

U.S. REPORT

Vote fraud machine in Baltimore is

Independent's bid to oust Mitchell is focusing scrutiny on the role of

Although the election occurred more than a month ago, the race for Congress from Maryland's 7th District, in inner-city Baltimore, has yet to produce a legitimate winner. The apparent victory of incumbent Democratic Representative Parren Mitchell is being challenged by Mitchell's opponent in the November race, U.S. Labor Party-supported independent candidate Debra Hanania-Freeman, who has demanded that Congress certify her as the winner of the seat on the grounds that the margin of Mitchell's victory was provided by massive vote fraud and related election irregularities.

The Freeman-Mitchell contest, which is gaining national attention, has focused a spotlight on one of America's most pervasive urban problems: the growing employment, since John F. Kennedy's controversial election as President in 1960, of vote fraud, intimidation, and other irregularities to install and maintain in elective office supporters of the social-welfare, essentially Fabian outlook which characterized JFK and to this day characterizes the British-linked financial interests, such as New York's Lazard Freres, which backed his election. And, related to this, there is growing concern over the role of these same British-linked financial interests, closely linked, among others, to the official U.S. "Zionist lobby," in international drug, "dirty money," and organized crime networks.

The career of Representative Mitchell and his relationship to some of the pillars of the Baltimore political and financial power structure epitomize this problem, Hanania-Freeman and her supporters charge. Last month, reporter Renee Reniotis traveled to Baltimore to investigate. This is her report.

WHO OWNS PARREN MITCHELL?

The 1978 election is not the first in which Representative Parren Mitchell, the current head of the Congressional Black Caucus, has been accused of fraud in an election dispute. Yet, since his entry into Baltimore electoral politics, Mitchell has faced no visible opposition from either Republican or Democratic ranks. Those who might be inclined to challenge him are intimidated into terror in the face of a climate of terror generated by the Mitchell machine and his organized-crime-linked supporters.

The years-long "packaging" career of Mitchell is closely intertwined with the activities and interests of the "famil-

ies" of Baltimore. In Baltimore, the "families" — the civic elite — are dominated by a handful of Jewish families, among them the Meyerhoff, Blaustein, and Hoffberger clans who constitute the official "Zionist" community. They are descended from the British "Hofjuden" circles who entered the U.S. in the antebellum period as part of the Rothschild-August Belmont project to split the United States, and are today linked through the B'nai B'rith Anti-Defamation League and the American Jewish Congress to the British Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, Order of Malta. By no means all leading Jewish politicians in Maryland are part of the "families"—former Governor Marvin Mandel, for example, who was recently forced out of office after being convicted on federal corruption charges. Newly elected Attorney General Stephen Sachs, on the other hand, who as a U.S. Attorney several years ago initiated the investigation that led to the departure from office of both Mandel and Vice-President Spiro Agnew, is.

The "families'" political interests encompass both Republicans and Democrats, and their financial interests in real estate and foundation-funding are closely meshed with the international banks most directly tied to the world drug trade.

It is through the "families" that Britain's campaign to Englandize America as a deindustrialized British satellite are mediated in Baltimore political circles. Thus it is no coincidence that Mitchell's rise parallels and intersects the rise of Sachs and other local figures in the British effort: the Berrigan brothers — members of the Georgetown Jesuit "heresy" which figures prominently in British deployments — former Senator Joseph Tydings, the leading Kennedy ally in Maryland politics; and Grenville Whitman, a local antiwar-activist-turned-methadone-entrepreneur. Nor is it coincidence that Mitchell was able to garner the collaboration of the Associated Jewish Charities and the Jesuits when — as a race-baiting community leader in the 1968 Baltimore riots — he set up a "soup kitchen" operation to aid victims of the disturbances he himself was fanning. And it is no coincidence that the Mitchell of today is a prominent supporter of drug decriminalization and an equally prominent opponent of nuclear energy.

What does distinguish the Baltimore "families'" machine from others like it is that it played a greater role

challenged

Zionism in U.S. elections

in the British Watergate coup which ousted President Nixon — notably in the case against Agnew, but also through the “antiwar” activities of the Berrigans and the calls by Representative Mitchell, long before Watergate occurred, for Nixon’s impeachment.

THE ‘COLORED KENNEDYS’

The Mitchell family — a politically prominent black family economically based in the undertaking business — stands in the same relation to the “families” as the Hofjuden Rothschilds to the “WASP” British nobility. Parren’s nephew, Clarence Mitchell III, was speaking more aptly than he was perhaps aware when he compared the Mitchells to another prominent parvenue clan, the Irish Kennedys, upon election to the Maryland House of Delegates in 1972: “We Mitchells have been called the colored Kennedys,” Clarence declared proudly. “What we decide to do, we do.”

What the “colored Kennedys” did for the black population of Baltimore neatly parallels the sort of contributions Zionism has made to the welfare of the majority of Jews. Until the 1950s, Baltimore was known as one of the major “gateways” for blacks to enter the skilled working class. Bethlehem Steel’s mammoth Sparrows Point works was one of the leading industrial installations which hired and trained unskilled black workers coming from a rural southern background. Following the 1958 recession, opportunities for such unskilled workers began to dry up in Baltimore, as they did nationwide. As elsewhere, Baltimore’s “liberals” began to plan for the disastrous transition to “service-oriented” economics — replete with drugs, high unemployment, a poverty apparatus, and social welfare programs to replace lost productive jobs. The Mitchells were among the first to obtain “a piece of the action.” (As Parren Mitchell’s career is thus based on the drying up of blacks’ opportunities for skilled employment, there is no little irony in his emergence today as an advocate of “affirmative action” programs for the blacks among the dwindling Sparrows Point workforce.)

By his own account, Parren Mitchell was “apolitical” during the relatively prosperous fifties, and only began to emerge as a “black militant” spokesman in the period which paved the way for the 1968 riots in Baltimore. In 1965, Mitchell was named head of the Community Action Program, one of the first institutions set up in Baltimore’s

Baltimore’s Zionists trace their roots to the Confederacy

The clique of “families” that make up Baltimore’s Zionist establishment traces their roots to the proslavery Zionists associated with the Rothschilds and Great Britain in the antebellum period. Among the most vociferous of these anti-Union families were the Cohens, Ettings, Friedenwalds, Szolds, and others who today figure prominently as leading figures in the Zionist lobby.

The descendants of those families, and the later Russian emigre families like the Blausteins, Meyerhoffs, Hofbergers, and Sonneborns, built empires in oil, manufacturing, and real estate. The proceeds of their enterprises underwrote Baltimore’s organized crime, drug pushing, and gambling, financed by the John Hopkins University departmental programs that founded the “right to die” and hospice death cult movement, and created a political machine experienced in the vote fraud that brought Parren Mitchell into office.

Beyond Baltimore’s borders, their efforts extended to manipulation of the U.S. Jewish population to accept the British plan for the creation of the Israeli state and a world Zionist movement.

To the present, Baltimore’s Zionist establishment has remained true to their traitorous forebears — the Cohens, Ettings, Friedenwalds, and Szolds.

Their outlook in the antebellum period was typified by Rabbi Bernard Illoway of the powerful Baltimore Hebrew Congregation who declared that “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 and violence and arbitrary force? Who can blame our brethren of the South for their being inclined to secede from a society whose government cannot or will not protect the property, rights and privileges of a great portion of the union. . . . Why did not Moses prohibit the bringing or selling of slaves?”

As today, the Zionists used organizations such as B’nai B’rith to intimidate pro-Union Jews. One Jewish Union sympathizer, Hyman Spitz, described the terror: “The Union people had to keep still and had to pretend to be rebels. In order to be treated right I and our children were required and obliged to carry rebel emblems.” One group tried to “integrate” their B’nai B’rith chapter and it was forced to dissolve. And a pro-Union rabbi, David Einhorn, was hounded out of Baltimore.

“antipoverty” effort. This program and others like it were funded by the Ford Foundation and, locally, the Greater Baltimore Committee, a businessmen’s organization. (The founder of the Greater Baltimore Committee was James Rouse, who later became one of Mitchell’s leading financial backers and also figured heavily in funding of the antiwar movement.) Mitchell’s role in this period was as a spokesman against “police racism” and “brutality.” From 1964 to 1968 the future congressman harped on this theme, helping to prepare the tinderbox that exploded in 1968 following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King.

At the same time as Mitchell was pursuing his career as an opponent of police “racism,” the social climate for the riot was also being fostered by a flood into Baltimore of extremist groups, principally the National States Rights Party and the Maoist Progressive Labor Party. Combined with the role of Mitchell and other “black spokesmen,” the political outlook of both blacks and whites was shifted from concentration of mutual social/economic gains to one of conflict and polarization.

It was the 1968 rioting — triggered after an inflammatory visit by militant Stokely Carmichael and by the arrival of carloads of provocateurs from Washington and Virginia — which propelled Mitchell into prominence as a spokesman for Baltimore’s “black community.”

By now established as a “community figure,” 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 Gov. Spiro Agnew. Instead, he associated himself with one Walter Lively, a fellow traveler of the Communist Party and of the “International Socialists,” a “Marxist” faction of Students for a Democratic Society which traced its roots to philosopher Sidney Hook and the *National Review’s* James Burnham. 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).

With a public blast at Agnew, Mitchell stalked out of city government for a stint in the sociology program at Morgan State College, which, together with the University of Chicago and Temple University, was one of the leading training grounds for “black militants.” At the same time, according to those familiar with the program, Morgan State was employing psychosexual “behavior modification” techniques to train leading provocateurs of the nationwide riots and the “Black Power” movement.

Mitchell’s retirement from public life was short: while colleague Lively was picked up by the Greater Baltimore Committee as a candidate for City Council, Mitchell himself decided to run for Congress in the Democratic primary against Samuel N. Friedel, the eight-term incumbent in the 7th Congressional District, then incorporated which then included a good portion of Baltimore’s Jewish and liberal voters. Mitchell chose to run on the “peace” rather than the “race” issue. Only 40,000 of 200,000 regis-

tered voters turned out, and Mitchell lost to Friedel by a margin of 5,000. Following his loss, however, Mitchell reverted to race-baiting; 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 this experience in the 1968 primary that motivated the redrawing of the district in 1970 as a “black” district—shortly after Mitchell had won his first election apparently by fraud.

WHO BACKED MITCHELL’S FIRST BIG STEAL?

Mitchell tried again in 1970, with backing from influential Zionist lobby circles at the national level and, as two investigative committees were to find, with aid of massive fraud. Two hours before the polls were scheduled to close, Mitchell moved to reinforce this powerful support by calling a press conference at which he stated that if he lost, Baltimore would be wracked with race riots. And, he charged, he himself had been a victim of race-baiting by his opponent. Alongside of Mitchell during the press conference stood then-Democratic Senator Tydings, who also figured heavily in the launching of the career of current Attorney General Stephen Sachs. Mitchell also appealed to voters to turn out, and subsequently the polls were kept open in pro-Mitchell areas four hours past official closing time.

Nevertheless, when the returns were announced for the Democratic primary for the 7th C.D. in 1970, Mitchell had apparently lost to incumbent Friedel again, by 217 votes, after a three-way race that had included an obvious spoiler named Friedler to snag confused voters.

But within hours, new final returns were announced which showed Mitchell now 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. The population of Baltimore was “put on notice” by “seething” Mitchell campaign workers who on first hearing of Friedel’s apparent victory threatened that “Baltimore would burn” if the results were not reversed.

Friedel not only challenged the outcome, but arranged for a five-man team of investigators to come in from the Congressional Special Committee to investigate Campaign Expenditures. Evidence showed that illegal votes were cast in at least 26 precincts out of approximately 225. In one precinct, for example, 270 votes were recorded on a voting machine at which only 213 voters had signed in. Friedel charged that over 216 demonstrably fraudulent votes had cost him the election.

Mitchell also charged fraud. His campaign manager, Vernon Dobson, called on the Maryland Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights to investigate the alleged election violations from the standpoint of “racism.” Nevertheless, both the Congressional Committee and the Maryland Advisory Committee concluded that the race had been so marred by irregularities in the

handling of the balloting that a new primary vote was required.

The two committees' findings were not difficult ones. For the first time in the 1970 primary, the Baltimore police did not tally the votes. Instead, 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. In addition, the head of the Baltimore Board of Elections, Betty Silber, hired a moving company to install the voting machines and gave the company a list of wrong addresses for polling places. The result was complete chaos, as machines were delivered to the wrong buildings and rooms, forcing some polling places to open as late as 11:45 AM, and to remain open until midnight in some districts expected to go for Mitchell. (Silber was eventually forced to resign as a result of this and other such shenanigans.) On both the 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, Gov. Marvin Mandel was forced to call in the police in order to complete the count.

The two investigations also found widespread machine breakdowns, names left off ballots in certain precincts, and delays. The Maryland Commission concluded that it was the black voters who were primarily disenfranchised.

Mitchell was saved at the last minute, when the Maryland Committee reversed its recommendation for a new vote, and Friedel abruptly withdrew his complaint before Congress. The incumbent Congressman was under pressure from the national B'nai B'rith and the American Jewish Congress, who warned him to abandon his fight or be burdened with "Jewish blood on the streets of Baltimore." According to reliable sources, Friedel was then promised the prospect of a respectable political position in Washington, D.C., a promise which was promptly broken. Friedel was politically blackballed; as one supporter put it, he "could not even get the job of assistant doorkeeper." More than Parren Mitchell and his "goons," this source says, "it was the Park Heights and Mt. Washington Jews who killed Sammy Friedel."

The characterization of the Mitchell machine as "goons" is an understatement. The Mitchell machine intersects drug-running and other gangland operations as well as apparent "political" terrorism — the hallmarks of the British-Zionist lobby operation in the United States.

A few years ago, for example, Baltimore City Councilman 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 young Sherman Dobson, the nephew of Mitchell's close associate and sometime campaign manager Rev. Vernon Dobson. Young Dobson was linked to a "black terrorist group" calling itself "Black October," which surfaced to take responsibility for the

Scott murder, announcing at the same time that all drug pushers would be "annihilated." Slogans appeared 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 in the Scott affair. Sherman Dobson was freed on appeal after the police inexplicably reversed their own findings on key evidence in the case, and after testimony by Parren Mitchell in his behalf. Dobson's co-defendant, Charles Sedgwick, was silenced by being murdered in 1976. The murder remains unsolved.

In the past election campaign, Debra Hanania-Freeman was attacked and threatened at gunpoint by toughs, and baited as a "Jew bitch" by Mitchell campaign officials.

Ms. Hanania-Freeman earned this treatment by being the only candidate since 1970 to mount a serious challenge to Mitchell's seat. His intimidated opposition mounted no candidate against him in 1974, 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.

MR. CLEAN — STEPHEN SACHS

The Mitchell machine's vote fraud operation and the related organized crime and drug operations in Maryland (Mitchell is a leading supporter of drug decriminalization, although his office tries to downplay the fact) is not expected to face any more of a challenge either when the state's new "Mr. Clean" model Attorney General, Stephen Sachs, takes office in January.

This might seem a strange prediction to those who remember the Oxford-educated Sachs's reputation as an organized-crime fighter in the late 1960s, when paralleling Mitchell's rise to prominence, he served as U.S. Attorney in Baltimore under the sponsorship of Senator Joseph Tydings. But a closer look at the record indicates that Sachs's battles against organized crime were waged mostly in the press, not the courts.

Like Mitchell, Sachs's political career began in the 1960s, when Tydings was chosen by the Kennedy brothers to head the U.S. Attorney's office in Baltimore. With Sachs as one of his assistants, Tydings directed his efforts at prosecuting so-called white collar crime — especially as practiced by old-line machine politicians who tended to be opposed to the austerity-plus-drugs-and-social-welfare approach that dominated social policy in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

The Tydings-Sachs team cut their teeth on a savings and loan association scandal, leading a successful prosecution of the Phoenix Mutual Savings and Loan company which resulted in convictions on conspiracy and conflict of interest charges of former congressmen Thomas Johnson of Maryland and Samuel Boykin of Alabama, who were connected with the company.

In 1964, as "apolitical" Parren Mitchell was beginning his crusade against police racism, Tydings also decided to enter politics — with a race for the U.S. Senate. Sachs joined the effort. The Tydings campaign was heavily bankrolled by the leading "families" — the Meyerhoffs,

Blausteins, and Levis — and Tydings ran as a “Kennedy” man. He also enjoyed the support of the Georgetown University Jesuit community, and Rev. Phillip Berrigan, the future antiwar activist, then of the Catholic Committee on Population and Government Policy. One of Tydings’s major platform planks was population control.

It was not long before the new Senator Tydings rewarded his supporter Sachs by securing his appointment to the post of U.S. Attorney in Baltimore. Sachs used that post to gain prominence in 1967 when with great fanfare he announced a special probe into gambling and pornography operations centralized in Baltimore’s “block,” a two-block stretch of vice and bars along Baltimore Street. The “probe” resulted in one major raid — on a gambling spot called the Oasis Club — but the case resulted only in the Supreme Court overturning the gambling laws under which it was prosecuted.

Sachs, however, was not interested in pursuing the prosecution of gangland figures. At public speaking engagements from 1967 on, he began harping that organized crime could not exist without the support of public officials to protect it. The press was too lethargic to ask if he meant his own, moribund U.S. Attorney’s office, and his still-unsubstantiated innuendos against “corrupt federal officials” were allowed to circulate unchallenged.

Shortly afterward Sachs maneuvered the indictments of seven area labor leaders. His prime target was Guido Iozzi, president of the Baltimore Building Trades Council who was charged with extortion. The quality of Sachs’s handling of the case is reflected in the fact that a crucial witness was killed “accidentally” by one of the two federal marshals Sachs sent to guard him in what appeared to be a hunting accident. Iozzi was subsequently convicted on a series of kickback and bribery charges.

Sachs next alleged connections between organized labor and the Mafia. In the midst of a 1969 investigation, Sachs announced to the press that he had confirmed that members of the Carlo Gambini crime family were operating in Baltimore labor circles.

In November 1969, Sachs made a startling announcement for an attorney whose reputation was built as a crime fighter. “Of course there are the old standbys gambling, narcotics and so on. But when I came in here as U.S. District 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.”

With that Sachs finally began his official campaign against Baltimore and Maryland political officials. Reports circulated that Sachs was looking into three area

Congressmen, one being Friedel, who had beaten Parren Mitchell in 1968, and would lose to him in 1970. Sachs denied the rumors, but his office did hand down an indictment against Senator Daniel Brewster in 1969.

Sachs’s work was not well received by his superiors at the Justice Department. When Sachs attempted to hand down indictments following a 17-month grand jury investigation of several key political and business leaders in Baltimore, Attorney General John Mitchell refused authorization for the indictments.

Sachs’s prosecutions of public officials was part of the campaign directed against the Nixon Administration and traditionalist political layers. His involvement in this “Watergate” process was also reflected in his handling of the 1968 “Catonsville 9” case, involving his erstwhile Tydings campaign colleague Phillip Berrigan as a major defendant in a case where antiwar activists had poured blood on draft files (the case arose during Mitchell’s metamorphosis as a peace advocate). With daily demonstrations being held in support of the “9,” Sachs, on whom it fell to prosecute the case, held daily meetings with Grenville Whitman, the methadone advocate who was coordinating the “9’s” defense mobilization. At these meetings Sachs and Whitman discussed the daily arrangements for demonstrators, etc.

In 1970, Sachs left office and entered private legal practice with Alan Baron, his aide during his term as U.S. attorney. Both lawyers were promptly called in as special prosecutors to assist in the cases against Congressman Brewster and an aide to the assistant Postmaster.

In 1972 Sachs was named Chairman of the Maryland Conference for Social Welfare along with leading Mitchell aide Vernon Dobson. That same year he began an intensive investigation into the land holdings of Joel Kline, a millionaire who Governor Marvin Mandel had intended to name as the State Banking Commissioner. Eventually Mandel was implicated in this inquiry as well.

The investigation proceeded from construction companies up through public officials. The technique Sachs used was a controversial one fraught with temptations for perjury called “dealing up.” In it, minor figures were threatened with indictment and then offered immunity if they would provide evidence to catch “bigger fish.” An investigation of the Matz, Childs and Associates construction firm in this way led to the watergating of Vice-President Agnew.

In 1978, Sachs campaigned for Attorney General of Maryland with the slogan that he would restore public trust in government. So far, he has proved trustworthy only to Parren Mitchell’s associates and backers.