

Campaigner

No. 24

SPECIAL REPORT

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U.S. Labor Party's Freeman Goes to Congress

ENDING 200 YEARS OF ZIONIST TRADE IN BLACK COMMODITIES



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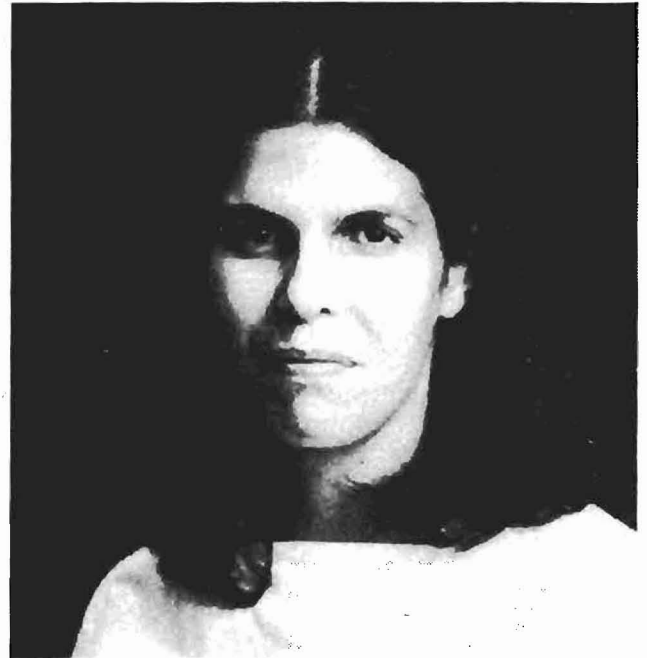
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Campaigner Special Report No. 24: The U.S. Labor Party's Freeman Goes to Congress: Ending 200 Years of Zionist Trading in Black Commodities

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Editor-in-Chief: Nancy Spannaus
Managing Editor: Linda A. Frommer
Senior Editor: Vin Berg
Production Editor: Ethalia DeGroot

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Debra Hanania-Freeman

January 15, 1979 will indeed be a very joyous day. On that day, I will become the first U.S. Labor Party member ever to take a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives. And, on that day, the citizens of the 7th Congressional District of Maryland will finally be freed from eight years of brutal, terrorizing rule by the cult of bestiality headed by lame duck Congressman Parren J. Mitchell.

When Parren Mitchell first took office eight years ago, the 7th District comprised an area which housed the most highly skilled black workers on the east coast. It was an area populated by the sons and daughters of thousands of black workers who moved north to Baltimore prior to World War II to man what would become the most productive steel and shipbuilding complex in the United States, the Sparrows' Point complex of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. As the Sparrows' Point Plant expanded following the war, so did the city's industrial infrastructure. Westinghouse, General Motors, General Electric, Western Electric, and Eastern Stainless Steel as well as others, opened large plants in Baltimore City, plants manned by the continued influx of black workers from the rural and southern regions.

But, since Mitchell's fraudulent election in 1970, the area that had once been comprised of these highly skilled individuals has been systematically eroded into a ghetto. Housing has collapsed. The ranks of the unemployed and underemployed continues to grow at alarming rates. Recent statistics show that only 65 percent of those who enter the public high school ever graduate. Of those who do graduate, only 37 percent pass simple math and reading proficiency examinations given during the senior year. Drug use and alcoholism is rampant in the city schools. Drug pushers are evident selling their wares outside the doors of elementary schools. In the past several years, we have read one story after another of

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Parren Mitchell

young men, children really, gouging out their own eyes under the influence of PCP (angel dust), a hideously dangerous psychotropic drug, children murdering other children, children murdering policemen, and children murdering their entire families, always while under the influence of mind-destroying drugs. Within a short period of time, these sons and daughters of our highly skilled workers will be qualified for little more than menial tasks. In fact, they will be qualified for little more than the \$1 per hour, pick n' shovel jobs Parren Mitchell offers them.

Parren Mitchell, House Nigger

What did it take to transform a highly skilled population into ghetto residents desperate enough to work for \$1 per hour? It took a house nigger. It took a house nigger who was willing to run west Baltimore like one big plantation. It took a house nigger who cared so little for the human mind that he would allow, indeed facilitate, the mass consumption and proliferation of mind-destroying drugs by giving organized crime the green light to move in the city. And it took someone who would push the racist economic policies of Hitler's finance minister Hjalmar Schacht. In Baltimore, when you need a house nigger, you go to the Mitchell-Jackson clan.

The immense hatred the population of Baltimore City feels for Parren Mitchell, although justified, is somewhat misdirected. The irony of the matter is that this comes from outside the West Baltimore population. The center of hatred of Mitchell comes from the city's more conservative Jewish layers. Why the irony? Because Parren Mitchell from the day he entered Baltimore's political scene was and is nothing but a Zionist Lobby lackey. His job was to turn Baltimore into a plantation for the Zionist Lobby, and that is precisely what he did.

It's time that the myth of Parren Mitchell as a militant

activist who came up through the ranks of the anti-war and civil rights movements be destroyed. All Parren Mitchell ever was is a black political commodity, developed and marketed for use by the descendants of former black-slave traders in the Zionist Lobby-Kennedy machine of Baltimore.

Dirty History Of Baltimore Zionists

Even before B'nai B'rith (a branch of British intelligence in the U.S.) was founded, wealthy Jewry of the Portuguese-Netherland "Levant Company" variety who were centered in Baltimore profited largely from traffic in black slaves. They were among the founders of the Baltimore East India Company and they made Baltimore a notorious proslavery stronghold of British treason against the United States. In alliance with British Freemason secret societies and "American heresy" Jesuits, they were involved in the first attempt on President Lincoln's life as well as other treasonous activity during the course of the Civil War. They were also responsible for the vicious persecution of Jews who supported the union effort.

The special significance of the leading Zionist families in Baltimore today is not just that they are still the descendants of slave-traders and traitors, but that they still hold the philosophical outlook that permits trade in human commodities! It is time to put an end to this moral degeneracy.

I've spent my entire adult life in the U.S. Labor Party organizing against those who share this philosophical outlook. But I also have special personal reasons for wanting to see these wretches destroyed. I am of sephardic Jewish extraction. This Judaic faction has been persecuted and victimized for far too long by Zionists who

themselves represent the most vicious form of anti-semitism.

Zionism Is Not Judaism

Judaism and Zionism are not to be confused with one another. The division between the two dates back approximately 2,000 years to the days of the great Rabbi Philo of Alexandria. Philo, as the founder of Neoplatonic Judaism, allied with St. Paul (himself a Greek Jew) during the fourth decade AD to wage a bitter fight against the idolatrous cultism of the Sadducees. This ecumenical cooperation continued through the apostolic period. Philo's faction was carried on during the Islamic Renaissance by those Jews who joined the Ismaili propagandist movement, by Solomon Ibn Gabirol (Avencibrol) in the eleventh century and later by Moses Maimonides up through the Toledo School. This Humanist current is the same sephardic Jewish current that was driven out of Spain and back to Greece during the 12th century and again during the "limpieza de sangre" purges and who are now centered in Salonika, Greece.

This group is not to be confused with the "Marranos" — the Spanish and Portuguese Jews who went to the Netherlands and expedited the black slave trade. The issue of sephardism was never an "ethnic" question but an epistemological one. The sephardics refused to denounce the Neoplatonist teachings of Philo and Avencibrol. They refused to denounce Maimonides' tracts condemning the money-changers. It is for this that they were driven from Spain while the Marranos either stayed or went on to the Netherlands and later to the new world in search of an empire of their own. It is for the very same reasons that during the Crusades, the sephardics fought side by side with the Templars against the Hospitallers and Jews of Rhodes. (Modern Zionism, although explicitly a British creation, attempts to trace itself to the alliance with the Hospitallers and Rhodes and still further back to the Sadducee cults of the early Christian Era.)

In modern times, this humanist Judaic current rightly sees Zionism as a cultist abomination and for this, the Solonike Jews are denied basic human rights in the state of Israel where they are relegated to special second-class citizenship along with the "black Jews."

There is little doubt that I won the 7th Congressional District seat, but my presence in Congress is something the Zionist Lobby is determined to prevent. But their time has come. The bestialization of the American people through low wage jobs and drug abuse is going to end as I take the seat in the U.S. Congress that is rightfully mine.

As Congresswoman, I can provide the quality of moral and intellectual leadership to lead our nation into a new era of peace and prosperity through the European Monetary System. In the coming weeks, we must force these enemies of the American people out into the open for all the world to see them as they are.

Introduction:

by Lawrence Freeman and Robert Primack

On November 7, 1978, Debra Hanania-Freeman won an electoral contest against Congressman Parren Mitchell in Maryland's 7th Congressional District. Since that time, Freeman has been waging a relentless battle in the Maryland courts to obtain her rightful seat in the U.S. Congress. She has also introduced her legal challenge to the Congress itself by contesting the election before the House Administration Committee which has sole final authority regarding the seating of members of Congress.

This report is a result of the efforts of Debra Freeman's staff to uncover the "who" and "how" of the vote fraud that was committed to keep Mitchell in office.

In proper investigatory work, the essential aspect is the hypothesis: Which individuals had a compelling motive to commit the crime, and to cover it up? One must also ask — do those individuals possess the capability to pull off the nasty operation? Once these criteria have been established, it is the proper obligation of law enforcement agencies to launch a thorough investigation of the suspected culprits.

Of course, Parren Mitchell has motive. His family's machine also has some of the capabilities required to commit the crime at issue — and that is all. The complete crime, and in particular, the matter of the cover-up, implicate agencies with broader capabilities than the defeated Congressman has ever imagined. We know who these puppet-masters of Parren Mitchell are, and what they represent. They are fundamentally agents of a foreign power — the British crown — and are popularly known in this country as the Zionist Lobby, — "Jews who are not Jews" and others — although law enforcement officers have known them as the "Syndicate," and in other less formal terms of reference, for more than 50 years.

A friendly reporter recently passed along to Freeman's staff portions of an indicative interview he conducted with Leonard Jed, Chairman of the Baltimore Regional Board of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. He described Debra Hanania Freeman as "meshugenah"; he praised Parren Mitchell as a man who would be a "friend of Israel" if that didn't require so much explaining to his inner-city constituents. He acknowledged that he had quietly supported Parren Mitchell in his first election in 1970 — against a Jewish incumbent — and in all subsequent races. To this day, he added, Parren Mitchell meets in private with officials of the Anti-Defamation League.

Who's Afraid of Debra Freeman?

The significance of those small statements will become clear in this special report.

The Campaign Against Freeman's Campaign

An interesting feature of the November 1978 election in Baltimore's 7th CD is that the votes were probably stolen before the election even took place, by "fixing" the counting gears in the back of the AVM printomatic machines that were used. Who had enough muscle to do this and who has so much to lose that they would do it? The only way to answer these questions is to examine the 7th C.D. race itself.

Debra Freeman began her campaign as a deep underdog, but that campaign began to take off following her first half-hour television appearance in Baltimore on August 29. Immediately, all hell broke loose. That evening a death threat was phoned to Freeman's home. One week later, she was held up at gunpoint and the death threat repeated outside her campaign office in broad daylight. This was followed by more threats, harassing phone calls, attempts at extortion, racial, anti-semitic slurs (by Parren Mitchell's top aide), another incident of Freeman being held up at gunpoint, and more.

Why this heavy handed overt campaign against the Labor Party candidate? Although she did not have proper funding or the traditional machine's support, Freeman was obviously perceived by her opponents as a real and immediate threat. Her successful grass roots organizing machine in West Baltimore, the heart of the 7th C.D., and her program for growth in the basic Maryland manufacturing industries such as steel, specialty steel and shipbuilding had effectively prevented Mitchell from pushing pick-and-shovel slave-labor jobs on the city's unemployed. On network TV and radio she exposed Mitchell's organizing in Congress for the drug lobby.

Fear of Freeman was heightened by her Aug. 29 TV address because for the first time, a candidate was effectively reaching inside of the voters' minds and evoking passionate hatred for Mitchell's policies.

To what can we attribute the fear that drove Mitchell, and more importantly, his masters, to conduct such a filthy operation against his opponent? Over eight years of Mitchell's reign, the Zionist Lobby, representing the policies of the British oligarchical elite, has taken control of the lives of several hundred thousands of human beings, in Baltimore's ghetto. That is what Debra Hanania Freeman threatened to break.

But far more than that, Debra Freeman's victory has placed in Congress a sworn enemy of the treason, the

spreading of drugs, the economics of austerity and every other evil that the Zionist Lobby represents nationally. They wished to keep her out of office, perhaps far more than they wished to keep Mitchell in.

Parren Mitchell himself has suffered extreme brutalization at the hands of his masters. This is well known throughout the city, and we have some compassion for a man who has been forced to live in fear and degradation. His usefulness lies in an extensive family machine that has sufficient muscle to control the black population in Baltimore. Groomed and prepared for his future role since he attended Morgan State University, Mitchell was given his first election in 1970 through vote fraud and related dirty work conducted by Zionists in the B'nai B'rith and the American Jewish Congress.

If Mitchell had lost the 1970 election, the entire structure of Baltimore would be different today. Winning the 1970 election gave the Zionist Lobby control of a portion of the city, which two years later was redistricted to encompass an even greater portion of the inner city. Mitchell proceeded to implement the Zionists' slave labor, drug and other policies, as they had practiced similar policies on their own people in the Warsaw Ghetto 30 years earlier.

It is the 1970 Democratic primary that brings together all the major elements of the conspiracy now afloat to keep "black puppet" Mitchell in office. Starting today and backtracking, we can uncover three prominent Zionist intelligence operations, that interface at the point of the above sighted election. These are the same intelligence channels that we have uncovered in every city where we have examined the vote fraud apparatus, control in the ghetto, and various reorganizations of organized crime and drug-dirty money operations. They are: the Zionist Lobby proper; a certain section of the Kennedy Justice-Department crowd; and the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS) in Washington, D.C. These political forces funded and controlled the Mitchell machine — in 1970, and today. What this report details is a carefully orchestrated web of political, financial, and "plumbers" operations by those forces to place Parren Mitchell in office and keep him there.

This report is not complete. Congresswoman-elect Freeman, however, feels it is her duty to release this information now, in order to give proper authorities the leads essential for further investigation. That is why we expect criminal indictments in the weeks ahead, indictments reaching as high as the state Attorney General's office, and far beyond.

Part I

Traders in Black Flesh

A History of Baltimore Zionism

Behind the fraudulent 1970 election of Parren Mitchell to Congress lies a treasonous history that goes all the way back to the Civil War. The fathers and grandfathers of Baltimore's Zionists — the owners of Parren Mitchell — were agents of the British and their southern Confederate allies in the battle to crush the American republic and regain the United States for the British Empire. Although these Jews lived before the Zionist movement was widespread, they were its heart and soul. Within 30 years after the Civil War, the same families and individuals responsible for the treason described here founded the basic institutions around which the American Zionist movement is unified today. And their morals, ethics, and philosophy were identical with their Baltimore Zionist counterparts today. Those earlier Baltimore families traded in black flesh; their descendants are limited to trading in black people as a political commodity.

Baltimore was a den of subversion and psychological warfare during the Civil War. Two assassination attempts against President Lincoln — one successful — were plotted among the Baltimore Zionist families. Bridges were burned to prevent Union soldiers from being transported to Washington, D.C. to protect the capital from a planned Rebel attack. The press called Baltimore "Mobtown." A Baltimore Jew, Hyman Spitz, describing the Nazi-like conditions prevailing in the city, said, "The Union people had to keep still and pretend to be Rebels ... and our children were obliged to carry Rebel emblems."

This resistance was no rearguard action of the Confederacy. Baltimore, a city just north of the Union capital, was a key strategic city as well as a port and transportation center. It was essential to the British-Confederate strategy not just to disrupt Baltimore, but to control it fully. To that end, the Zionists planned chaos and anarchy to put the city at their mercy.

On April 19, 1861 rioting broke out between Union

soldiers attempting to pass through the town and Zionist-led mobs. Persons opposing the mob "were molested; some were beaten and killed," including at least one Union soldier. "Printing presses, including those which printed Einhorn's 'Sinai' (the newsletter of an anti-Zionist, humanist rabbi who was also a leading voice against slavery) were destroyed; homes were set afire." The train tracks entering the city from the north were sabotaged to prevent the Union soldiers from reaching Washington. One of the individuals arrested for instigating violence and assaulting Union troops was Joseph Friedenwald, a member of one of Baltimore's leading Zionist families. Opposition to these hooligans from within the Jewish community was crushed. Rabbi David Einhorn was run out of town within four days and to this day is slandered by every Zionist as "merely an abolitionist."

The First Slave Traders

Who were these "Jews who are not Jews" acting as agents provocateurs and apologists for slavery? Their moral and philosophical antecedents can be traced back to the Spanish, Dutch, and Portuguese efforts to extend European looting practices to settlements in Mexico, the Caribbean, and South America in the 16th century. These settlements, founded on robbery and slavery, were run by feudal aristocrats who directed slave trading through companies like the Levant Company. Much of the management and even the financing of its plantations and slave trade was handled by wealthy Portuguese and Spanish Jews, the so-called "marranos," aptly described in the preface to this pamphlet as the organizers of a "cult of bestiality" in the New World, a cult they have for 300 years attempted to impose upon all Jews.

For example, the initial voyage of Christopher Columbus was partially financed by Spanish Jews, including Luis di Torres, who accompanied Columbus on his

maiden voyage. Di Torres became the first European to use slave labor to grow tobacco in Cuba. The total destruction of the Incas in Peru, including the theft of their gold to fill the coffers of European oligarchs, was almost entirely handled by marranos. They carried out similar policies in Mexico as well.

The slave-trading activities and attempts by marranos to establish their own kingdoms in the New World were used by European monarchs to oppose the establishment of republics in the Western Hemisphere.

These marranos were not Zionists in the technical sense of the word. But it was, at least in part, the precedent of certain Jewish slave traders that the British Lord Palmerston drew upon when he established the Zionist movement in approximately 1832. Zionism was one of tens of cults, created by Palmerston and spread across Europe to insure the political hegemony of the British Empire. Each one was modeled on Scottish Rite freemasonry, which itself derived from the Isis death cult of ancient Ptolemaic Egypt.

Therefore, each of these cults, including Zionism, shared a perverted fascination with the Egyptian pharaohs, a fascination paralleling their members' personal identity as members of a "chosen people" whose fundamental desire was to return to a kingdom they could call their own — like the "kingdom" modern Zionists have attempted to build in the state of Israel today.

Palmerston, in creating Zionism, was drawing upon a particularly dark side of Jewish history. Many marranos, for example, like to think they are the direct descendants of the Jewish slaveholding aristocracy in the time of King Titus. From the 5th through the 8th centuries, Spanish Jews were the principal traders in East European slaves, particularly Slavic Jews. From the time the slave-trading marranos reached the shores of America, their policies and activities ran directly contrary both to the founding principles of this nation and their own professed religion.

Marrano slave traders, expelled by the Portuguese from Brazil (where they had attempted to establish independent slaveholding fiefdoms), arrived in North America in 1654. Within two years they had consolidated Newport, Rhode Island, as a slave trading port under the leadership of Aaron Lopez, owner of 30 slaving ships. Lopez is enthusiastically described by historian Benjamin I. Cohen (a leading member of Baltimore's "first" Zionist family) as a "patriotic Jewish merchant prince."

The marranos established other slave trading centers on the Atlantic Coast so that, by the time of the Revolutionary War, slaveholding was widespread in the colonies and individual colonies had largely abandoned their policies of manumission. As well, every pre-Revolutionary synagogue was established by the marranos and embodied the cult teachings that justified their slaveholding and trading. These synagogues "assimilated" one wave after another of Jewish immigration from Europe into their cult of bestiality.

With such indoctrination practices, the early marrano families and their descendants produced significantly more than their share of traitors during the Civil War.

Who are the Families?

The deLeons: As early as 1515 the deLeons were active in the slave trade for New World plantations. They later settled in Charleston, South Carolina which many of these cult Jewish families preferred because its "liberal" state constitution permitted Jews to own slaves and plantations, rather than merely trade slaves. When the Civil War broke out, despite extensive Northern contacts, every member of the deLeon family supported the South. David deLeon took command of the medical corps in the Confederate army. His brother, Edwin deLeon, who had been Consul General to Egypt under the proslavery President Franklin Pierce, was sent to Europe by Jefferson Davis to meet with Lord Palmerston — England's first Zionist — to raise funds for the Confederacy. The deLeons' slave trading partner, Seixas, underlined their commitment to bestiality with a poem he published in the South Carolina State Gazette extolling the joys of slave trading.

The Levins: Jacob Levin, of Columbia, S.C., was the owner of L.&L.T. Levin, auctioneers of slaves. Levin, far from being ostracized for his trade, was the recognized leader of his community — acting Rabbi, the main speaker in the Columbia Hebrew School, an officer in the Hebrew Benevolent Society, and the Illustrious Grand Master of the Masonic Council.

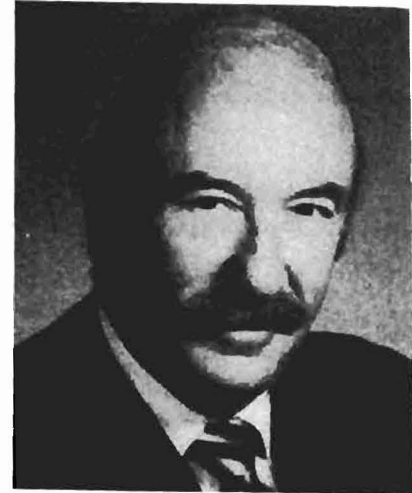
The Cohens and the Ettings: The Cohen family first came to Baltimore in 1804 from Richmond and Charleston. They owned slaves and financed the slave trade. In Baltimore, Jacob I. Cohen opened a banking house with a branch in New York City to advance his slave dealing. Jacob's brother married the daughter of Solomon Etting, head of the other "aristocratic" family in Baltimore. Etting and Cohen became partners in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad which collaborated with the South during the Civil War. Jacob Cohen also personally financed the Baltimore branch of the slave trade-based British East India Company.

The Cohens, Baltimore's "first" Zionist family were themselves slavish followers of British aristocracy. Col. Mendes Cohen retired from the family business at the age of 33 and in 1830 traveled to Europe "to tour the ancient world and study antiquity." He attended Queen Victoria's coronation and stayed with the Rothschilds in London to be informed as to the "proper" activities for a young American aristocrat. He then visited Egypt, returning with Pharaonic artifacts. Cohen later, along with a host of other Zionist traitors, including Dr. Aaron Friedenwald, Dr. Cyrus Alder, and Rabbi Benjamin Szold, founded the Baltimore chapter of the Rothschild-controlled Alliance Israelite.

The Friedenwalds: Although the activities of all Zionist families during the Civil War were traitorous, the Friedenwald family and their business associates were the most blatant. Dr. Aaron Friedenwald, who refused to serve in the Union Army and bought himself a substitute, was cited for blockade running.

Moses Wiesenfeld, a business partner of Friedenwald, was arrested and convicted for maintaining Confederate

*Who were these
 "Jews who are not Jews"
 acting as agents provocateurs
 and apologists for slavery?*



Jerod C. Hoffberger

materiel in his factory. His wife was also an active Confederate supporter through the innocuous sounding Hebrew Ladies Sewing Circle. Wiesenfeld was defended by Johns Hopkins, a Quaker "abolitionist" and a member of the anti-Lincoln Peace Party (along with Dr. Joshua Cohen of the Cohen family). The Peace Party was regarded even in the South as a camouflaged secessionist party. Hopkins later took over much of the Cohen-Etting financial empire, including the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and endowed Johns Hopkins University which to this day retains its Zionist-Anglophile credentials.

Confederacy's Zionists

These well-known families represent only part of the hidden history of treasonous Zionist activities during the Civil War. Senator David Yulee, a leading "Jew" in the Confederacy, was the first to call for secession from the floor of the U.S. Senate. His father was a major holder of plantations both in the West Indies and in Florida.

The treacherous Secretary of War for the Confederacy, Judah Benjamin, who was properly described as an "Israelite with the brains of an Egyptian," is authoritatively reported to have given the directive for Lincoln's assassination. Benjamin was a leader of the British Order of Zion cult in the U.S., as well as an active leader of B'nai B'rith. Benjamin, in collaboration with the grandfather of Bernard Baruch, a leader of B'nai B'rith in Charleston, also founded the Ku Klux Klan. To this day the Klan is controlled by Zionists who use it to manipulate both the Jewish and black populations and to ignite racial confrontations.

These traitorous Zionists received their backing from the synagogues and the Jewish welfare organizations established by slave traders before the war. During the peak of the secessionist crisis in 1861, Rabbi Morris Raphall of New York City gave a notorious sermon on the "Bible View of Slavery" that justified every hideous aspect of the previous 300-year-long looting of the New World on the behalf of European oligarchs. His sermon

was not only widely praised in all the pro-South news papers, but was printed and distributed as a national pamphlet. Rabbi Raphall received strong support from Baltimore synagogues.

The Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, established in 1830 as the first Jewish congregation in Maryland, received its founding monies from the Dutch banking family of Judah Benjamin. The Friedenwalds were leading members of the congregation during the Civil War. And the congregation's rabbi, Berpad Illomay supported Raphall, addressing his congregation, "Who can blame our brethren of the South for their being inclined to secede from a society under whose government their ends cannot be attained and whose union is kept together by heavy iron ties of violence and arbitrary force? Who can blame our brethren of the South for seceding from a society whose government cannot or will not protect the property rights and privileges of a great portion of the union?" Like many other southern rabbis, Illomay cited the Bible to prove that slavery was "divinely ordained."

The other major congregation was Oheb Shalom, whose Zionist heritage is still upheld by the Blaustein family of Baltimore, its current day patrons. Oheb Shalom historically was extremely influential in the process of assimilating Eastern Europeans in the Zionist traditions of the slave-trading southern Jews. Its first rabbi, Benjamin Szold, took a "liberal" position on the Civil War. While he would not condemn Raphall and oppose slavery, he would also not endorse secession, choosing instead to support the treacherous "peace policies" of Cohen's and Hopkins' Peace Party which was attempting to destroy the authority of President Lincoln. Szold provides a perfect example of liberal Zionism's ability to manipulate political policy under an ostensibly humanist guise. His daughter, founder of the women's branch of the Zionist Organization of America, Hadassah, was one of the most effective organizers for Zionism.

Only David Einhorn, rabbi of Har Sinai synagogue, refused to bow to such traitorous policies. "America of the



Jacob Blaustein



Dr. Morton Blaustein



Joseph Meyerhoff

future will not rest on slave chains or belittling its adopted citizens. It will also give up its disinterestedness in the fate of other peoples of the world," he wrote. His own congregation refused to support him, possibly because he called upon Jews to take up the fight against the "Jewish smugglers" and "noble aristocrats." Although the full story of Einhorn has not yet been told, his open opposition to Zionism and to the cults is as well known as his commitment to Judaism, determined by a morality higher than the simple written law.

The widespread backing the Zionist slave traders received from their own community was based as well upon a well organized charitable movement they founded for the specific purpose of cheaply purchasing political support. In 1834 a chapter of the Hebrew Benevolent Society, which was linked to the British Most Venerable Order of Saint John of Jerusalem, was established in Baltimore. Its charter members were founders of the slave trade-supported Baltimore Hebrew Congregation, including Solomon Etting. Its purpose: to provide clothing, coal and other bare necessities to the poor and dying (many of whom had been deprived of jobs by the very slave economy their "benefactors" had created).

From Traitors to "Philanthropists"

After the Civil War, a Who's who of Zionist traitors attempted to rehabilitate themselves by founding a rash of "social action" organizations, all committed to the assimilation of the increasing numbers of Jewish immigrants into the bestial cult of Zionism. On May 12, 1888 the Zionists of Baltimore, under the direction of Moses Montefiore of England, a constant correspondent, founded the Alliance Israelite. The Order of Zion, which had ordered the assassination of Lincoln, became an elite secret arm of this international Zionist organization. The Alliance was funded straight from the London and Paris banking houses of Montefiore and Rothschild and insured binding ties with the Most Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

For the working class, the Baltimore Zionist establishment created "labor Zionism," organizing Russian and other Eastern European Jewish immigrants into Zionist-controlled organizations along ethnic lines. The first chapter of their organization in the U.S., Paole Zion, was established in Baltimore in 1904 by Dr. Herman Seidel. Seidel later led the Baltimore brigade of the Jewish legion into Palestine in World War I to fight for the British in the army of General Allenby.

In fact, histories of the evolution of Zionism name Maryland as the "cradle of American Zionism." The only American representative at the first Zionist Congress in Basle, Switzerland was Schepsel Schaeffer, a Baltimore Jew. At that congress Theodore Herzl proclaimed that "Zionism is a world religion."

The first American Zionist conference was held in Baltimore in 1900 under the auspices of the Federation of American Zionists, the predecessor organization to Louis Brandeis's Zionist Organization of America. The second president of the ZOA was Baltimore Zionist Dr. Harry Friedenwald. During World War I Baltimore was the center of the Palestine Emergency Conference as well as the Jewish Legion.

The Baltimore Zionist families—Szold, Cohen, Etting, Friedenwald—and the newer immigrants whom they assimilated into their ranks insured that Baltimore was the center of American Zionist activity to the present day. The social institutions they created in the 19th century, coupled with their control of political Zionist institutions of the 20th century, have insured that the Jewish population of Baltimore is effectively trapped in the "cult of bestiality" dating back to the early slave traders.

The political and economic power these same families have amassed in this century, in close collaboration with British Zionist bankers, has allowed them to exercise disproportionate influence in world affairs as well as in domestic policy.

Just a few crucial examples make the point:

The Blausteins: One of the 19th century immigrant

families assimilated by the Baltimore Zionist Lobby, the Blausteins made a fortune in oil, including Amoco and Standard Oil of Indiana. Jacob Blaustein transformed that financial power and his alliance with New York and London financiers into a series of powerful political manipulations on behalf of the Zionist Lobby. By 1936 he was traveling in the same circles as the Rothschilds, Schroeders, Warburgs, and Loebbs. He and representatives of all those families sat together on the Board of the Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Boards. According to the public record, it was these and other "hofjuden" (Court Jew) families who put the Hitler "Frankenstein monster" into motion through their protege Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's finance minister.

As the war drew to a close, Blaustein exercised a decisive influence on the European settlement, presenting himself as the leading advocate for "human rights." He was appointed by President Roosevelt as a consultant to the American Delegation to the San Francisco conference which drew up the United Nations charter. His appointment was predicated on his position as the executive chairman of the American Jewish Committee (AJC). At San Francisco Blaustein and U.S. District Court Judge Forman, a member of the AJC foreign affairs committee, forced "human rights" clauses into the charter, both to destabilize Eastern Europe and to lay the groundwork for German "war guilt" reparations. In 1946 Blaustein was invited to Europe to survey the displaced persons camps, particularly discussing the status of displaced Jews in German, Austria, Italy, as well as Jews fleeing Poland. Many of these displaced persons found themselves "placed" in Israel.

In the early 1950s Blaustein was named senior vice-president of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany and Austria. There he negotiated \$822 million in indemnities to be paid by the West German government for Jewish victims of Nazi policies. The German government also agreed to pay \$10 billion for additional wartime indemnities. Most of this money was also "placed" in Israel.

Blaustein also helped found the state of Israel with David Ben Gurion. He called for the United States to permit the emigration of 100,000 Jews to Palestine and urged adoption of the Jewish Agency plan to partition Palestine, allotting 60 percent to the Jews and the remainder for the Arabs. Blaustein's plan was later incorporated into Ben Gurion's partition proposals, setting the stage for the first Arab-Israeli confrontations.

Blaustein's political efforts on behalf of British-controlled Zionism were rewarded when he was inducted into the Most Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem, the Queen's inner elite.

The Sonneborns: Relatively little is known of the activities of this family, which made its fortune in plastics and chemicals, because it has made every effort to keep all information secret. However, it is known that Rudolph Sonneborn was trained as a protege of Louis Brandeis in 1919. By 1928 he had removed his name from all reference books. In 1947 Sonneborn, through the Sonneborn Insti-

tute, created a club of some 30 leading Zionist businessmen to illegally export arms and supplies to the underground Zionist Army in Palestine, the Haganah. Sonneborn's 30-man grouping formed the kernel of what later became the Israeli Mossad—the British intelligence subsidiary agency that directly controls terrorism in Europe and the Middle East.

The Hollanders: The family has a connection both to Johns Hopkins University and to the Zionist social welfare organizations through Professor Jacob Hollander, an activist in the Hebrew Benevolent Society. However, the family's star is Sydney Hollander who as early as 1940 began channeling funds into the community groups that eventually led the Baltimore riots and propelled Parren Mitchell into office. Every "left" or "liberal" community group or similar grouping could count on funding from Sydney Hollander, whose "philanthropy" shaped Baltimore politics for the Zionist Lobby.

Despite his "left"-leaning politics, he was also an active collaborator with Rudolph Sonneborn and Jacob Blaustein. In 1940 Hollander helped consolidate the Zionist movement internationally under the umbrella of the British-dominated World Zionist Congress. In 1952 Hollander and Sonneborn jointly re-oriented American Jews away from their traditional charitable contributions to Jewish social welfare organizations and into the investment of their life savings in Israel bonds. Other kinds of contributions, Sonneborn and Hollander insisted were "not helpful."

The Meyerhoffs: This family, whose fortune is based on Baltimore real estate speculation, is at the head of the Zionist Lobby in the city. Joseph Meyerhoff, the biggest contributor to Zionist causes in America, has extremely close connections with the same European Jewish banking families that sponsored Jacob Blaustein's career as a behind-the-scenes political manipulator. In 1978, the Meyerhoffs invited Evelyn de Rothschild, a member of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, to Baltimore to receive a joint award with Joseph Meyerhoff from the Technion Society, the organization that arranged for Israel to receive atomic weapons secrets and technology.

As well as making major contributions to every local and national Zionist organization, the Meyerhoffs have played a key political role in Baltimore, sponsoring the political career of Parren Mitchell for example.

The irony of the history of Baltimore's Zionists is clear. A political grouping, organized on bestialist principles which the United States defeated in the Civil War, under the cover of "philanthropy", has purchased one section of the black community (whose grandfathers and grandmothers they used to trade like cattle), and intimidated too many others into silent acceptance. This Zionist Lobby, along with its truly Uncle Tom black lackeys must be utterly destroyed. Its destruction will mean not only that the population of Baltimore will again have the right to a future with real skills and real jobs, but that organized crime and drug trafficking should rapidly disappear. The story of the career of Parren Mitchell will make clear why.

How the Zionists Bought Baltimore

After World War II, Baltimore's resident Zionist families — the Meyerhoffs, the Hoffbergers, and the Cohens, among others — moved in to take over two of Maryland's more lucrative, speculative business ventures: real estate and the race tracks. These businesses today give legitimate cover and support to the Zionist families' dirtier money-making ventures in drug running, gambling, and prostitution, as well as lending financial aid to the victory — or defeat — of Maryland politicians.

Their real estate agent is James Rouse, not Jewish in faith, but Zionist in practice. The one-time head of the British Fabian World Federalist Organization, Rouse pioneered in federally subsidized real estate development and swindles. Over the last 20 years, Rouse has become one of the largest owners and developers of subsidized housing in the United States, with much of it in Maryland. In the course of his career, Rouse has stolen hundreds of millions of dollars from the federal government and American taxpayers.

Rouse began during the late 1950s. The American Friends Service Committee began funding a project to create a demand in the ghettos for new and cheap housing. The project was headed by Tony Henry, a good friend of Bayard Rustin and later the head of the National Tenants Union. Henry and others like Gino Beroni of the Neighborhood Affairs section of the Department of Housing and Urban Development deployed into various ethnic communities to drum up support for federally subsidized private housing.

Rouse, through the Greater Baltimore Committee, would then obtain funding from HUD and the rights to build the new housing development projects. In this way, Rouse bought up nearly all of Baltimore city. His tenants paid their rent at the full market rate — while HUD subsidized the housing at up to 90 percent of the rent. Rouse's success made him eligible for consideration by the Kennedy Administration in 1960 to head a new cabinet position on Urban Affairs.

The Greater Baltimore Committee is and has been the key funding conduit for various community control operations in Baltimore, including Baltimore Neighborhood, Inc. which counts Rep. Parren Mitchell as one of its board members. The Committee was founded in 1958 by Rouse and Clarence Miles who in the late 1960s became the chairman of the Maryland Gambling Commission. On GBC's executive board has been Jerold Hoffberger, Robert Levi, and Joseph Meyerhoff. Additional monies for Baltimore Neighborhood, Inc. have come from the Marshall Field Foundation, the Transamerica Foun-

dation, the Taconic Foundation, all known to give considerable financial support to terrorist organizations, and Sydney Hollander, who has financed nearly every tiny counterinsurgent group that has ever emerged in Baltimore.

The Greater Baltimore Committee is the intersection point for the Zionist lobby's operation to take over real estate and the race tracks. While Rouse handled the real estate arrangements, Clarence Miles took on the job of reorganizing Maryland's race tracks along the lines of the "New York" formula via legislation which promised to change both Pimlico and the Laurel race tracks into financial boondoggles. Miles is the former head of the Orioles baseball team. In 1977, he oversaw the handling of the Howard estate which owned the Pimlico race track.

Miles's Gambling Commission was unable to pass the legislation but it succeeded later in establishing the state lottery which today rakes in millions of dollars.

Many of these dollars went to influencing Maryland politics. The recent conviction and electoral defeat of Governor Marvin Mandel was aided by Nathan, Ben, and Herman Cohen, owners of the Pimlico race track. Nathan was a key prosecution witness against Mandel during his trial for political corruption. Even "crime fighting" Senator Joseph Tydings has his connections to the Laurel race track. His sister is married to co-owner John Shapiro.



Ben [l.] and Herman Cohen

Part II

What Is Parren Mitchell?

Promotions for a Pimp

"We Mitchells have been called the colored Kennedys. What we decide to do, we do. . . ." So said Parren Mitchell's nephew in 1962. There are two similarities between Congressman Parren Mitchell and Senator Edward Kennedy. They both work for Britain's Zionist Lobby and they both lack qualities of inner strength. They are no more fit to hold office than the local street-corner pimp.

Otherwise, Parren Mitchell can only dream about emulating the Kennedy family; he will never be allowed into the echelons of the "white anglo" structure. Mitchell does not make decisions. It is only as a black poverty pimp with a veneer of acceptable "get whitey" rhetoric that Mitchell is of any use to his masters — the slave traders' descendant — families in Baltimore of Meyerhoff, Blaustein, and Hoffberger.

These families put Parren Mitchell in his congressional seat after the decision had been made that the 18-year incumbent Sam Friedel was no longer an effective controller of the black population in the 1970s. The Zionists needed someone who could channel the legitimate rage produced by declining wages and job-loss away from any serious challenge to austerity rule. They needed someone who would not blanch at the idea of subjecting Baltimore's youth to menticide through the flooding of Baltimore's streets with drugs and the methadone maintenance, self-help brainwashing programs that followed the drugs.

Parren Mitchell, with his ties through his brother's marriage to the respectable black Jackson family, was ideal for the job. In 1970, Mitchell was helped to win the congressional seat. Since then, Mitchell has faced no visible opposition from either Republican or Democratic ranks. Those who might have been inclined to challenge him were intimidated in the face of a climate of terror generated by Mitchell and his personal goons and his organized crime-linked supporters. In 1978, Mitchell lost to the U.S. Labor Party.

The Rising Black Star of Zionism

By his own account, Parren Mitchell was "apolitical" during the relatively prosperous 1950s and only began to emerge as a black militant spokesman in the few years before the 1968 riots in Baltimore. As the civil rights movement was peaking in the mid-1960s, there were two dominant but opposing tendencies. One was typified by the late Dr. Martin Luther King with the other loosely grouped around Institute for Policy Studies' fellow Stokely Carmichael. King represented a humanist political orientation that recognized that the welfare of blacks depended on forming economic alliances with the white unemployed and working class. For this — like Malcom X before him who had put forward an ecumenical political approach to raise blacks' cultural and economic standards — he was killed. It was Stokely Carmichael, however, who would help set off the riots that raced across the country when King was killed in April 1968, and it is to his agent wing of the civil rights movement that Mitchell owes his political debts.

Mitchell began his grooming for his later career upon his graduation from Morgan State University in Maryland. He first gained a reputation for suing his way into the University of Maryland College Park. Mitchell was one of many young blacks in the late 1950s picked by the Ford and Rockefeller foundations to fuel the civil rights movement by demanding entrance into previously all-white institutions. Mitchell found himself the first black graduate student of the university.

From there he was quickly brought up the ladder. Morgan State itself — along with the University of Chicago and Philadelphia's Temple University — was a training ground for "black militants." While Mitchell had attended, Morgan State was employing psychosexual "behavior modification" techniques to train the provocateurs of the riots and the Black Power movement of

the 1960s. Training sessions were run by Homer Favor, the later founder of the Urban Studies Department and by August Meyer, working under Bayard Rustin, of the old Socialist Party. As the head of the A. Philip Randolph Institute, Rustin has used his resources for vote fraud, most notably during the 1976 presidential election when his institute was a backbone for the "Operation Big Vote" of Walter "vote early and vote often" Mondale.

Upon his leaving Maryland State, Mitchell began working his way through the ranks of counterinsurgency. Mitchell became a probation officer, then supervisor of the Domestic Relations Division of the Supreme Court of Baltimore, then director of the Maryland Commission of Interracial Problems and Relations, and in 1965, he finally landed his first big job as Executive Director of the Community Action Agency. This was an appointment by Mayor McKeddin to direct the first antipoverty program in the state funded by the Office of Economic Opportunity. The Community Action Agency, located in Gay Street in the heart of Baltimore's ghetto, operated in tandem with another OEO-funded organization, Baltimore Neighborhood, Inc., founded by Sydney Hollander. The two organizations were also funded by the Greater Baltimore Committee, a "conservative" businessman's organization, founded by real estate operator James Rouse, who emerged as a leading financial backer of Mitchell.

It is noteworthy that Mitchell's opponent in 1970, Sam Friedel, was an outspoken critic of OEO "poverty pimp" funding.

From his influential position as head of the Community Action Agency, Mitchell dispensed funds to local vassals and built an image as a "fighter" for the community. From his storefront office, he held frequent bullhorn rallies.

As early as 1964, Mitchell had predicted the scenario that led to the riots of 1968. Emerging as the loudest voice against "polite brutality" and "racism," Mitchell said: "A cycle may develop in which police brutality leads to assaults on policemen and these assaults lead to more police brutality . . . inevitably a massive breakdown of law and order." In the few years leading up to 1968, extremist groups like the National States Rights Party and the Maoist Progressive Labor Party flooded Baltimore. Combined with the work of Mitchell and other pimps, the political outlook of both blacks and whites was shifted from concentration on mutual social and economic gains to one of conflict and polarization.

The 1968 Riots: Leap to Power

It was the 1968 riot that propelled Mitchell into his singular role as the spokesman of the black community. The riot was prepared by a three-day visit to Baltimore by Stokely Carmichael. Then on the afternoon of April 16, carloads of provocateurs bearing license plates from Virginia, the District of Columbia, New York, and New Jersey descended upon Baltimore's Belair Market shouting and holding up pictures of Martin Luther King with the word "Murder" written over it. The out-of-state

rioteers quickly forced all the street's merchants to close their stores, and within hours the city's black youth were rioting. Members of CORE, the Congress on Racial Equality, were arrested for starting fires, but the vast majority of Baltimore's black residents were not interested in the riots.

By now established as a community leader, Mitchell shunned the role of peacemaker in the disturbances. Rebuffing Mayor D'Allesandro's pleas to help establish calm with blasts at the "white power structure," Mitchell also led a walkout of black leaders from a crisis session called by Governor Spiro Agnew. Mitchell took the line that the riots were a "community problem," and that the police and National Guard should leave the ghetto.

Throughout the riots Mitchell associated himself with one Walter Lively. Lively was reported to have been travelling the country with Carmichael and had been sent to Baltimore from Boston in 1964 to work with the International Socialists, a "Marxist" faction of the Students for a Democratic Society which traces its roots to Sidney Hook and the National Review's James Burnham. When Carmichael came North to rouse people against "whitey," Lively announced that he was black and joined with Carmichael. During the riots, Mitchell could be found by Lively's side, endorsing such statements of the SDSer's as: "This (riot) offers the black community a chance to take over some economic power in the community by buying and rebuilding the stores themselves. . . ." and "I'm concerned about saving black lives and black homes . . . for me the white businesses are secondary, the white fear is secondary." The International Socialists were subsequently named as part of a conspiracy to burn down Baltimore, and Lively was arrested for arson after being found on the sites of at least eight fires (charges were later dropped).

Amid the rubble and burned debris of sections of Baltimore's ghetto, the riots swept away the traditional ethnic-based political machines. When the dust had settled, the first wave of political counterinsurgents, trained in the civil rights movement at places like Morgan State, could move into political office. In Baltimore, the New Democratic Coalition — an umbrella group of blacks and white liberals provided the backbone for candidacies such as Mitchell's.

Accordingly, after the riots, Mitchell left his job at the Community Action Agency out of "frustration with the strangling bureaucracy" and shortly thereafter made his first bid for Congress against Sam Friedel. Maintaining a low key on racial issues, Mitchell ran on a straight antiwar ticket and lost. Only 40,000 of 200,000 registered voters turned out, and Mitchell lost by 5,000 votes. But Mitchell's howls after his defeat were preparing for 1970. Mitchell cried "racism." Pointing to the fact that he had carried the inner city portion of the district but had lost elsewhere, Mitchell charged Friedel with keeping blacks away from the polls. The primary, he charged, was a "mockery." It was Mitchell's fanfare that motivated the redrawing of the district in 1972 into a "black" district.

Final Preparations

After the election, Mitchell went back to Morgan State as Associate Director of the Urban Studies Institute, whose director was Homer Favor. The model for Favor's program was Peter Rossi's Social Relations Department at Johns Hopkins University, a program which later became the Metropolitan Center for Urban Planning. The studies produced by Favor's Urban Institute sounded one theme: that the condition of the black population of Baltimore was the sole result of discrimination by the "white power structure."

In the same period, in preparation for 1970, Mitchell maintained a steady relationship with the New Democratic Coalition and its de facto Maoist gutter wing. With this gaggle, Mitchell held rallies, demonstrations, sit-downs against the Vietnam War, organizing with the Students for a Democratic Society and a splinter offshoot of the Walter Lively International Socialists. Mitchell's cronies included Rick Pfeffer, a Johns Hopkins professor and Maoist whose wife Eleanor Bacon later headed up Mitchell's district office; Maoist Dean Pappas; The Berrigan brothers; and their local defense coordinator Grenville Whitman.

Despite his slumming with the Maoists, Parren Mitchell's veneer of respectability and much of his political power rest on his family's ties to the family of Dr. Juanita Jackson. Mitchell's brother Clarence Jr. is married to Jackson and their offspring represent some of the most prominent blacks in Baltimore. Clarence Mitchell III is a state senator; Michael Bowen Mitchell is a city councilman; Dr. Keiffer Jackson Mitchell is a senior resident and on the admissions board of the Johns Hopkins Hospital; he was also the first black physician on the staff of the Greater Baltimore Medical Center.

Until her recent death, the grand dame of the Jackson clan was Dr. Lillie Mae Carroll Jackson, a direct descendant, says her daughter Juanita, of Charles Carroll, one of Maryland's signers of the Declaration of Independence. Jackson's great grandfather John Bowen came to Maryland from Africa a free man and married a white woman to ensure that his children would not be forced to become slaves. The family became landowners. Through their involvement in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and their association with the Baltimore weekly, the Afro-American, the Jackson-Mitchell clan is at the heart of Baltimore's black political scene. As we will now show, by backing their favorite son Parren Mitchell, this machine did not aid the black population of Baltimore it represents, but turned itself into a subsidiary of the Zionist Lobby — the real machine behind the Mitchell "victory" of 1970.

1970: Parren's

In 1970, with the backing of influential Zionist lobby circles at the national level and, as two investigative committees were to find, with the aid of massive electoral fraud, Parren Mitchell finally won his first big election in the 7th congressional district in Baltimore.

All estimates had given the primary victory to incumbent Democrat Samuel N. Friedel — even though Baltimore's Zionist lobby tried the old tactic known as the "same name game" and fielded another candidate with the name Friedler to effect Friedel's defeat.

At 5:30 on primary election night, Mitchell warned during a press conference aired on TV that "there will be riots in the streets if I lose the election." He urged voters to get out to the polls, many of which remained open past the 8:00 closing time. Alongside Mitchell during the press conference was then Democratic Senator Tydings who has launched many a career, including that of current Maryland Attorney General Stephen Sachs.

The first unofficial returns in fact gave Friedel the victory by 217 votes. Some 50 "seething" blacks reportedly met in Mitchell's headquarters threatening that "Baltimore will burn" if Mitchell loses the election. Other Mitchell campaign workers urged the formation of black "citizens' police" to take charge of the situation. Mitchell's answer was: "I know you must now all feel that working within the system is impossible, but I urge you not to be violent."

Within hours, new "final" returns were announced. Mitchell was the winner — by 38 votes. Friedel began receiving threatening phone calls, warning him not to challenge the election. Groups of thugs appeared in his neighborhood, forcing Friedel to ask for 24-hour police protection. On Oct. 1, Mitchell's office was firebombed. Mitchell blamed Friedel.

Both candidates challenged the election. Friedel arranged for a five-man team of investigators to come in from the congressional Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures. He had evidence showing that illegal votes were cast in at least 26 precincts out of 225. In one precinct, 270 votes were recorded on a voting machine at which only 213 voters had signed in. Over 216 demonstrably fraudulent votes had cost him the election, Friedel charged.

Mitchell's campaign manager, the Reverend Vernon Dobson, meanwhile called on the Maryland Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights to investigate alleged election violations from the standpoint of "racism." The committee heard 18 hours of testimony on how black voters were prevented from voting due to the "organized chaos" on primary day.

First Big Steal

What Happened on Primary Day

Both committees' investigations found that the primary race had been so marred by irregularities in the handling of the balloting that a new primary vote was required. What had happened?

For the first time ever, the Baltimore police did not guard the polling places or tally the votes in the 1970 primary. Two agencies were hired for the job: Manpower, Inc., a low wage, day labor outfit employing methadone addicts, and a firm called Able Personnel Agency.

Baltimore Board of Elections head Betty Silber hired a moving company to install the voting machines, but gave the company a list of wrong addresses for the polling places. Machines were delivered to the wrong buildings and rooms, forcing some polling places to delay opening until 11:45 AM and to remain open until midnight in districts expected to go for Mitchell. Silber was eventually forced to resign as a result of this and other such shenanigans.

On both primary day and the subsequent general election, the too-small Manpower, Inc. crew walked off the job at midnight, leaving many votes uncounted. On the night of the general election, then Governor Marvin Mandel had to call in the police in order to complete the count.

Both investigations also found widespread machine breakdowns, names left off ballots in certain precincts,



Parren Mitchell

Where Mitchell Gets His Money

A survey of where Parren Mitchell got his money in 1968 and 1970 reveals that very little of his reported funds came from West Baltimore, but most from outside the city and state. In 1978, Mitchell's operation against Debra Freeman was financed in the same way.

In 1968, out of a total of \$18,000 raised for Mitchell, \$10,500 came from the Institute for Policy Studies, laundered through the following "antiwar organizations":

Lawyers Committee for Effective Action to End the War (One Wall Street)	\$300.00
Universities National Anti-War Fund	\$900.00
Maryland Council to Repeal the Draft	\$100.00
Peace Committee Fund (3016 Yale Station, New Haven)	\$5,000.00
United National Anti-War Fund (Cambridge, Mass.)	\$4,000.00

Educators for Mitchell (c/o Chester Wickwire)	\$180.00
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Another \$1,400.00 came from Baltimore's Zionists.

Jane Meyerhoff	\$150.00
The Fair Play for Mitchell Committee:	
Leroy Hoffburger	\$250.00
Irving Blum	\$250.00
John Bilestone	\$250.00
Robert Levi	\$250.00
Dawson Favor	\$250.00

Finally, the Tydings for Senate Committee contributed \$2,000.00; James Rouse was rumored to be a major funder of Mitchell, but "under the table"; Sidney Hollander also gave contributions in both 1968 and 1970.

and delays. The Maryland Commission concluded that it was the black voters who were primarily disenfranchised.

Yet, in early October, the Maryland Commission reversed its recommendation for a new vote. On Oct. 5, Friedel withdrew his complaint before Congress and handed Mitchell the seat from the 7th congressional district.

Who Twisted Friedel's Arm?

Sometime after Oct. 1, when it was clear that Friedel might just win his challenge, he received two telephone calls, both from out of town. The calls were placed by the American Jewish Congress and the B'nai B'rith who first warned Friedel to drop his challenge or be burdened with "Jewish blood on the streets of Baltimore." They then held out the prospect of a respectable political position in Washington, D.C. — a promise they promptly withdrew.

As one supporter put it: Friedel "could not even get the job of assistant doorkeeper." More than Parren Mitchell

and his "goons," "it was the Park Heights and Mt. Washington Jews who killed Sam Friedel."

Long before the 1970 elections, Mitchell could count on the support of these Baltimore Zionists. And a quick survey of where Mitchell got his money for the 1970 race reveals the two other principal layers of support that Mitchell has enjoyed throughout his career.

One notable feature of his funding in 1970 and during the 1978 campaign against U.S. Labor Party-backed candidate Debra Hanania-Freeman is that the majority of his campaign financing did not come from his West Baltimore district but from outside the city and state.

Out of approximately \$18,000 raised for the 1978 campaign, at least \$15,000 came from the antiwar organizations tied to the terrorist-creating Institute for Policy Studies: the Lawyers Committee for Effective Action to End the War, the Universities National Anti-War Fund, the Maryland Council to Repeal the Draft, the Peace Committee Fund, the United National Anti-War

Profile of A Mitchell-Controller:

However much the Maryland Attorney General-elect, Steven Sachs, might wish to avoid prosecution as an agent of a foreign power, when Sachs takes office this January, the Mitchell machine, its Zionist backers, and related drug and dirty-money operations will experience smooth sailing for their financial and political interests. This might seem incongruous, given the Oxford-educated Sachs's reputation as a fighter against organized crime. Sachs worked for the Kennedy Justice Department in an "organized crime" capacity during the early 1960s. At the time of Parren Mitchell's rise to prominence, he was serving as a U.S. Attorney in Baltimore reputedly creating all sorts of trouble for "The Mob." But examining the record, and seeing the outcome of such Justice Department activity to date, it is not hard to fathom the Zionists' pleasant anticipation of Sachs's tenure.

Steven Sachs himself is one of Baltimore's leading Zionists. He was therefore a key figure in placing Parren Mitchell in office. Sachs, for example, helped found the "Fair Play for Parren Mitchell" committee which sent out mailings in support of Mitchell against his 1970 Republican opponent, Peter Parker. Sachs, with 29 other prominent, preponderantly Jewish lawyers, also took out a full page ad in the Baltimore Jewish Times endorsing Mitchell.

Among insiders, Sachs is known as two things: a "vindictive S.O.B." and a "Kennedy man." His political career really began in 1960 when the Kennedy brothers appointed Joseph Tydings to head the U.S. Attorney's

office in Baltimore. Joseph Tydings made Sachs one of his assistants in 1961. Tydings trained Steven Sachs.

Who is Joseph Tydings?

Joseph Tydings, the grandson of Joseph Davies, Roosevelt's Ambassador to the Soviet Union, first made a name for himself in the Maryland State legislature in the late 1950s, by introducing a bill prohibiting savings and loan associations from underwriting any investments exceeding 10 percent of their assets — basically an attack on industrial credit. Despite a veto by Governor Tawes, Tydings emerged as a "clean kid" in Maryland politics. After his appointment by Robert Kennedy as Baltimore U.S. Attorney, he continued to go after savings and loan companies for mail fraud, etc.

During his 1960-63 tenure, with Steven Sachs as an assistant, Tydings and his office played a prominent role in the fabled Kennedy Justice Department's "attack on organized crime." That campaign by the Justice Department coincided with increased British drug trafficking into the United States and, reduced to essentials, was part of that British policy. Justice Department harassment and prosecution of selected mobsters of the old-line ethnic Italian, Irish and similar species effected a shift in "Mafia" power toward predominantly black and Hispanic mobsters based in the ghettos — where the British drugs had to be sold.

Involved in assisting Tydings in such work in Baltimore was Sachs, but also Benjamin Civiletti, the present Assistant Attorney General of the United States. Later,

Fund, and the Educators for Mitchell.

Additional monies came from such leading families of the Zionist lobby as the Meyerhoffs, the Hoffburgers, the Blums, the Bilestones, the Levis, and the Favors. The Tydings for Senate Committee frequently lent financial aid, as has James Rouse, who has reportedly funded Mitchell campaigns "under the table."

Sidney Hollander has contributed to several campaigns. Mitchell is president of Baltimore Neighborhood, Inc., one of many radical community organizations financially backed by Hollander.

As supporters, Mitchell can count on Kennedy in-law Sargent Shriver, George McGovern, Birch Bayh, Senator Tydings, and Stephen Sachs. Sachs was one of the first Jews to endorse Mitchell and organize for him throughout Baltimore's Jewish community. Sach's wife now works on Mitchell's campaign staff.

Postscript

After the 1970 primary, Mitchell went on to beat his

Republican opponent Peter Parker by only a few thousand votes.

In 1972, the 7th congressional district was redistricted to include almost the entirety of the inner city black population.

For the next four years, Mitchell remained unchallenged until U.S. Labor Party candidate William Salisbury opposed him in the general elections. Again massive fraud and goon attacks — not seen since Friedel's challenge — won Mitchell his election.

In the 1978 election campaign, Freeman was attacked and twice threatened at gunpoint by toughs, and baited as a "Jew bitch" by Mitchell campaign manager George Miner. Freeman earned this treatment by running a serious electoral challenge to Mitchell's seat. His other opposition ran no candidate against him in 1974 or 1978 and other candidates in the intervening years — qualified black candidates — have not dared to take on the Mitchell election-stealing machine: Vote fraud has no color.

Steven Sachs

in 1970, when Steven Sachs took out a full page advertisement promoting the black ghetto machine of Parren Mitchell. Benjamin Civiletti was one of the co-signers.

While helping reorganize organized crime in the fashion cited, Joseph Tydings frequently visited Europe, the Middle East and Israel, both as a Justice Department representative, and a "private person." This included his attendance at a Helsinki conference of Interpol, the notorious "private police force" created under Hitler in Germany, and since operated by British intelligence internationally.

In 1963, Tydings launched his own campaign for elected office by launching another smear-probe of savings and loan associations. Then-Congressman Thomas Johnson, a leading contender for the Democratic senatorial nomination, was placed under investigation in this connection. With Johnson out of the running, Tydings resigned his U.S. Attorney's job and announced his own plans to run for the Senate...His campaign received immediate heavy funding from Maryland's leading Zionists, Robert Meyerhoff, Jack Meyerhoff, Jacob Blaustein, Robert Levi and Mathias Devito (Rouse Company chairman).

Upon election, Tydings played the role that Steven Sachs can now be expected to play as Maryland Attorney General. In a block with other Zionist Lobby Senators like Walter Mondale and the surviving Kennedy brothers, Tydings attacked American economic growth and any and all foreign policy initiatives not in keeping with the perspectives of the British monarchy. The first issue for which he became a prominent spokesman was "zero



Steve Sachs

population growth" and "population control," for which he received strong support from the heretical Georgetown University Jesuits (who are actually a faction of the Anglican, not the Catholic Church). These included Rev. Phillip Dexter Hanley, S.J. and the notorious Father Phillip Berrigan, a field-agent of the Institute for Policy Studies, a sub-section of British intelligence in the U.S. whose specialty is mass movements and promotion of "radical" terrorism. Tydings continued his "zero growth" advocacy throughout his tenure in the Senate, promoting

"environmentalism" and railing against alleged thermal pollution and the fictitious dangers of nuclear power plants. In respect to British foreign policy postures, Tydings was one of the first U.S. government figures to demand relations with Maoist China, asking that arms limitation talks be opened with Peking, because "you can't just have talks with the Soviets."

In 1970, Joseph Tydings was speaking at black Morgan State University when riots erupted on campus around the killings at Jackson State. That same year, Joseph Tydings was speaking at the University of Maryland at College Park when riots broke out there. That same year, Joseph Tydings stood alongside Parren Mitchell during a Baltimore TV broadcast as Mitchell threatened the city with race riots unless he won Congressional election. That same year Mitchell won, while Tydings himself lost re-election — but not before he gave the world Steven Sachs.

Who is Steven Sachs?

Steven Sachs was trained by British intelligence institutions from grammar school through college. He attended "Quaker" schools in the U.S. and finished up at Oxford University.

In Baltimore, the young Sachs matriculated at the Friends School, which is operated by the American Friends Service Committee. It is not irrelevant to Sachs's profile that Zionists, as distinct from the broader, healthy Jewish community, prefer anglophile schools for their offspring to better melt into the gentile centers of power. Such "Hofjuden" ("Court Jew") circumstances shaped Steven Sachs's character.

First hand reports from Friends School graduates attest to heavy "liberal" indoctrination, which is not unrelated to rampant homosexuality among the instructors, sodomy being a central feature of American Friends Service Committee "educational policy." The exemplar is the Philadelphia-based Movement for a New Society which was created and is funded by the American Friends Service Committee, which also provided its leaders from an in-house "radical" AFSC sub-section once called the Quaker Action Project. The Movement for a New Society's literature openly describes sodomy and its encouragement among new recruits.

Steven Sachs's undergraduate work was done at Haverford College, an American Friends Service Committee institution in Pennsylvania (its students, together

Since 1970, Baltimore and the metropolitan area have become major distribution points for at least three, if not four, dangerous drugs: heroin, marijuana, PCP, and probably cocaine as well. As during Prohibition, when the private pleasure boats and docks made Baltimore an easy mark for whiskey runners, today, large quantities of marijuana are run through the Chesapeake Bay area into other Mid-Atlantic and Midwestern states.

Given what is known about the international drug trade and the manner in which Baltimore Rep. Parren J. Mitchell "won" and keeps his office, the characterization of Mitchell's political machine as "goons" is an understatement. The Mitchell machine intersects drug running and other gangland operations, much of it centered in Baltimore's "Block," as well as apparent "political" terrorism — all hallmarks of the British-Zionist lobby operation in the United States.

In 1971, a grand jury investigation disclosed that heroin traffic constituted a major portion of the cash flow of the Block, which is a tiny two block red light district in downtown Baltimore. Much of the remaining drug revenues not tied up in Block business is laundered through the Baltimore Zionists' "legitimate" interests in race tracks and real estate.

Originally established to handle the revenues of illegal whiskey running during the Prohibition, the Block integrated the revenues from drug trafficking about the time of Mitchell's fraudulent electoral victory in 1970. At its start, the Block was lily white — white patrons, white prostitutes, white owners, and white drug pushers. The "mayor" of the Block, Max Cohen, openly boasts of having made his fortune by running whiskey and

Baltimore's Organized

promoting prostitution during the Prohibition when Maryland refused to pass state enforcement statutes.

The Pattern of Investigation

Although much fuss is made over the organized crime activities of the Block, there has never been a serious investigation. In fact, over the years, enabling legislation has seen its way through the state legislature guaranteeing the Block's continued and profitable existence. No one, not in law enforcement or anywhere else, will talk about the traffic of drugs and dirty money. They will talk about gambling, prostitution, and numbers, but "the Jewish merchants don't touch drugs."

In fact, calls for investigation have little to do with wiping out crime and drugs. Any attempt at a serious investigation through the years has been met with a wave of assassinations of the principals involved.

During the 1960s, then Assistant Attorney General for Baltimore, Thomas E. Maxwell, announced that he had confidential Justice Department information naming eight people for alleged involvement in a conspiracy to launder revenues from the Block. When the dust settled and the calls for a public investigation dissipated, Maxwell got a piece of the Block action. Today, he is the attorney for many of the Block's pornography stores — like many of the Kennedy Justice Department "crime fighters" who are

with the AFSC's Swarthmore and Bryn Mawr colleges, currently provide a significant portion of the Movement for a New Society's core-membership). Haverford is where the peace movement organized by British intelligence executive Bertrand Lord Russell was launched in 1963. Haverford was also the site of an anarchist collective organized by student Paul Mattick, whose father has been connected to an assassination plot against U.S. Labor Party chairman Lyndon LaRouche, Jr., a plot whose origins are known to be British intelligence.

Steven Sachs, who would later help the Zionist Lobby reorganize organized crime to facilitate British drug-running, went from American Friends Service Committee schooling to Oxford University, the home of the British Secret Intelligence Service. He returned with the aspiration to be "powerful" — that is, useful — in the premier political-front of the British crown in the USA, the "Kennedy machine." Being Jewish, he returned a "Zionist."

In 1967, now himself the U.S. Attorney in Baltimore, Sachs began the watertight of elected officials which virtually handed the state — and helped hand the nation — to British-Zionist interests. His list of victims included

a dozen Maryland politicians, most important of them Vice President Spiro T. Agnew and Governor Marvin Mandel.

This campaign began with an attempt in that year to indict alleged organized crime figures involved in Baltimore's famous "Block." (See box.) It was a publicity stunt, with no indictments forthcoming. He then launched a speaking-tour crusade on Baltimore area college campuses, lecturing on Baltimore's role in a "\$60 billion national gambling racket." Again, nothing happened. It was all cover for his subsequent announcement — organized crime thrives "with the support of public officials."

According to Baltimore Sun reports, Sachs met with the FBI every Friday for discussions of "organized crime." But not a single gangland figure's name was mentioned in his numerous public pronouncements and innuendos, which focused on "corrupt state and federal officials." Shortly later, Sachs managed to indict seven area labor leaders including Baltimore Building Trades Council president Guido Iozzi, who offered to plead guilty to bribetaking, but not to a phoney extortion charge. Sachs, however, had "evidence" and "witnesses" for his phoney extortion charge, notably International Brotherhood of

Crime 'Block'

today prominent in New Jersey's casino gambling and organized crime enterprises.

Then on May 11, 1971, Samuel Goldstein, the head of the Block Owners Association was brutally murdered outside his house at 4:00 AM. The only person who reportedly knew who killed Goldstein, a good friend of organized crime-linked entertainer Frank Sinatra, was Bernie Brown. Brown later committed suicide reportedly after being told that should he testify on any aspect of the drug-related murder, he would be given the Goldstein treatment.

The Mitchell Connection

Just a few years later, Baltimore House of Delegates member James "Turk" Scott was arrested with \$10 million in uncut heroin in his possession. He was murdered gangland style two weeks before he was to appear before a federal grand jury which was convened during President Nixon's "War on Drugs." Prior to his murder, Scott had indicated that he was ready to cooperate with federal officials on the case.

Charged in the murder was Sherman Dobson, the nephew of Parren Mitchell's close associate and sometime campaign manager, Rev. Vernon Dobson. Sherman Dobson was linked to a "black terrorist group" calling itself "Black October," which surfaced to take respon-

sibility for the Scott murder. They announced at the time that all drug pushers would be annihilated.

Slogans began appearing throughout the city reading "Off the Pusher," accompanied by a hit list. But police were never able to ferret out the group, whose only "accomplishment" was to wreck the federal case on the Scott affair.

Sherman Dobson was freed on appeal after the police inexplicably reversed their own findings on the key evidence in the case and after testimony by Parren Mitchell in his behalf. He is now under arrest on narcotics charges. Dobson's codefendant, Charles Sedgwick, was silenced by being murdered in 1976. The murder remains unsolved.

It is interesting to note that Michael Bowen Mitchell, Mitchell's nephew and a city councilman, was assigned as executor of Scott's estate.

Mitchell's name is also heard in connection with convicted narcotics dealer Charlie Burman. It was Burman who testified against Colonel Watkins of the Baltimore Police Department, saying that he had bribed Watkins not to arrest him. Both Parren Mitchell and Juanita Jackson Mitchell testified in Watkins behalf. Watkins was later found guilty.

During the trial, sources named Alonzo Stanback, a local Jewish businessman reportedly incarcerated in the Baltimore prison, as a suspected narcotics dealer. During 1973, Stanback was named as an authority for Parren Mitchell's election committee on a sign posted outside Mitchell's campaign office at 600 West Mosher Street in Baltimore.

Electrical Workers local 24 business agent Skopp.

Iozzi was subsequently convicted only of bribe-taking. Skopp apparently balked at lying before the Grand Jury on Sachs's behalf. Two Federal marshalls sent by Sachs to guard the witness shot and killed him "accidentally."

In 1969, Sachs — now assistant to the new Republican-appointed U.S. Attorney — summarized the character of his "crime-fighting" with the statement: "Of course there are the old standbys, gambling, narcotics, and so on. But when I came here as U.S. Attorney, I told federal agencies I was extraordinarily interested in the corruption of public officials. Rape and murder are most serious crimes, but no more venal crime exists than the rape of the public trust."

Sachs then launched an official campaign against three Baltimore area Congressmen deemed undesirable or hostile by the Zionist Lobby. One of them was Congressman Friedel, who had defeated Parren Mitchell in 1968, and would suffer a vote-fraud loss to Mitchell in 1970. The corrupt political purpose of such investigations was so obvious to all that when Sachs finally culminated his "17 month investigation" and attempted to hand down indictments of several key political and business leaders, Attorney General John Mitchell refused authorization. Sachs resigned.

But only one month later he was back, as a special prosecutor under then-U.S. Attorney in Baltimore George Beall. Accusing John Mitchell of blocking his investigation of Senator Daniel Brewster, Sachs initiated a special grand jury to investigate the Attorney General himself.

Get Agnew, Get Mandel

Steven Sachs's big year came in 1973: the successful watertightening of Vice President Spiro Agnew and Maryland Governor Marvin Mandel. In these cases, Sachs functioned not only as prosecutor, but at stages, as **defense lawyer** for related figures under prosecution. His role, in the "inside-outside" job done against the two political leaders, was central.

With no justification or explained motive, sections of the Internal Revenue Service began to conduct a fishing expedition into Spiro Agnew's business contacts, part of British crown preparations for toppling the Nixon presidency. In January IRS investigators finally found something that might be credibly portrayed as "kick-backs" to Agnew from a private building contractor named Matz. Matz was insensible enough to hire Joseph H. Kaplan as a defense lawyer. Kaplan came from the prestigious Venable, Baetjer, and Howard firm, the law firm of Benjamin Civiletti.

On Matz's ostensible behalf, Kaplan pointed the finger at County Administrator Fornoff, who he alleged was paying Spiro Agnew off and had been doing so for 20 years. For his own defense lawyer, Fornoff hired Steven Sachs. Prosecuting the case was Barney Skolnick, a former student of Steven Sachs.

Clearly, Sachs was deployed by the "Kennedy machine" and Zionist Lobby in a strategy to topple Agnew that was modeled on Bobby Kennedy's earlier "Get Hoffa" conspiracy. The procedure is as follows.

Small-fry are indicted, and terrified with fantastic charges, back-room threats, etc. From then on, it is "dealing up." The victim, or "pigeon", saddled with a lawyer who is part of the game, is offered the option of fingering someone higher up — fingering them as guilty of whatever the prosecutors recommend he accuse them of — in order to save his own neck. Just such inside-outside "dealing up" operations were conducted by the Kennedy "Get Hoffa" team to frame-up Jimmy Hoffa. That is the kind of operation Steven Sachs is found engaged in during the same forces' drive to get Spiro Agnew.

Fornoff "told all," Matz "told all," and on up the ladder until Spiro Agnew was nailed.

In the Mandel case, not even fabricated court-room evidence was ever presented; Mandel's conviction depended on an all-compassing "mail fraud" law which makes licking a stamp potentially illegal. The conviction also depended on "dealing up."

Mandel, the leader of Maryland's Democratic Party for many years was guilty of "getting things done," by and large in the interests of developing his state. The Zionist Lobby had to remove him to give such things as Parren Mitchell room to grow. After a few years "fishing for dirt," an October 1973 corruption investigation was launched into the affairs of Joel Kline, a Mandel associate who was almost named Maryland Banking Commissioner in 1971. As a defense lawyer, Kline got Steven Sachs, and "dealing up" in Mandel's direction began. By January 1974, Kline, in return for a reduced sentence, became a government witness against another Mandel associate on trial for extortion, tax evasion and conspiracy. Yet another Mandel associate finally came around to implicating Governor Mandel in the passage of race-track legislation to his own financial advantage — the defendant, Nathan Cohen, made the charge under advisement of his attorney...Steven Sachs.

Mandel demanded a retraction and Sachs had to admit he had no evidence, but the intent of the charge was to provide the Baltimore Sun newspaper with ammunition to begin attacking the governor in preparation for later charges.

Mandel knew it. "This is nothing short of a planned attempt by the U.S. Attorney's office to manipulate the press against me through smears, innuendos and leaks to destroy me politically. . ."

Out of the race-track legislation charge came a slightly related "mail fraud" charge on which Mandel was indicted, put on trial, convicted and politically destroyed.

Sachs's election as Attorney General of Maryland in 1978 occurred with the help of Ted Kennedy and Joseph Tydings. It also occurred with the help of every figure otherwise prominent in keeping Parren Mitchell in office. Running as an "independent" Democrat, Steven Sachs nevertheless managed to raise more money than all of his big-party opponents combined. Major contributions came from the Blaustein, Meyerhoff, Hoffburger and Levi families. There is no reason to doubt rumors that the same Zionist families are prepared to contribute to a 1982 Steven Sachs gubernatorial campaign.

Part III

Debra Freeman's 7-Point Program For the U.S. Congress

Introduction

Debra Hanania Freeman, immediately after her election, assumed the duties that fall to a member of the United States Congress, both in regard to her constituents' needs, and in regard to pressing legislative matters of national and international significance. From her Baltimore office, she has received and taken action on complaints from residents of the 7th CD — complaints of drug-peddling in the neighborhood, housing problems, school problems and so forth. For Congress itself, Mrs. Freeman's staff is now drafting legislation on the basis of the program which won her election which she summarizes in the following seven points.

My Legislative Priorities

1. Integration into the European Monetary System

The first task before the Congress in January 1979 will be U.S. integration into the new world monetary system being built around the keystone of the European Monetary System.

The Congress must resolve to base U.S. foreign and domestic policies on a package of national economic recovery, centered around the fostering of high-technology U.S. exports in cooperation with the credit facilities of the European Monetary System, the Arab Monetary Fund, and the Tokyo capital market.

2. Revision of U.S. Tax Code

The fight against inflation and the fight to increase the U.S. tax base are inseparable. The Congress will best serve those combined objectives by simple, categorical modifications of the U.S. tax code. A high basic rate of taxation must be maintained, but this must be offset by two categories of major tax shelters, each designed to foster high rates of economic growth in the private sector. The first of these shelters must be both accelerated

depreciation and amortization plus tax credits for capital improvements in manufacturing, mining, construction facilities, in technological improvements in agriculture, and in capital improvements in energy-dense forms of energy production and in essential categories of infrastructure (transportation, education, housing, and so forth). The second must be a step-wise raising of the exemption on household incomes, to the level at which exempt household incomes are in correspondence with the basic cost of living of households.

Comment: It is silly to suggest that the cause of inflationary trends is an excess of the money supply. It is lunacy to imagine that the cure for inflation is spiraling interest rates. The problem of inflation is that credit and investment are flowing into debt-refinancing and speculation, rather than into those forms of skilled employment which would quickly increase the per capita production of useful, tangible wealth for national internal consumption and export. The task of the Congress in fighting inflation is to design the tax code so that there is a much higher rate of net retained earnings in high-technology industrial and agricultural capital formation than in inflation-causing speculative uses of credit and savings. If the tax code is so reshaped, we have created the incentives which will tend to cause private capital flows to do automatically those things which combat inflation, increase productive employment, and promote advances in social productivities and exports.

3. Promotion of High-Technology Exports

The Congress must act to remove the mass of legislative and administrative red tape currently strangling U.S. exports. Existing laws and administrative sabotage of U.S. export traffic must be eliminated promptly, and measures must be enacted to enable U.S. firms to form "trading companies" modeled on Japanese practice. High-technology energy (especially nuclear energy) and technology transfer will be the centerpieces of the major exports into the developing sector now becoming available to us through initiatives of our continental European and

other allies. U.S. private concerns must pool their capabilities for NASA-modeled project capabilities offshore. The existing antitrust legislation must be corrected to facilitate this.

4. Third World Debt Reorganization

As developing-sector nations enter into the new world monetary system developing around the European Monetary System, the conditions will be created for reorganizing those nation's external indebtedness on the same general basis U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton successfully reorganized the USA's foreign and domestic debt under the Administration of President George Washington. These nations must create national banking institutions, in principle paralleling the Bank of the United States, which issue new, low-yield, high-grade, long-term bonds which are exchanged for a mixture of old debt instruments issued by their nations plus a reasonable proportion of new credit.

This will enable those nations to vastly increase their power to import, and will solve one of the most serious problems of the U.S. commercial banking system. For our commercial banks, this reorganization will provide our banks with new, high-grade paper in exchange for old paper of doubtful value, such that the new paper can be discounted for lendable reserves within the new monetary system.

This will enable our bankers to abandon the high-priced Eurodollar money markets and to borrow at lower rates prevailing in the European and Tokyo markets for financing both U.S. exports and financing internal capital formation and production for such export activity.

The Congress must act promptly to eliminate all impediments to such forms of debt reorganization by U.S. trading partners.

5. A New National Energy Policy

The capabilities of the United States in research and development and in vital areas of high-technology production have been gutted at an increasing tempo since approximately 1966. This crisis affects both facilities and our resources in terms of scientists, engineers, technicians, and skilled labor in entire categories. If this process continues, our nation, will become a second-rate technological power, falling way behind the Soviet Union, Japan, and continental Western Europe.

For many reasons, the frontier of technology for the coming decade, as well as for the coming century, will be the development and application of nuclear energy processes. Fission reactors, fission breeder reactors, fission-fusion hybrid reactors, and various stages of development of commercial fusion applications aggregate as a mass of inseparable components of both energy policy and high-technology development generally for every nation of the world. If we do not remedy the decay of our national capabilities in these and interdependent areas of research and production, we are doomed to the same unhappy sort of condition as decayed and bankrupt Britain.

Augmented federal sponsorship of research and development in this area should be supplemented by tax credits for private contributions.

Foolish perversions of the Environmental Protection Program blocking economical progress in installation of U.S. fission-generation facilities must be summarily eliminated by law.

Aid in grants and tax credits must be selectively provided for education of scientists, engineers, and technicians in the energy field and related field of advanced biological researches.

Grants to education must be more tightly defined, so as to eliminate federal aid to fostering an antiscience and anti-technology point of view among schoolchildren and university students.

6. A Ruthless Elimination of the Drug Problem

It is the stated view of officials of the Hong Kong police department (on a recent Public Broadcasting Service feature) that the illegal-drug traffic is not controllable, so long as addicts represent a market of continuing demand. The Hong Kong police official omitted mention of the estimated \$1 billion in annual bribes paid to Hong Kong police officials, from the top to the bottom of the hierarchy. Eliminate the illegal drugs and the demand will evaporate; the supply can be virtually eliminated, and the efficient enforcement of effective penalties for drug traffic *and also drug usage* can eliminate the problem.

There must be mandatory federal statutory provisions including mandatory penalties for any form of marijuana usage excepting strictly supervised and controlled scientific or medical usage.

We must bring an end to the flawed argument that drug usage, prostitution, and so forth belong to a fictional category of "victimless crimes." The individual who uses illegal marijuana is promoting both the drug culture and the illegal networks which lead targetable school children populations into even more dangerous drugs and to crime and death.

Economically, the drug culture and drug traffic represent destruction of our youth — our nation's posterity — our national defense potentials, and our labor force. Any traffic in drugs must be a major felony, and any usage of drugs must be an offense requiring remedial action under law.

The hoax of "drug maintenance" must be outlawed, since a person maintained in the usage of psychotropic drugs is a person of no usefulness or only substantially reduced usefulness to society, and is an intolerable addition to the ranks of the permanent drug culture.

7. Elimination of Vote Fraud

Systematic vote fraud has become a determining influence in shaping the outcome of elections in many parts of the nation. The expansion of this practice has been encouraged through a negligent reaction to such criminal conduct by the federal courts. These courts have been blind in the extreme to the constitutional issue involved: without ballot security, the whole fabric of

representative government is transformed into a fraud.

Congress must act on this issue in two ways.

Congress must enact laws which prescribe procedures to be followed by the federal courts in all complaints submitted alleging substantial irregularities in the conduct of an election, specifying mandatory reruns of elections for all cases in which a reconstruction of the votes actually cast cannot be made, and felony convictions must be desired by Congress for instances of either willful tampering or substantial negligence by all persons engaged in preparing or supervising election procedures, whether or not such tampering or negligence affects the outcome of the election.

Congress must include this issue as a key test issue in the exercise of its authorities in passing on the qualifications of nominees for appointment to the federal courts and relevant positions within the federal administration.

If the incoming Congress accomplishes these measures during calendar year 1979, it will go down in history as one of our nation's greatest legislative sessions.

There are other things to be done, of course, but these seven categories of action are, without question, the priorities.

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