-12 others. Police officers from the 1 Pct. arrived and were also attacked. The Commander of the 1 Pct. not only refused to accept charges of assault from the campaign workers but also refused to allow the workers the right to identify the persons involved in the assault. The police officer who was also assaulted did not press charges.

May 30, 1975---Campaign worker Winifred Ross was arrested on the New York City Transit Authority for distributing campaign literature.

June 1, 1975--- Campaign worker John Gettel received a summons for distributing campaign literature on the Transit Authority.

June 3, 1975---The head of the Community Relations Division of the 110 Pct. refused to issue sound device permits to the U.S. Labor Party for a campaign rally for the LaRouche/Evans campaign until a community relations squad could go out into the community and ask merchants and residents if they had any objections to the U.S. Labor Party.

June 6, 1975---P.A.A. Kirchhofer of the 68 Pct. informed the U.S. Labor Party that she was instructed to report to the Brooklyn Borough command office all movement of the U.S. Labor Party in the 68 Pct. She also stated that this order was sent out to all precincts in Brooklyn. P.A.A. Kirchhofer also stated that the order only pertained to the U.S. Labor Party.

June 6, 1975--- Campaign worker John Gettel received summons for distributing campaign literature on the New York City Transit Authority.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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June 7, 1975---Campaign worker Paul Kreingold received three summonses from the 68 Pct. while holding a campaign rally at 86 & Fifth Avenue in Brooklyn. The summonses were for--not having an American Flag, no sound device permit (Kreingold had a permit for the site on his person at the time) and obstructing traffic.

June 12, 1975---Campaign worker Steven Parsons received a summons for distributing campaign literature on the New York City Transit Authority. The case was adjourned contemplating dismissal.

June 19, 1975---Campaign workers Harold Richardson and Dennis Arsenis were arrested on the New York City Transit Authority for distributing campaign literature.

June 28, 1975---Campaign worker Robin Taub was given a summons by the 68 Pct. at 86 & Fifth Avenue for not having an American Flag. The issuance of the summons broke up a campaign rally for the LaRouche/Evans' campaign.

July 8, 1975---Sgt. Nagel of the 34 Pct. denied all subsequent sound device permits for LaRouche/Evans campaign rallies for the duration of the summer. The reason stated was that congestion on the corner of 181 St. & St. Nicholas Avenue was too heavy, however, the U.S. Labor Party campaigned continuously in the summer of 1974 at this site with no objection. To date the U.S. Labor Party has been unable to obtain permits for sound use even though the summer is over.

July 26, 1975---Campaign worker James Gelvin received 2 summonses issued by the 106th Pct. at Lefferts and Liberty Blvd., Queens, New York. One summons was for 'not having sound device permit' and the other was for 'using sound device permit'. The entire campaign rally was broken up after the issuance of the summonses. The case was dismissed.

July 26, 1975---Campaign worker Geoffrey Steinhurz received a summons for not having a sound device permit by officers of the 43 Pct. on Hugh Grant Circle, Bronx, New York. A number of police officers passed the site of the campaign rally and never questioned the campaign worker. Finally 2 police in a patrol car direct from the precinct arrived and issued summons. The 43 Pct. refuses to allow the LaRouche/Evans campaign workers access to this area.

July 30, 1975--- Lt. Bradley-68 Pct. denied all future sound permits to the U.S. Labor Party for 86 & Fifth Avenue claiming that U.S. Labor Party campaign workers place their hands on the backs of pedestrians in order to steal their wallets and also follow people into stores in the area terrifying people and ruining merchants business. When Lt. Bradley was questioned further about the nature of these complaints and whether they were formally filed in this precinct, he admitted that he had no formal complaints but would be happy to go out and find some.

July 30, 1975---Campaign worker Lawrence Hecht received a summons for obstructing governmental administration as he was participating in

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OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

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July 30, 1975 (con't)---a campaign rally for the LaRouche/Evans campaign. The incident occurred at Hugh Grant Circle, Parkchester Houses, Bronx, New York.

August 2, 1975--- Campaign worker Richard Black was given a summons for littering while participating in a LaRouche/Evans campaign. The police would not state what the form of littering was as Mr. Black had not dropped anything.

August 2, 1975---Campaign workers arrived at 86 & Fifth Avenue to hold a campaign rally for the LaRouche/Evans campaign and found 5 squad cars from the 68 Pct. present as well as members of the New Renaissance Party (Nazi) present. Police officers were telling pedestrians that "the Labor Party and the New Renaissance Party are holding a rally." The intention of the police of the 68 Pct. was to let pedestrians think that the U.S. Labor Party and the New Renaissance Party were working together in some fashion.

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August 26, 1975---Campaign workers Peter Wyer and Elias Santiago were arrested for loitering on the New York City Transit Authority as they were heading towards a campaign rally for the LaRouche/Evans campaign. They had in their possession at the time campaign literature.

September 13, 1975---Campaign worker Peter Bobrick received a summons from the 84 Pct. at 410 Prince St., Brooklyn for not having a sound permit. Previously, the organizers were moved to the site of the summons by a police officer. The police officer requested this move based on hazardous conditions at the first site. After moving to the new site the officer left and a short time later another officer arrived and issued the summons stating that organizers were not where they were suppose to be. Campaign workers attempted to explain the events that had taken place with the other officer but the second officer would not listen.

September 15, 1975---Campaign worker Paul Kreingold received summons for not having a sound device permit at the site of a campaign rally at 410 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

September 20, 1975---Campaign worker and U.S. Congressional candidate for the U.S. Labor Party Joseph Cassese received a summons for not having a sound permit at Fulton & Hoyt St., Brooklyn, New York. Cassese had in his possession a permit for the proper site but the officer refused to accept the permit as valid.

September 23, 1975---Campaign workers Gail Eades and James Gelvin were arrested by the Transit Authority Police for distributing campaign literature on the subway and harassment.

September 27, 1975---Campaign workers Peter Wyer, Christina Malisoff, and Richard Black were arrested at Fordam & Grand Concourse by the police of the 46 Pct. for disorderly conduct and resisting arrest. The workers had previously moved to the site of arrest at the request of a police officer who appeared earlier and subsequently arrested for not being in the site that was indicated on the permit they had.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

September, 1975---A newsstand dealer on 181 St. & St. Nicholas Avenue (34 Pct), New York, New York notified the U.S. Labor Party that he could no longer carry New Solidarity, the newspaper of the U.S. Labor Party because he had been warned by an inspector of the Department of Consumer Affairs that if he continues to carry New Solidarity for sale, he will be arrested for selling a 'communist' newspaper.

The New York State Labor Party Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans under Section 314 (a) (1) (A) demands an investigation of the Committee/Committees to Elect Gerald Ford for President under Section 314 (2). The New York State Labor Party is prepared to provide evidentiary material and assist the commission in any way in this investigation. Moreover, because the harassment has been directed by persons associated with said committee, the New York State Labor Party Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans further charges that the Ford Committee is spending funds to support the harassment activity, which funds are not reported and so are unlawfully gathered and spent, and further, that the Ford Committee is using government agencies including the F.B.I. and L.E.A.A. to effect this harassment.

The New York State Labor Party Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans is pursuing, of course, standard legal procedures in order to remedy this incident. Your immediate assistance and investigation will help the combined efforts to end this type of assault on the democratic process.

We are aware of your concern with the right of all citizens of this country, regardless of their political affiliation, to engage in legitimate electoral activity. We are also aware of your commitment to apply in a non-selective manner, the aforementioned criminal sanctions in order to assure that electoral rights are protected.

We look forward to your early reply.

Sincerely,

STATE OF NEW YORK *Paul Arnest*
COUNTY OF NEW YORK

Paul Arnest, Chairman
New York State Labor Party
Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
OFFICIAL FILE COPY
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

SUBORN TO BEFORE
ME THIS 7 DAY OF OCTOBER 1975

Victor Brismantelli

770 777
New York State Labor Party
P.O. Box 1972 G.P.O.
New York, New York 10001

REGISTERED
NO.

389516

Chairman, Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463



FIRST CLASS

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

CA-025-75

WASHINGTON, DC 20463

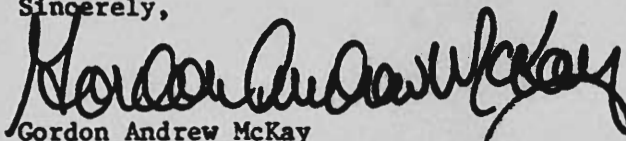
August 19, 1975

Mr. Richard Welsh
Treasurer
The New York Labor Party
G.P.O. Box 1972
New York, New York 10001

Dear Mr. Welsh:

Thank you for your letters of August 1 and August 8, 1975.
Information contained in the above mentioned letters has been
duly noted by the Commission.

Sincerely,



Gordon Andrew McKay
Assistant Staff Director
for Disclosure and Compliance

GAM:vlf

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
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OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

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RECEIVED
New York Labor Party
FEDERAL ELECTION
COMMISSION
New York, New York 10001

August 12 1972
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Chairman, The Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Dear Sir:

The New York Labor Party is a committee formed to financially support the candidacies of Lyndon M. LaRouche Jr. for President of the United States and Wayne Evans for Vice-President.

This committee has, to the best of our knowledge, acted in accordance with the Federal Election Campaign Act, Public Law 93-443. Registration and financial reports have, accordingly, already been filed with the commission.

In the last several weeks, the LaRouche-Evans presidential campaign has met intensified and savage harrassment. We have documented the following evidentiary pattern:

- (a) rape assaults on Labor Party organizers
- (b) systematic and discriminatory lock-outs from more than 625 shopping centers in 20 states
- (c) systematic lock-outs from the vicinity of more than 100 factories where previous Labor Party organizing had been routine
- (d) a complete ban on the LaRouche-Evans campaign in 100 municipalities, townships, and counties over a 20 state area

In categories (b)-(d) local police, acting under color of state law, have enforced these lockouts.

- (e) in many instances, Labor Party local campaign offices were mysteriously and abruptly denied telephone services. The various telephone companies have been unable to explain these disruptions
- (f) more than 100 arrests of campaign workers where charges are not filed or quickly dismissed

Section 314 (a) (1) (A) of Public Law 93-443 states under "enforcement":

"Any person who believes a violation of this act or of section 608, 610, 611, 613, 614, 615, 616, or 617 of Title 18 United States Code, has occurred may file a complaint with the Commission".

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
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OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

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Further, Section 314 (2) states:

"The Commission, upon receiving any complaint under paragraph (1) (A) . . . , shall notify the person involved of such apparent violation and shall

(A) report such apparent violation to the Attorney General
or

(B) make an investigation of such apparent violation"

The Labor Party under Section 314 (a) (1) (A) demands that the Committee/Committees to Re-Elect Gerald Ford for President under Section 314(2) be the subject of an immediate investigation. The Labor Party is prepared to document the alleged wave of harassments against their campaign. Moreover, because the harassment has been directed by persons associated with said committee the Labor Party further charges that the Ford Committee is spending funds to support the harassment activity, which funds are not reported and so are unlawfully gathered and spent. The Labor Party further complains that the Ford Committee is using government agencies including the F.B.I. and L.E.A.A. to effect this harassment.

The Labor Party is prepared to provide evidentiary materials and to facilitate the Commission's investigation in any way possible. There must be immediate injunctive relief as authorized in Section 314 (5).

The Labor Party is also pursuing several other legal procedures in order to halt this harassment. Your immediate assistance and investigation will help the combined efforts to end this assault on the democratic process.

We are aware of your concern with the right of all citizens of this country, regardless of their political affiliation, to engage in legitimate electoral activity. We are also aware of your commitment to apply in a non-selective manner, the aforementioned criminal sanctions to assure that electoral rights are protected.

We look forward to your early reply.

Sincerely,

Richard W. W. W.

Richard Welsh
Treasurer, The New York
Labor Party

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1964
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

770101
New York Labor Party
G.P.O. Box 1972
New York, New York 10001

REGISTERED

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
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OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

The Chairman,
Federal Election Committee
1325 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

75 JUN 1 AM 10:14

COMMISSION

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RECEIVED
FEDERAL ELECTION
COMMISSION

New York Labor Party
G.P.O. Box 1972
New York, New York 10001

'75 AUG 12 AM 10:17
August 8, 1975

Chairman, The Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

Dear Sir:

The New York Labor Party is a committee formed to financially support the candidacies of Lyndon M. LaRouche Jr. for President of the United States and Wayne Evans for Vice-President.

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(a) report such a violation to the Attorney General;

or

(b) make an investigation of such apparent violation "

The Labor Party under Section 314 (a) (1) (A) demands an investigation of the Institute for American Democracy (IAD) and its publication Homefront . To the best of our knowledge this organization is tied officially or unofficially to the Democratic and Republican parties and to the Committee to Re-Elect Gerald Ford.

Preliminary investigations indicate that the IAD was set up in 1968 to prevent candidates outside the Democratic or Republican parties from entering the electoral process. This operation was essentially incorporated into the then Committee to Re-Elect the President for dirty tricks operations against Wallace and selected Democratic candidates.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
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In April of 1975, the IAD through its Homefront publication initiated a vicious slander campaign against the Labor Party and its presidential candidate, Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. The Election Commission is referred to the April 1975 issue of Homefront for detailed documentation of that slander. The April 1975 Homefront slander re-appeared in an altered form in a letter signed by I.A.M. (International Association of Machinists) International Vice-President Floyd Smith urging his members to commit first and second degree acts of assault against Labor Party campaign workers and their supporters.

In York, Pennsylvania, LaRouche-Evans Campaign workers suffered from an intense illegal campaign of harassments throughout the first of this year and through April of this year when the Labor Party of Pennsylvania was forced to abandon its offices in York. LaRouche-Evans campaign workers were subject to arrests (all of which have been dismissed in the courts and are now the subject of false arrest and damages actions), physical attacks, and several attacks on their property.

The Labor Party has since learned that an illegal slush fund was collected through the AFL-CIO in York to "get the Labor Party" in that city. Evidence now in the possession of the Labor Party indicates that the Central Labor Council of York collected monies under threat from its member unions and used that money for massive purchase of the Homefront April edition as well as for probable illegal activities against the LaRouche-Evans campaign in York.

The Labor Party has learned further that the IAD recently sent out a mailing addressed to "civic leaders" in several cities of the United States demanding detailed information on the Labor Party. The letter requests information about which Labor Party members are running for office in that area, which local politicians are being "harassed" by the Labor Party, whether New Solidarity, a publication often distributed by the Labor Party at campaign appearances is being "hawked" in the streets, and an estimate of the size of Labor Party campaign staffs in the area. The questionnaire requests that all information be sent to AID and that that organization will act as a clearinghouse for this information.

The New York Labor Party strongly believes that the information being gathered by the IAD will be used to institute further violations of the civil rights of Labor Party campaign workers in a similar operation to that which was directed against the campaign in York.

Since the alleged harassment is directed by persons associated with the Democratic and Republican parties and the Committee to Re-Elect Gerald Ford, the Labor Party further charges these parties with spending funds to support the harassment activities, which funds are not reported and so are unlawfully gathered and spent, and further, that these parties are using government agencies including the F.B.I. and L.E.A A. apparatus to effect this harassment.

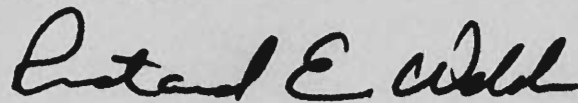
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 NEW YORK

The Labor Party is prepared to provide evidentiary materials and to facilitate the Commission's investigation in any way possible.

We are aware of your concern with the right of all citizens of this country, regardless of their political affiliation, to engage in legitimate electoral activity. We are also aware of your commitment to apply in a non-selective manner, the aforementioned sanctions to assure that electoral rights are protected.

We look forward to your early reply.

Sincerely,



Richard Welsh
Treasurer,
The New York Labor Party

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New York Labor Party
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Chairman, The Federal Election Commission
1325 K Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20463

