



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

November 26, 1975

Mr. Gerald W. Jones, Chief  
Voting Section  
Civil Rights Division  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Jones:

Enclosed please find an additional submission from the New Jersey Labor Party which is supporting the candidacies of Lyndon M. LaRouche and Wayne Evans for President and Vice President respectively. The submission contains allegations of physical harassment. Further, it specifically names the Ford Committee as a financial supporter of the harassment activity.

We are transmitting the enclosed material to you on the advise of Mr. Robert Hickey of the Department's Fraud Section. Representatives of the New Jersey Labor Party have been notified of our transmittal.

If the Commission can be of further assistance to you in this matter, please do not hesitate to call (382-6023).

Sincerely,

*Gordon Andrew McKay*  
Gordon Andrew McKay  
Assistant Staff Director for  
Disclosure and Compliance

Enclosure

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION  
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OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

77040011976





FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

November 26, 1975

Mr. Norman E. Solowey  
Mr. Kenneth Mandel  
New Jersey Labor Party  
380 Main Street  
East Orange, New Jersey

77040011977

Dear Messrs. Solowey and Mandel:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated October 22, 1975, concerning alleged violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, as amended, by the Committee to Re-Elect Gerald Ford.

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

Please address any further correspondence relative to this matter to Mr. Gerald W. Jones, Chief, Voting Section, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.

Sincerely,

*Gordon Andrew McKay*  
Gordon Andrew McKay  
Assistant Staff Director for  
Disclosure and Compliance

cc: Mr. Gerald Jones  
Department of Justice

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OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

CA-015-75  
CA-027-75  
CA-048-75  
CA-044-75

Address Reply to the  
Division Indicated  
and Refer to Initials and Number

WTB:RAH:cic

NOV 14 1975

Mr. Stephen Schachman  
Assistant General Counsel  
Federal Election Commission  
1325 K Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20463

Dear Mr. Schachman:

We have received your letters of October 8, 1975 and  
October 16, 1975 transmitting several complaints from various state  
organizations of the U.S. Labor Party.

After a review of the materials prepared by the party  
organizations, we have concluded that there are no violations of the  
Federal statutes pertaining to elections and political activities and  
any possible Federal criminal violations would fall under the  
jurisdiction of the Civil Rights Division. Accordingly, we have  
forwarded this information to Mr. Gerald W. Jones, Chief, Voting  
Section, Civil Rights Division for his evaluation.

Sincerely,

WALTER T. BARNES  
Acting Chief, Fraud Section  
Criminal Division

By: *Robert A. Hickey*  
ROBERT A. HICKEY  
Attorney, Fraud Section

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77040011973



RECEIVED  
FEDERAL ELECTION  
COMMISSION

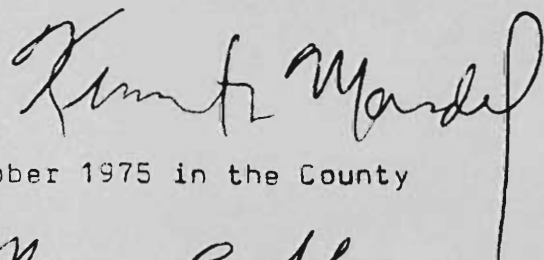
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New Jersey Labor Party Complaint Against  
the Committee to Re-elect Gerald Ford

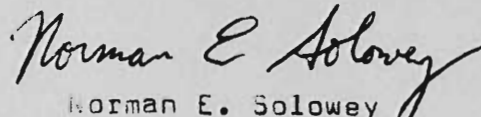
October 22, 1975

77040011979

Kenneth Mandel



Sworn before me this 22nd day of October 1975 in the County  
of Essex, State of New Jersey.



Norman E. Solowey  
commission expires October 7, 1980

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION  
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OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

New Jersey Labor Party  
380 Main St.  
East Orange, N.J.  
October 22, 1975

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

Dear Sir:

The New Jersey Labor Party is an organization formed to support the candidacies of Lyndon M. LaRouche for President of the United States and Wayne Evans for Vice-President.

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

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

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

Further, Section 314 (2) states:

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

- (a) report such apparent violation to the Attorney General, or
- (b) make an investigation of such apparent violation.

In recent weeks, while pursuing regular campaign activities for the LaRouche/Evans campaign the following happened to campaign workers for the New Jersey Labor Party.

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Incident #1  
Sept. 3, 1975 10:00am  
Intersection in the city of Elizabeth

Organizers Bruce Todd and Mary Pounds were selling New Solidarity to drivers of cars that were stopped for the red light. Two Elizabeth police officers arrived and told the organizers that it was illegal to sell anything in the roadway. The officers were informed of the case of Follet v McCormick 321 US 573 which ruled that the fact that distributors sell their literature or ask for and receive donations, if they are members of a political party, does not make their actions commercial nor does it lessen their right to be free from interference.

Police Chiefs of every New Jersey city in which the New Jersey Labor Party organizes has received a memo outlining in detail the legal fights of political parties as decided on by the Supreme Court. In all the reported incidents that follow these memos have been entirely ignored. In this case despite briefing the officers on these decisions we were forced to leave the distribution under threat of arrest.

Incident #2  
September 13, 1975 2:30pm  
Lyndhurst Shoprite

Organizers Leif Johnson, Barbara Hershfield and Fred Henderson were selling New Solidarity at the Shoprite in Lyndhurst. A drunk man about 50 years old (owner of car license NJ 897-CVB) who had not been approached by our organizers started screaming that he was going to have us kicked off the lot. He then went inside and told the manager to have us removed. Either the man or the manager called the police and the police then told us we would have to leave. When we asked on what grounds they would make us leave they replied "trespassing and soliciting without a permit." It was Lt. Brandt of the Lyndhurst police who said this. We informed Lt. Brandt that we could not be forced to leave on these grounds and cited the Supreme Court rulings. Lt. Brandt said if we did not listen to him and leave he would have us arrested. The organizers left under the threat of arrest. The managers name is William DeAngelis.

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Incident #3  
Sept. 13, 1975 8:15pm  
Garfield Two Guys Store

After about 20 minutes of distribution the police arrived at this site. The organizers involved are the same as in incident #2. The manager, Mr. Delraria claimed he had a complaint ~~for~~ from a customer but would not tell the police or our organizers who it was from. We briefed the police on our right to be at this site. Patrolmen Pouzia (badge 15) and Banca (badge 18) told the organizers that they would have to leave or face arrest. Under threat of arrest the organizers left at 8:45pm.

Incident #4  
Sept. 13, 1975  
Hillside Shoprite

After organizers were at this site for five minutes the manager came out with a security guard and threatened to have us arrested if we did not leave. A squad car pulled up and officer badge 162 informed us that we needed a permit to solicit and that we also needed the managers permission. We informed him that he was wrong on both points. He told us that if we did not leave we would be arrested. Organizers left under threat of arrest.

Incident #5  
Sept. 18, 1975 12:30pm  
Downtown Trenton

Organizers Fred Henderson, Val Costa, and Miles Murphy, and State Assembly candidate Elliot Greenspan assembled on the sidewalk in downtown Trenton in order to announce a forum that was to take place that night. The subject of the forum was to expose the element of deliberate sabotage in the Trenton water crisis. Candidate Greenspan had also been invited to appear that night to testify before city council of Trenton on the same subject. Five minutes after the organizers arrived patrolman Fair arrived and arrested the organizers for obstructing persons and trespassing. The organizers were then held on excessively high bail of \$250 each in order to prevent the testimony of Greenspan at the city council. Bail was eventually reduced to \$25 each.

Incident #6  
Sept. 25, 1975  
Paterson Pathmark 3:00pm

Organizers Fred Henderson, Ron Taylor and Charles Mack were informed by the store manager that they had to stay at least 50 feet from the front door or he would have them arrested. On other occasions the Muslims organize their directly at the door with the use of a table. We informed the manager of this fact and that his discretion in this matter was illegal. He persisted and the organizers decided to leave rather being held up arguing with the police whom he was determined to call.

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Incident #7  
September 30- October 2

Candidate Elliot Greenspan received ~~xxx~~ several calls from a person claiming to be from the "American Federation of Democracy" telling Greenspan that if he showed up again to organize at the Hamilton K Mart he would get a .22 caliber bullet in his back. Greenspan received 10 such calls in a 2 day period.

On October through a trace on Greenspan's phone line the Hamilton police were able to identify the owner of the phone from which the calls were made as

Incident #8  
October 2, 1975 5pm  
Bloomfield intersection

Organizers Bill Bracey, Lynne Speed and ~~xxx~~ candidate Vincent Miskell were selling New Solidarity to cars stopped at the red light. A Bloomfield patrolman claimed that it was illegal to sell anything in the street. We informed him of the Supreme court decision that soliciting ordinances could not be applied to political parties. The patrolman ignored this and insisted we leave the intersection. Under threat of arrest the organizers left the site.

Incident #9  
October 4, 1975 1pm  
Paterson intersection

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Two officers in unmarked car 595-ASI stopped to observe our distribution of New Solidarity to cars stopped at red lights. They observed Janet Cohen and Charles Mack for about 15 minutes saw that they were not obstructing traffic and told us so. They said it was alright for us to remain. We asked them why they had been sent to observe us. They replied that the station had received a crank call from one person who was angry that we were communists and wanted us removed.

When the unmarked car arrived legal staff member Norman Solowey called the police station to pre-empt any harassment. A Sgt Munzi was the desk officer at the time. Munzi claimed "Oh yes she's probably being arrested, we've been bombarded with phone calls from motorists complaining that you're blocking traffic." This statement was a ~~xxx~~ a total fabrication since the officers on the scene clearly could see we were not impeding traffic and they had told us that only one ~~xxx~~ call had been made to the station.

Incident #10  
October 6, 1975  
Elizabeth Municipal Court

Norman Solowey of the legal staff called city prosecutor Bolanowski to request that he drop charges stemming from a Sept arrest since the charges were exactly the same as charges

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that had been dropped by the police department in a previous illegal arrest; i.e. charges of soliciting without a permit. The police department in Elizabeth has also since the time of the earlier arrest issued a memo stating that the Labor Party could not be arrested on the laws covering solicitation without a permit. Despite all of this prosecutor Bolanowski maliciously refused to drop the charges which will force several organizers to unnecessarily appear in court thereby deliberately hampering our electoral campaign by depriving them of needed organizing time.

Incident #11  
October 15, 1975 8pm  
Belleville Pathmark

Organizers Ed Carl and Deborah Solowey were selling New Solidarity and a brief exposing Bruce Franklin as an agent of the CIA. A man claiming to be a "student of Bruce Franklin," punched organizer Ed Carl in the eye and then ran off to his car. The license plate on his car was given to the police at the time and is

Incident #12  
October 15, 1975 8pm  
Linden Pathmark

Organizers Mary Pounds and Bruce Todd were informed by the Linden police that they could not sell at this site without a permit. The legality of this had already been cleared with city attorney Kruger. A call to Captain Cara elicited a refusal to listen to our legal rights. He simply yelled "I'm the boss here don't you tell me anything." He then demanded that we speak to the Captain of the day shift and the city attorney to straighten it out. On the following day, 10/16, we called city attorney Kruger again who claimed that he had told the police dept of our legal rights and that he would then tell them again. Organizers were forced to leave the original distribution under threat of arrest.

Incident #13  
October 17, 1975 9:45am  
Bloomfield Intersection

Officer #41 told organizers Janet Cohen and Abi Steinberg that they could not stay at the intersection and sell because "you do not have the chief's permission." We informed him of the Supreme court ruling that the sale of political literature could not be subjected to the discretionary approval of anyone including his chief. Officer #41 told us he was under orders from the desk to get us out of there. Norman Solowey of the legal staff called to speak to the Chief of Police. The Chief refused to get on the phone saying he was too busy. He also refused, through his secretary, to inform his men of our legal rights as per the memo he has received. Organizers were forced to leave the distribution under the threat of arrest.

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Incident #14  
October 16, 1975 2pm  
Paterson Intersection

Organizer Lynne Speed was told by a Paterson Patrolman that "I have orders from the Police Chief and the ~~Responsible~~ County Prosecutor's office to arrest you." We informed the officer of our rights to be there. He said "I agree you have a legal right to be here but I have orders which are coming from very high up." Organizers were forced to leave the site under threat of arrest.

Incident #15  
October 16, 1975 7:45pm  
North Brunswick Mall

Organizers Mary Pounds, Marilyn Mann, Bruce Todd, and Chris Schmidt were selling New Solidarity at this shopping center in North Brunswick. Patrolman Covino drove up to the organizers and told 2 of them to get into the police car. These two whom I forgot to mention earlier were candidate Michael Schlanger and organizer Mary Jane Cowan. They were arrested by officer Covino for "soliciting without a permit." He claims that until he receives notice that the soliciting law does not apply to us that he will continue to arrest us.

Incident #16  
October 18, 1975 1:30pm  
Linden Pathmark

Mary Pounds, Bruce Todd, Brenda Izzo, Mary Cowan, Marilyn Mann, and candidate Vincent Miskell were selling New Solidarity and campaigning at the Linden Pathmark. A provocateur came up to candidate Miskell and started shouting at him incoherently. A crowd of people gathered to hear what was going on. A policeman in the parking lot called other police who came over to the USLP organizers and accused them of creating a disturbance. They refused to listen to the organizers charges that the other man was the person creating the disturbance. When the police threatened arrest the provocateur left. The police then demanded that the organizers leave. We told them that we had straightened it out with the city attorney and that we would go and call him. Immediately officer Spano grabbed organizer Brenda Izzo and placed her in handcuffs. Officer Stoller knocked literature out of the hands of organizer Bruce Todd and handcuffed him and Mary Cowan and claimed we were being arrested for soliciting without a permit. At the station the officers refused to tell us the charges for which they were being held. Officers made a number of anti-communist remarks. Bruce Todd was placed in jail. A few minutes after the arrest Mayor Gregorio of Linden, who is also candidate Miskell's state assembly opponent shows up at the police station. Organizer Mary Pounds asked the Mayor if he believed third parties have a right to run campaigns. His response was "if they have a permit." "My boys dont harass anyone." No calls were allowed. All three were strip searched and then released on their own recognizance.

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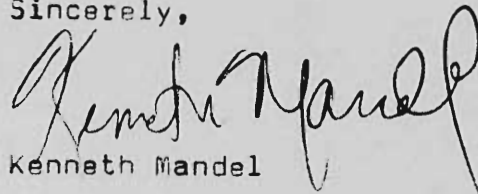
The New Jersey Labor Party under section 314 (a) (1) (A) demands an investigation of the Committee/Committees to Elect Gerald Ford for president under Section 314 (2). The New Jersey Labor Party is prepared to provide evidentiary materials and assist the Commission in any way in this investigation. Moreover, because the harassment has been directed by persons associated with the said Committee, the New Jersey Labor Party further charges that the Ford Committee is spending funds to support the harassment activity, which funds are not reported and so are unlawfully gathered and spent, and further that the Ford committee is using government agencies including the FBI and LEAA to effect this harassment.

The New Jersey Labor Party is of course pursuing standard legal procedures in order to remedy these incidents. Your immediate assistance and investigation will help the combined efforts to end this type of assault on the democratic process.

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

We look forward to your early reply.

Sincerely,



Kenneth Mandel

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77040011986

*file*



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

October 16, 1975

Mr. Norman E. Solowey  
Mr. Kenneth Mandel  
New Jersey Labor Party  
380 Main Street  
East Orange, New Jersey

Dear Messrs. Solowey and Mandel:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated September 22, 1975, concerning alleged violations of the Federal Election Campaign Act, as amended, by the Committee to Re-Elect Gerald Ford.

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

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

Sincerely,

Gordon Andrew McKay  
Assistant Staff Director for  
Disclosure and Compliance

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION  
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OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL



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CA 045-75

*file*



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

October 16, 1975

Mr. Norman E. Solowey  
Mr. Kenneth Mandel  
New Jersey Labor Party  
380 Main Street  
East Orange, New Jersey

Dear Messrs. Solowey and Mandel:

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

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

Sincerely,

Gordon Andrew McKay  
Assistant Staff Director for  
Disclosure and Compliance

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION  
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77040011988

October 15, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: The File

FROM: *es* Stephen Schachman

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

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

Enclosed with the letter were the following:

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

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Office of GENERAL COUNSEL

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FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

October 8, 1975

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

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION  
**OFFICIAL FILE COPY**  
OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

Dear Mr. Hickey:

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

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

Sincerely yours,

*151*

Stephen Schachman  
Assistant General Counsel

Enclosures



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New Jersey Labor Party Complaint Against  
the Committee to Re-Elect Gerald Ford

September 22, 1975

New Jersey Labor Party  
380 Main St.  
East Orange, New Jersey

Norman E. Solowey, Custodian of Books and Accounts  
Kenneth Mandel, Finance Officer

*Norman E. Solowey*  
*Kenneth Mandel*

77040011991

State of New Jersey

County of Essex

Sept. 25, 1975

Personally appeared before me, Notary Public of N.J.,  
Norman E. Solowey, Custodian of Books and Accounts and  
Kenneth Mandel, Finance Officer, who swore and attested  
to the above instrument and complaint.

*Albert J. Frasco*  
ALBERT J. FRASCO  
NOTARY PUBLIC OF NEW JERSEY  
My Commission Expires July 22, 1976

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OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL



New Jersey Labor Party  
380 Main St.  
East Orange, New Jersey

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

Dear Sir:

The New Jersey Labor Party is financially supporting and actively campaigning for the candidacies of Lyndon M. LaRouche for President of the United States and Wayne Evans for Vice-President.

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

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

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

Further, Section 314 (2) states:

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

- (a) report such apparent violation to the Attorney General
- or
- (b) make an investigation of such apparent violation

In the past weeks the following harassments have hit the campaign workers for the New Jersey Labor Party while pursuing regular campaign activities.

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A LEGAL HISTORY OF THE MIDDLESEX, UNION COUNTY POLITICAL HARASSMENT

This gives an overview of police activities against the USLP campaigns from May 1975 to the present in the region covered by the USLP Perth Amboy local. This covers Union and Middlesex counties. The events are given against the backdrop of major USLP organizing, initiatives leading into the present campaigns of Michael Schlager for NJ Assembly (19 Dist), Vincent Miskell for NJ Assembly (21 Dist), Bobbie Golden Sealey for Union County Freeholder and Lyndon LaRouche for United States President.

In April the LaRouche/Evans Presidential campaign was launched and in May 1975 the USLP Presidential platform hit the streets. At all times since April organizers have acted in the capacity of campaign organizers for the LaRouche/Evans Presidential campaign as well as for the campaigns of local and statewide candidates.

In early April admitted FBI informer Anthony Banks stole lists of Labor Party members and legal electoral petitions containing over 50 signatures from the Labor Party office in East Orange and turned them over to the FBI. The USLP now has a suit in Federal District Court in Newark (75-1536 civil complaint) against the FBI for illegal disruption of a Federal and local electoral campaigns.

The USLP and NCLC have organized in the outlined area since 1972. The above USLP candidates (excluding LaRouche) were nominated at a nominating convention in February of 1975 and election petitions were filed in April.

At the beginning of May, 2,000 signatures demanding the impeachment of Nelson Rockefeller were presented to Congressman Ed Patten. His aides accepted the petitions and forwarded them to Washington. Although nothing was heard from Patten, a month later a woman who had signed the petition told USLP organizers that a week after she had signed the petition she received a call from a man claiming to be the principal of her daughters school warning her to "stay away from Communists." Several days after that two well dressed men appeared at her door claiming that they were from the "Communist Party" and asked her to join. Since only the FBI or related agency could have carried out such an operation we demanded of Patten whether he had turned the petitions over to them. He refused to comment and the USLP issued a press release indicating the possibility that he did do this.

In May the first significant campaign harassments took place. In early May USLP organizers Mary Pounds, Bruce Todd and candidate Schlager were arrested by New Brunswick police for "soliciting without a permit." At the trial in June, Judge Gussis reserved decision for two weeks. The New Jersey Appellate division has already ruled that such soliciting laws cannot be applied to political parties. Despite this ruling and three personal visits by the defendants and a half dozen phone calls from the USLP legal staff, Judge Gussis has so far failed to give his decision.

7704011993



Since both Michael and Martin Karnes knew the local area well and knew certain crucial facts about the drug operation in the area, the USLP began an investigation of drug running and connection with Revolutionary Union which has infiltrated numerous factories in the area.

On July 5, USLP organizers Mary Pounds, Bruce Todd and Martin Karnes were arrested by Woodbridge police at the Two Guys shopping Center. Although Hara Krishnas had been in the lot police demanded that we produce a solicitors permit or be arrested. We told them of our rights and the police went to the manager to ask if he would make a complaint. He told them of the Koarny case where five USLP organizers had been acquitted of soliciting charges in May and that as far as he was concerned he had no complaints. The sergeant then arrested the USLP organizers for soliciting without a permit. Earlier that day Sgt. Soarles forced organizers from Woodbridge Center Drive on orders Police Director Galassi.

Three days later, on July 8, Mary Pounds, Bruce Todd and Michael Schlanger were arrested by Rahway police for "interfering with traffic" after they had previously checked with the chief of police and obtained his assurance that they would not be harassed by his police.

On this day, police harassment reached its peak with the simultaneous arrest of the three organizers in Woodbridge and of USLP organizer Brenda Izzo and USLP candidate Vincent Miskell in front of Grants Department store in Downtown Elizabeth. They were arrested by Confidential Squad (narcotics) detective Edward Szpond on charges of interfering with pedestrians and calling Szpond, a self professed Nazi, a fascist and a CIA agent. Miskell and Izzo were forced into a narcotics search at the police station and forced to answer a narcotics questionnaire. Three hours after their arrest, they were charged and given \$50 bail. Izzo was put into the Union County jail after being threatened with rape by a confidential squad officer. The USLP has filed suit in Federal District Court on Sept. 9, on grounds of deprivation of civil liberties and violation of Federal election laws. The case was dismissed in court when Police Director Brennat appeared in court to tell the judge that Szpond was not available. Szpond was in fact on another floor of the court building.

On the previous day, Mary Pounds, Bruce Todd and Michael Schlanger were forced to leave an intersection by Edison police who threatened arrest.

A major exposure of drug operations in the Union, Middlesex area appeared in the July 17 New Solidarity which pinpointed the drug preparation conducted at the Revlon factory in Edison. The Revlon drug preparation was traced to the French corporations. Connections were also discovered linking the United Parcel Service in Raritan, and the U.S. Postal Service bulk and foreign mail depots in Kearny and Jersey City. The following issue of New Solidarity (July 21) gives a full disclosure of the Reading story. It was this story that was picked up by WCBS-TV news in a lengthy interview with former Treasury agent Roy Frankhauser who explained how the RU and KKK were agent created gun running counter gangs.

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While we were selling the issue containing the Revlon expose, at the New Brunswick unemployment center, police announced over their loudspeaker, "Don't talk to these people. These people are Communists". They threatened us with arrest and reminded us that Judge Gussie had not made his decision.

On July 25, State Police officer Wiseman drove USLP organizers from an intersection in Elizabeth. He knew of the Szpond case being thrown out of Municipal court the day before and knew the charges under which the USLP organizers were arrested.

Two days later this same State Police officer, Wiseman summoned USLP organizers Deborah Allen and Fred Henderson for interfering with traffic while soliciting. He failed to show up at the trial date, Aug. 20 and the case against Allen was dismissed. The case against Henderson was postponed until Sept. 3 by Henderson's request.

Two days after the State Police fail to show up to prosecute the summons against the two USLP organizers, (August 22) they force three USLP organizers to leave an Elizabeth intersection by threatening arrest. Three days later, on August 25, USLP organizers Lynne Speed, and Fred Henderson and USLP Candidate for E. Orange City Council, Janet Cohen were arrested by State Police officer Wiseman for "soliciting without a permit" at a "jughandle" type intersection at Lousia Ave. and Route One. When we demanded to know of Wiseman what the charges were, he said we were resisting arrest. At the police station he demanded high bail and ordered a police matron to search the personal effects of the two female organizers for evidence. The matron was directed to look carefully at the names in Lynne Speed's address book, and confiscated a list of names found in Lynne Speed's purse. (The desk sergeant), Lt. Spano told the organizers that he "believed in the same things that Hitler believed in..." Four hours later the organizers were released on their own recogn. after appearing before a judge.

The other major arrest in August indicated a serious attempt to escalate the pace of harassment against the USLP. On August 15, USLP organizers Pounds and Todd and candidate Schlienger were arrested at a Rahway Route 1 intersection by a Rahway police man who claimed he had a summons for our arrest. He demanded we organizers go to the police station with him. At the police station, the clerk told Judge Bloom, "These people have been arrested three times and they refuse to cooperate." The judge granted her request for \$100 bail apiece and including a charge of "Interfering with persons" a criminal charge.

Organizers were also charged with interfering with traffic. The Judge later offered to reduce bail to \$50 per person on the condition that we do not return. Both judge and clerk later denied these statements. Bail was set at \$50 per person even though the same organizers had faithfully appeared in the other Rahway arrest, which however had not come to trial.

A sequel to the firebombing of Karnes' car occurred when three men entered the Phase III bar in Woodbridge where Mike and Martin Karnes were sitting and attacked them. As they attacked them, they yelled "We from the Breeds". Mike Karnes grappled with them and they fled. With the "Breeds" was a woman named Beverly, the same woman who Martin Karnes had visited just before his car exploded on July 2.

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The New Breeds, "Breeds" are a motorcycle gang formed about ten years ago, having a history of gang fights with a gang called the Pagans, another Hells Angels-type organization. It is suspected that the Breeds are FBI controlled. The USLP had a major impact in the Woodbridge area by exposing the "Labor Front" activities of Woodbridge Police Director Galassi, a former Lieutenant in the State Police and is locally known as the "Dictator". In July, Galassi "took over" the Woodbridge sanitation department and, disregarding all contract stipulations fired and disciplined the sanitation workers at will under the direction of Mayor Cassidy. He suspended 19 for a week and later set up road blocks to weigh the trucks before they went to the dumps to further intimidate the workers. In a mass-distributed leaflet we accused Galassi of attempting to create a test case for police--LEAA takeover of municipal unions through out the country, to impose the benks austerity.

USLP Counterpunch

The USLP is filing the first of its suits for deprivation of civil liberties and violation of the Federal election laws. The suit will be filed by attorney Ralph Fucetola and David Heller in Federal District Court in Newark on Sept. 9, 1975. The suit affirms that rights were denied by Elizabeth detective Szpond, Police Chief Roy, P Police Director Brogan and the Union County Narcotics Strike Force, and members of the State Police who coordinate these operations. Copies can be supplied. USLP will cooperate with SCI and other investigations of illegal State Police "dirty tricks" operations.

Summary

The following gives the harassment picture in summary form:

- Since May of 1975, 23 USLP organizers have been arrested in 9 separate incidents.

- In addition, ten distributions have been cancelled or disrupted because of police harassment.

- Over 150 manhours have been lost waiting in jails or police stations and courts.

- A total of 350 in bail was posted--most still posted. This amount is a large drain on USLP financial resources locally. This comes on top of a legal bill nearly \$10,000 for the Newark Police Riot and Mountain Lakes frameup cases. This has severely crippled our organizing potential, including postponement of issuing leaflets, and major publications.

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August 26, 1975

A LEGAL HISTORY OF THE THOMAS CASE

This is a summary of the events concerning the Labor Party's relationship with East Orange Councilman William Thomas since May of 1975. It mainly focusses on the legal events, referencing certain political initiatives of the Labor Party (USLP) in the city during the period in question.

1. In February the USLP moved its offices from Belleville to its present location at 380 Main St., East Orange.

2. At a convention held at the YWCA shortly thereafter, candidates were selected for the statewide USLP slate, including Janet Cohen as a candidate for city council in the 5th ward in East Orange.

3. Within a week after this, USLP organizers received harassment from the police who claimed that we needed a permit to sell New Solidarity on the streets in East Orange. Although no arrests occurred, organizer William Bracey was detained by a police officer named Kevin Hayes, taken to the police station where Lt. Armino maintained that we needed a permit. When told that this was not the case and infact not only was he legally incorrect but that officer Hayes, a Vietnam Veteran, had made malicious remarks to our organizer concerning his political views, and that further it was odd that although we had sold our paper for a year without incident in full view of East Orange police, only when we had announced campaigns in the city did we get harassed. In addition call to E.O. Councilman Moran resulted in his going to the police station to investigate the matter. Armino then apoligetically, though grudgingly, released Bracey. On Monday morning following the incident, City Counsel Julius Fielo told USLP representative Ken Mandel that he would notify the police chief that our constitutional rights to sell the newspaper would be guaranteed. No further incident of this kind took place although had it not been for quick response by the Labor Party, Armino -- who is believed to be LEAA-trained-- wanted to arrest Bracey. (See Appendix A).

4. On May 30, 1975 USLP organizer Peter Pino attempted to file charges against William Thomas for assault and threatening his life. The Court would only accept and file notice in lieu of a complaint which required Thomas to appear before Judge Kaplus so that it could be determined whether or not a complaint should be issued. The incident itself took place on May 7 in front of Mr. C's bar on Main Street in East Orange. Thomas at that time ripped up petitions calling for the impeachment of Nelson Rockefeller. He also threatened Pino's life. The court date for return of the notice was June 6, 1975. (See Appendix B).

5. On June 6 Thomas appeared in court to answer the charges. But before he got into the court room he attacked USLP organizer Edward Carl who was stationed in the hall outside the court room to photograph Thomas as he entered the court. Thomas broke the camera and inflicted a cut requiring 3 stitches. The police had to accept charges given the fact that Carl was bleeding and the incident occurred only 30 feet from the police desk. Thomas filed countercharges for interfering and molesting. The case was heard recently before a special judge and prosecutor in

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the E.O. municipal court on August 12. Although the testimony was overwhelmingly against Thomas, given that there was no third witness to the incident, the judge reserved his decision for at least ten days. Carl, notified by letter to appear in court on August 26, did and was told by the judge that he will not have a decision until Sept. 23, when the judge will be back.

6. In the meantime, events in East Orange began to heat up. Only July 18 patrolman Robert Tanfield killed 18 year old Derek Humphrey. Thomas and the LEAA forces took the opportunity to try to instigate a race riot calling "community meetings" and ultimately demanding all the standard demands for "police reform" including a police director--above the chief--a notorious CIA-run position in most cities--including Elizabeth and Newark.

7. As the USLP exposed this operation, Thomas got more desperate. We had initiated a recall campaign against him and were petitioning for this actively. Subsequent to the June 6 trial we issued a poster with Thomas and his brother Steven and their political flunkey Harold Karns, also an E.O. councilman -- to define for East Orange residents the moral vacuousness of this little cabal of agents (see poster).

8. On July 23 at 8 pm, Thomas burst into the USLP office without a warrant, accompanied by 4 E.O. policemen and an unidentified man believed to be one Elmer Hastings. The pretense for this raid was that the police were in "hot pursuit" of USLP candidate Charles Mack who had supposedly told Hastings that he was going to "get Thomas off the set." This had supposedly taken place at 4:30 that afternoon. The officers were acting on orders immediately from Lt. Armino who thought that the charges merited investigation, and sent the "usual compliment of officers." The actual events show conspiracy as well as serious criminal and civil violations against the USLP.

a. Charles Mack never uttered those words. The incident is totally fictitious. Anything resembling the words referred to the recall campaign--which the police and Thomas were aware of.

b. The police reported that they would have arrested Mack on this charge although in no way did they know if Mack had made it, no weapon was involved, and the intended party was not even present.

c. We learned later that no official charges had been filed by the police, Thomas, or Hastings.

d. The officers involved in the raid were generally discourteous. One threatened to shove a paper down the throat of one member who was asking for his name. He also said, "If I weren't black, I'd be a Nazi."

e. Upon learning that no charges had been filed against any of our organizers especially Mack, we filed charges against the officers, Thomas, and a John Doe, believed to be Elmer Hastings. In addition we filed assault charges against one officer.

9. The events surrounding the E.O. City Council meeting on August 18, 1975, comprise the rest of the illegal operations against the USLP, thus far. The citizens portion of the meeting was a debate on whether

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or not to retain Steven Thomas, Willy's brother, who had been suspended by Mayor Hart for incompetency, inefficiency, and like charges. We were there to speak in favor of the suspension and to propose that the City Council support a municipal debt moratorium and that they call for an investigation into the Angola genocide. As we spoke Thomas supporters continually interrupted. Finally they could control themselves no longer as we persisted in exposing Thomas crimes. First two women surrounded U.S.L.P member Cloret Mack at the speaker's podium and tried to intimidate her. They were ordered to sit down by East Orange Council President Earl Williams. Reluctantly, they did. When USLP photographer Fred Henderson took their pictures, the paranoids finally overcame them as several women simply attacked our organizers who were sitting in the council chambers. A camera was broken and several punches were thrown. The original women were joined by a Thomas appointed city employee and a drug addict who had spoken earlier in the meeting. The uniformed police moved in to stop the scuffle.

However, instead of arresting the people who had in clear view of the City Council officials and press moved across the chambers to attack our organizers, they arrested and handcuffed Charles Mack, USLP candidate for Essex County Supervisor and no one else. Mack had moved in to try to stop the attack on his wife. He was grabbed by city employee Melson Vreeland, city employee Pierre Ambrose and a drugged zombie named Nelson De Soto. The uniformed officers at the scene obviously did not intend to arrest Mack. Willy Thomas climbed over a railing at the meeting and began to scream "Arrest him, arrest him." At this signal a lieutenant George and an unidentified plainclothes (either FBI or E.O.) detective arrested Mack. AND NO ONE ELSE.

At the police station the police refused to accept any charges against any individuals we named nor did they initiate any themselves, although George in particular had witnessed the whole event. George then personally came into the lobby and arrested USLP member Fred Henderson, who had been attacked and had his camera broken by Lois Vreeland, a known racist and former city council candidate. She charged him with interfering and molesting. It should be noted that George was witness to the whole affair and could not have possibly not seen that it was Mack and Henderson who had been attacked. A Lt. Purcell, who was at the main desk at the time, allowed this charade to take place, stating that it was his prerogative to accept charges from one side and make the others, the USLP members who had been attacked, wait until the following day. Thomas was present in the police waiting room as was Councilmen Karns and Moran.

The bizarre Kafkaesque routine continued. Charles Mack was not charged with anything in relation to the events that had just occurred in the chambers. He was charged with threatening Thomas' life..an incident that allegedly happened on July 23. But THE POLICE COULD FIND NO COMPLAINT FROM HASTINGS, THOMAS, OR THE POLICE. So, they let Thomas file charges, supposedly a high misdemeanor, on the hearsay that Mack had told Hastings that Mack was going to remove him from the set (sic).

It is important to note that Thomas was not at the incident. Yet, the police particularly George allowed this to stand as did Purcell. George later lied to USLP organizers that this was the first opportunity that they had to apprehend Mack--although Mack went to the police station and prosecutors office the day following the illegal raid!

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Mack is on the street campaigning daily. George's claim is totally spurious.

The police would not release Mack or Henderson, but placed bail at \$100 for Henderson and told Mack that he had to wait until the morning when a judge would set bail. Both were placed in cells. About a half hour later, Henderson was released by a Sgt. Mack who said, "Off the record, I know the charges are bullshit, you know they are bull-shit and so does the Lt." "Thomas is a roach. I would have as much compunction stepping on him as stepping on a roach." Henderson was told to appear in court the next morning. Mack remained in custody.

In court the next morning, the arraignment was before Judge John Teare. The arraignment was delayed two hours as Teare met in his chambers with unknown persons. It is believed that if it was learned who spoke with Teare that morning, direct conspiratorial evidence would link at least the LEAA, FBI, Thomas and others in tampering with the judiciary and violation of the most cherished rights of citizens in this country. Teare heard both the Henderson and Mack arraignments and place \$500 bond, \$150 cash on Mack and \$250 bond, \$100 Cash on Henderson, saying only that he had "taken everything into consideration; in setting bail. Calls to Judge Kaplus could not see why Teare even heard the case as he usually (Kaplus, that is ) handles such matters. Secondly, the judge should have disqualified himself from the case due to conflict of interest as a city official was involved in the complaint. Thirdly that the bail was disproportionate to the alleged offense. Nevertheless when Kaplus called Teare to remind him of these facts, Teare only reprimanded Labor Party attorney Heller for "daring to interfere."

It took nearly seven hours with direct intervention from East Orange Mayor Hart and Kaplus to free Mack and Henderson on recognizance.

Charges were then filed the next day against all those involved in the attack, about seven people, all for assault, with the additional charge against Luis Vreeland for destruction of property.

We are now going to pursue the case on the county level through the prosecutors office and on the federal level as well. The date for appearance in the first set of attacks at the council is August 27, before Judge Teare! We will postpone it and seek to have another judge instated.

As is apparent the possibilities for legal action are numerous. We want to expose the shadow government and do it as quickly and decisively as possible. Then honest politicians, workers can implement the necessary economic programs for expanding production. We want lawyers to consider taking aspect of this case with enough commitment to mop up this operation for good.

We will be contacting you shortly to discuss your view on the legal possibilities.

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APPENDIX A. THE GARY PARKS AFFAIR.

In late April or early May, (the exact date is available from the East Orange Fire Department of the Police) a fire was set in the basement of 279 4th Avenue home of Labor Party candidates, Janet Cohen, Kenneth Mendel, and Charles Mack. The reports at the time indicate that the fire was deliberately set and witnesses at the scene, including the first person to reach the fire and who called the fire department, confirm that the superintendent, Gary Parks, did not set the fire although it was alluded that he did. Parks had been visited by the FBI on at least one occasion; they were seeking illegal entry into the apartment of the Labor Party organizers. He had the personal integrity to refuse the request. At this time we were compiling a dossier of FBI harassment against us, and had just discovered an infiltrator named Anthony Banks who confessed to being a paid informer and had stolen property from the Labor Party office. Parks, as well as landlord Burton Tolster had been visited by the FBI and we discussed on the telephone the necessity of getting signed affidavits from them on that subject. The next night the fire broke out and the following morning Parks was found dead. At the time his body was discovered Labor Party organizer Ken Mandel was at the police station charging that the arson the previous night had been the work of the FBI. (this report is on file at the police department in East Orange). Parks allegedly died from a combination of alcohol and sleeping pills. The possibilities in the way this was administered and by whom are moot questions. There is little reason to suspect that Parks killed himself although many wish to pass off the investigation for this easy option. We feel that there is reason to believe that he was killed, and that the perpetrators covered their crime using the drug/alcohol cover. It is possible that Parks saw who started the fire, and that combined with our request for an affidavit was too much hard evidence for the FBI or their agents stomach in the wake of the Banks expose. The body was never examined by the medical examiner as far as we know. It was cremated by an Aunt in upstate New York shortly after the death. Inspection of the reports would indicate the actual cause of death and condition of the body which reportedly had bruises on it. The East Orange police were embarrassed by the matter on the surface due to the fact that they were called an hour earlier when neighbors found Parks in an unconscious state and called the emergency squad. The police did not act at that time, and were subsequently embarrassed at the death an hour later.

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APPENDIX B. THE PETER PINO AFFAIR

Subsequent to the incident at Mr. C's bar Pino came under intense harassment of both himself and his family. He and his family got ill after speaking at a council meeting and poisoning was suspected. His apartment was entered and furniture moved around. That night someone tried to break into the apartment. His baby was harassed by the Bureau of Childrens services as mysterious orders appeared to put the child in the hospital although all of the necessary medical attention the child needed was taken care of. The Bureau had police accompany them with a court order to the Labor Party office looking for the child. Pino was arrested in West Orange for assault and threatening the life of someone and was held for bail of \$1,500 and remained in Essex County Jail for almost two weeks. The Grand jury refused to indict him on the charges of threatening the life and moved the charges back to the municipal level. While in jail Pino was visited twice by the FBI

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who offered to get him out on recognizance if he signed a statement stating that everything that the Labor Party had printed about him and FBI harassment of him was true. Several fires erupted in his cell, set with copies of New Solidarity that were delivered to him by LPers who had visited him.

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U.S. LABOR PARTY

Sept. 15, 1975

A LEGAL HISTORY OF TRENTON AREA HARASSMENT OF THE USLP

This report summarizes harassment of the USLP electoral campaign of Elliot Greenspan (13th Assembly District) and the USLP Presidential campaign of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and Wayne Evans by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration-controlled police in the Trenton area, particularly the Trenton police.

There exist three discernible patterns of harassment. First, a heavy deployment of members of the FBI-controlled countergang called the Revolutionary Union, and of its front group, the Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee. These groups counter-organized workers, especially at unemployment centers and factory gates, and committed a dozen assaults on USLP organizers. The second deployment was of former Trenton State Prison inmates, who stole literature, attempted to disrupt meetings, and attempted to assault USLP members. The final deployment, which continues, is direct police harassment. In the month of August such harassment resulted in eleven arrests of USLP organizers on the now familiar charges of soliciting without a permit, blocking pedestrian or vehicular traffic, failure to give a good account, and breach of the peace.

Each wave of harassment was well-timed to blunt new organizing drives by the USLP. When the USLP opened its campaign to block the insane "first strike" nuclear policy of Kissinger, Schlesinger and the National Security Council, a wave of harassment and arrests followed; when the USLP broke the story of federal gun- and drug-running through a Reading, Pa. depot to the Ku Klux Klan and Revolutionary Union countergangs, a similar wave of arrests and harassment hit the USLP. Later in the summer, when the USLP began to expose the hideous deterioration of industrial plant conditions through an "Open the Plants Committee," harassment and arrests again markedly increased. At present, the USLP is pursuing this vital open-the-plants campaign and exposing the National Security Council "low-intensity operation" that recently left Trenton without water for a week, put the city under quasi-military government, and endangered the health and safety of a quarter of a million people.

One effective counter to this harassment would be an injunction against the illegal activities of the LEAA-controlled Trenton police in particular. In Seattle, Washington, where relatively fewer cases of harassment against the USLP had occurred, the American Civil Liberties Union filed a \$5 million suit on behalf of the USLP. If present levels of harassment continue, there will be no free election campaign in the Trenton area.

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USLP Organizing

The USLP began organizing in Trenton in September 1974 with a petition to Congress to bar the nomination of Nelson Rockefeller to the Vice-Presidency on grounds of crimes against humanity. On Dec. 16, the Trentonian wrote a major article about USLP organizing entitled "Waiting for Revolution in Trenton!" That day David Clark walked into the USLP's Trenton office saying he was from the Unity Caucus at Fairless Steel and "wanted to check us out." We did not know that he belonged to the Revolutionary Union countergang.

In the first week of January, Henry Bryan of the Trenton Times wrote a story on the USLP painting us as "zealots" "without a working-class base" -- the typical line of the RU. The following day, the RU appeared at the Trenton unemployment center where USLP organizers had organized for several months. RU member Pat Jordan assaulted USLP organizer and candidate Elliot Greenspan, and an hour later Jordan and a second RU'er assaulted USLP organizers Ilana Steinberg and Valentine Costa.

The following week, Carl Williams, a former Trenton State prisoner, tried to join the organization. During the four weeks that he was tolerated, he psychologically profiled members and contacts, attempted to demoralize members and contacts with attack-therapy methods, and tried to generally disrupt meetings. For example, on Jan. 17, Williams attended a USLP class in which he behaved in assecretive manner and burst out at one point, repeating "I cannot be programmed!". The following week he declared to USLP members that he had "a job to do" and that he had to "fulfill the program," although he understood little of the USLP program for expanded production. He called Elliot Greenspan a homosexual and insisted that Greenspan admit that; when USLP member Susan Wilf told him to stop his game, he yelled, "You are a bitch. All women should keep their place. They should be led through the nose because they are bitches." He was told that he was either psychotic or a cop and became extremely agitated.

At the same time, a 63-year-old former iron worker, Sam Moscarella, appeared and said he wanted to join. Later the USLP discovered that he was also a former Trenton State prisoner, jailed for various Mafia-connected crimes. Moscarella and Williams told the Trenton USLP local that they were going to attend the Emergency Agricultural Production Act hearings at the Senate Agricultural Subcommittee in Washington where a USLP spokesman was scheduled to testify. In Washington, USLP'ers were startled by the erratic behavior of these two. On the way home, they dropped off a USLP member in Baltimore, after submitting her to an attack therapy session during the ride, in which the car broke down several times; Moscarella and Williams kept yelling at the organizer and her children in the car that she was a "bitch" and was "destroying her kids."

On Jan. 10, the Revolutionary Union front group, the Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee, held a press conference at the Trenton unemployment center. In a signed affidavit a USLP sympathizer reported that one RU'er showed him a six-inch pipe and said, "We are

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ready for them today,' referring to the USLP. The sympathizer called police, who arrived shortly and told the RU'ers they could not stay inside the unemployment center. One officer told the RU'er with the pipe, "I'm in sympathy with you, but you should be outside." Meanwhile Williams and Moscarella telephoned a USLP member and several contacts, asking to "talk things over with them" and claiming to be dissatisfied with the USLP leadership in the local. The two were asked to stay away after they returned from Washington.

On Jan. 25, candidate Greenspan and USLP organizer Andrea Konviser were arrested in Ewing township on charges of soliciting without a permit. The judge subsequently threw out the charges. This was the first of many such arrests.

In March, RU reappeared at the unemployment center, and in two separate incidents RU'ers Karen Zehr and Leslie Jones assaulted USLP organizer Susan Wilf. Charges against the RU attackers were dismissed due to lack of competent prosecution. (In these and subsequent attacks, the USLP has been unable to pay for or obtain lawyers.) In another incident at this center, RU'er Jim Wallace complained to the police about the presence of the USLP and the Trenton police told us to leave.

RU was also active at the Fairless Steel plant, where they broke up two union meetings, during one of which they assaulted union president Al Lupini.

The reappearance of the RU at the unemployment center appears to be connected with a major USLP drive for municipal debt moratoria to maintain essential municipal services. In the second week of March, Bradley Graham of the Trenton Times wrote a front-page article on the debt moratorium proposal entitled "Intriguing but Illegal." Debt moratorium resolutions have circulated in five major city councils, including New York City's, where it is still pending. and was introduced into both houses of the New York State legislature in the second week of September 1975. The Trenton City Council debate on the debt moratorium was widely known in municipal bond circles and apparently greatly feared. A number of municipal unionists, including Charles Heil of the state FMBA, were initially very interested but received warnings not to talk to the USLP.

RU harassment was followed by the first major arrest in Trenton on April 8. USLP organizers Valentine Costa and Susan Wilf were arrested by two squads of police, one a K-9 squad, as they were canvassing for signatures on the Greenspan nominating petition. They were arrested by LEAA "Safe and Clean Streets" police under the direction of Sgt. Milozar, who claimed that his name was Khrushchev. At the police station, they were charged with soliciting without a permit and not being a bonafide political party, and subjected to anti-Communist harangues by officers. Officer #450 told Costa and Wilf that he was a Nazi. This case has not been heard in court; lawyer Charles Cassalle has filed a brief with the court detailing the flagrant illegality of the arrest and the obvious unconstitutionality of the Trenton soliciting ordinance which requires political parties to have obtained 10% of the last general election vote.

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In the first week of May, the USLP broke the "14/4" story. From sources in Western Europe it was learned that NATO has been operating under MC 14/4, a doctrine of "limited nuclear war" which represents an attempt to bluff the Soviet Union into major political concessions under the threat of "tactical nuclear weapons." Aware that this could bring nuclear holocaust, the USLP mobilized fully to expose the doctrine and halt the Schlesinger-Kissinger implementation of it. Two months later, Representative Richard Ottinger of New York introduced a resolution denouncing the Schlesinger strategy, gaining over a hundred Congressional signatures. The USLP is now widely acknowledged to have made this horror known to the American population, the U.S. press, and foreign press and governments.

At this time, Terry James, who said that he taught Black Studies at Trenton State Prison and ran the Child Abuse Center in Trenton, came to the USLP office and asked to join. James acted strangely, always dashing out of the office claiming to be off to various parts of the country, late for a plane, etc. James stole 200 copies of New Solidarity, the newspaper of the USLP, as well as a number of copies of our theoretical journal, the Campaigner, and a Dialectical Economics textbook. Shortly thereafter, in attempting to investigate James, the USLP found that the Child Abuse center had just closed, that its source of funding was obscure, and that the office had been locked so that the property's agent could not get in.

Simultaneously, the Trenton police engaged in heavy street harassment of the USLP as it was airing the 14/4 threat. Although other political groups used the Trenton Commons, police denied it to the USLP, and drove USLP rallies off downtown streets on pretexts such as the claim that the USLP was blocking pedestrian traffic. On several occasions Trenton police suggested areas for the USLP to campaign in and then forced the organizers to leave those areas.

During that first week of May, three RU'ers attacked Vincent Miskell, USLP candidate for Assembly in the 21st district. The attack took place at the Ewing shopping center. When Ewing police arrived, they tried to claim that it was just a brawl and not an assault. Later in May, USLP organizer Miles Murphy was arrested at a Bordentown shopping center for "failure to provide a good account." This case was thrown out by the judge.

In the first week of June, Roy Watkins, a.k.a. Leroy Turner and Roy Watson, came into the USLP office and claimed to be a former Black Panther involved in terrorist operations. Watkins/Turner/Watson was also a former Trenton State prisoner. He accused the USLP of "not liking prisoners" and therefore being a fake labor party. On June 14, Watkins and Carl Williams were seen conducting surveillance of the USLP office. Half an hour later, another former Trenton State inmate, Henry Bryan, put his head in the office door and said he "just wanted to see who was there." Bryan had previously attempted to sexually assault Susan Wilf. Earlier that evening, Wilf had been followed by

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## HISTORY OF TRENTON HARASSMENT

two RU'ers while she was driving to contacts' homes. This incident occurred during a nationwide wave of sexual assaults against USLP women, the most violent of which was the rape and disfigurement of a USLP organizer in Buffalo, N.Y. A dozen rapes or attempted rapes took place during a three-week period.

Realizing that the Trenton office was in jeopardy, the USLP issued a counterattack on the chief LEAA operative in the Trenton police department, Safe and Clean Streets director Lt. George Courtney. Courtney was identified as the coordinator of the zombie attacks against the USLP, including deployment of both the RU'ers and the ex-Trenton State inmates. The counterpunch leaflet issued by the USLP succeeded in substantially halting both types of assault, while harassment continued in the form of direct police action against the organizing.

The day after this leaflet was issued, Valentine Costa was arrested in Ewing township for soliciting without a permit, and six days later, on June 23, Miles Murphy was arrested in Trenton for obstructing traffic. In the latter case, Murphy was selling New Solidarity and the USLP party platform at the spot where newsboys for the Trenton Times stand to sell to passing motorists. For the first time, the Trenton police demanded bail. When the USLP insisted that the police release Murphy, and said that the arrest was fraudulent since newsboys stand at the same spot unmolested, Lt. Holmes asked, "Do you have anything against little boys?". The Ewing township case regarding Costa is still pending; Costa was arrested on a bench warrant in this case for failure to appear at a hearing after the Court Clerk had misinformed the USLP about the hearing date.

At this time, a woman who was about to join the USLP had her child kidnaped by her former husband. The woman's father told her that if she ever wanted to see her child again, she would have to stop working with the Labor Party. She agreed, and the child was returned five days later; she was so terrified by this incident that she has dropped away from the Labor Party.

On June 30, the USLP broke a major story concerning the operations of the domestic CIA. Roy Frankhauser, a former agent of the Treasury Department's Alcohol, Firearms and Tobacco Division, gave the USLP information corroborating what we had already partially confirmed about intelligence agencies' involvement in the creation and operation of countergangs and terrorist operations domestically. Frankhauser detailed for the USLP and its cadre organization, the National Caucus of Labor Committees, the operations of the Reading, Pa. gun and drug depot, where the RU and KKK are supplied with weapons, drugs and explosives. He detailed how the KKK in Pontiac, Mich. had been set up by the FBI to burn school buses two years ago in order to create racial upheavals. Frankhauser also provided hard information on the involvement of Kissinger's National Security Agency in forming and directing the international Black September terrorist operations. This material was reported in New Solidarity beginning June 30.

On July 1, Greenspan, Costa and Steinberg were holding a campaign rally on the Trenton Commons, for which they had obtained a permit. Trenton police detective Lezzano, then off duty, ordered the arrest of Greenspan and Steinberg for not having a permit, for calling the

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FBI homosexuals, and for blocking pedestrian traffic. At the police station, Lezzano called Lt. Courtney to come down and handle the situation. After long delays in charging the organizers, Courtney tried to have \$500 bail set. The bail was later reduced to R.O.R. when the USLP appealed to the judge. While several police stood around making sexual innuendoes, Courtney said to Greenspan, "We treated you pretty good till you put out that leaflet." The leaflet, entitled "Trenton Rape Squad," identified Courtney as directing LEAA activities against the SLP in Trenton. This case has been twice postponed by Lezzano owing to a claimed illness.

The USLP is especially eager to press this case now, when the LEAA is under attack in several states by political opponents. In Michigan, it is undergoing a legislative investigation, and its parent organization, the CIA, is being probed by both houses of Congress; Congressman Rangel of New York has strongly implied that he has knowledge of drug-running being controlled in high government places.

On July 28, WCBS-TV evening news carried the Frankhauser story with an interview of Frankhauser himself, in which he described intelligence agency gun-running to the KKK and RU. Twenty million viewers saw the interview. On Sept. 15, after attending a Trenton press conference given by the USLP and Frankhauser, the Washington Star carried a front-page article entitled "Informer's Trial: He Says Uncle Sam Was His Partner In Crime." The article reports Frankhauser's exposure of the KKK and RU gun-running operations he was involved in, as well as those of the CIA-run Black September terrorists; Frankhauser faces a dynamiting charge and was offered a deal by U.S. Attorney General Levi requiring that he renounce his testimony and charge the USLP with terrorism in exchange for immunity.

After a two-week lull in summer harassment, the Trenton USLP local was hit by six incidents in a two-day period. On July 21, Commons Commissioner Urton threatened the USLP with arrest if we organized on the Commons. The Black Muslims were allowed to remain and sell Muhammed Speaks. The next day, Trenton police threatened to arrest a USLP organizer at the same spot where Miles Murphy had won the case of his June arrest for blocking traffic. "We didn't get you on the right law -- this time we have the right one," said the Safe and Clean Streets officer. The same day, a young black man walked up to USLP organizer Costa and said, "Why don't you take this girl?", pointing to the woman accompanying him. This was also the day that, in Falls Township, Pa., a man called Ilana Steinberg over to his truck as she was selling New Solidarity and exhibited himself masturbating. In Bristol, Pa. that day, police forced USLP organizers to leave, threatening arrest.

The following day, July 22, Ilana Steinberg was arrested in East Windsor Township for impeding traffic. Police arrested her after she had left the intersection, and searched for the other organizers who had been with her. They said they "didn't want any Communists here" as they charged Steinberg in the police station. The USLP lost this case in municipal court because the judge refused to rule on "constitutional issues." Police carefully searched the car being used, saying they suspected guns, and the conviction is being appealed. The USLP later learned that the used car lot in Pennsylvania where USLP'er Robert Bowen had traded in his motorcycle for the car was owned by a KKK'er and might in fact have been used to transport guns.

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We had met this car dealer a week before the trade, on a campaign distribution.

The wave of harassment subsided until the USLP began organizing for an Open the Plants press conference on the capitol building steps on Aug. 5. On July 29, the managers of "Big C" and an adjacent finance company assaulted Bowen, who has pressed charges for assault and destruction of property. The following day, while driving, Bowen was shot at by someone with a small-caliber gun. The rear window of the car was smashed.

From Aug. 2 through Aug. 7, there were ten incidents of harassment:

- \* Aug. 4: Police force organizers to leave the Hamilton K-Mart.
- \* Aug. 4: "Viet Vets" harass USLP organizers at the Trenton unemployment center, and Safe Neighborhoods policemen give Elliot Greenspan three tickets on his car. Later, Trenton police assault an organizer for "blocking traffic."
- \* Aug. 5: Hamilton Township police force organizers to leave five different sites. Falls Township, Pa. police arrest Costa and Steinberg for blocking traffic. Trenton police threaten arrest at an intersection. The Open the Plants press conference takes place and targets Fairless Steel as the first plant to be investigated.
- \* Aug. 6: Trenton police give a summons to organizers for blocking traffic. At another intersection, Trenton police threaten arrest. At a third intersection, the one at which Miles Murphy won the court case, two organizers are given summons. Police promise, "We'll get you this time."
- \* Aug. 7: Ilana Steinberg is arrested in Ewing Township for blocking pedestrian traffic and held on \$300 bail, several hours later reduced to \$25.

At the Aug. 5 press conference, the USLP outlined RU, KKK and FBI infiltration of the Fairless Steel plant, using information supplied by workers. We also reminded the press that the Frankhauser story had been covered by CBS, and demanded a thorough investigation of the state police files and activities in light of the Newark Star-Ledger revelations in its five-part series on the state police. We indicated the possibility of a USLP suit against the Elizabeth police, the Union County Drug Task Force, and the state police coordinators who had arrested USLP organizers in Elizabeth and then failed to show up for the trial. That suit, together with a suit against the FBI for sending an agent into the organization and stealing election petitions and names of supporters, was filed in Federal Court on Sept. 9.

Tom Reid of the Trenton Times wrote an article in the Aug. 7 issue containing the slanderous assertion that Gordon Shapp of the Open the Plants Committee was not on the committee and that the committee did not exist. Reid did not mention the contents of the press conference itself.

The last Trenton arrest to date occurred on Aug. 19, when Safe Neighborhoods police arrested Robert Bowen for blocking traffic. He was held for six hours on \$100 bail, which the USLP was unable to raise. Bowen was later released by Judge Thompson on his own recognition.

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On Aug. 16, the manager of the Hamilton K-Mart shopping center once again complained to the police and had USLP organizers removed from the shopping center. As massive nationwide harassment of the USLP has occurred at K-Marts and associated Kresgo stores, it was clear that the K-Mart chain had some involvement in the FBI-LEAA pattern of harassment. Investigation showed direct links to the Rockefeller Foundation, Rockefeller banking interests, and funding of lobotomy experiments at the University of Chicago, Attorney General Levi's previous location. In the second week of August, the USLP began a boycott of K-Marts.

At the Hamilton K-Mart, when police harassment failed owing to USLP counterpunch work, the managers resorted to direct threats against organizers, and then imported a motorcycle gang known as the Breeds. On Aug. 28 at the Hamilton K-Mart, members of the Breeds threatened and harassed USLP organizers and threatened to "blow up" the propane gas tanks on a van owned by USLP member Michael Eagan. On Sept. 11, the window of Eagan's van was smashed. Eagan lives in Pennsylvania. This was the same gang that assaulted USLP members Martin and Michael Karnes at a tavern in Woodbridge on Aug. 23. Three Breeds are known to have FBI connections, and enjoy freedom from local police control.

SUMMARY

- The USLP has sustained nearly two dozen arrests or summons for organizing in the Trenton area.
- USLP members were directly assaulted a dozen times by members of the Revolutionary Union, an FBI-controlled countergang.
- Five incidents of death threats, violence against families and destruction of property against USLP'ers have taken place.
- At least 300 hours were spent in courts and jails by USLP members.
- Over \$100 bail was and remains posted for these illegal arrests.
- USLP organizers were driven from at least 60 sites by police harassment resulting in hundreds of lost campaign hours.

The immediate need for an injunction against the Trenton police and their LEAA directors is apparent from the record. A suit like the one filed on behalf of the Seattle branch of the USLP by the Seattle ACLU is the model that could be followed.

- END -

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Period: 8/23-9/23

U.S.L.P. HARASSMENT GRID

DATE	AGENCY/LOCATION	INCIDENT
<u>Trenton Local</u>		
8/23-9/21	Trenton and Ewing Township police/ intersections, shopping centers	Police threaten arrest in five separate incidents. Organizers forced to leave each time, since we could not risk arrest.
9/18	Trenton Municipal Court	Conviction: Valentino Costa and Ilana Steinberg convicted of "blocking traffic" despite the disagreement of the two officers as to whether driver was male or female. Fined \$75 each.
9/18	Trenton Police/ Downtown street corner	Arrest: Four organizers including Elliot Greenspan, scheduled that evening to testify at the Trenton City Council were arrested for "blocking pedestrians". Bail was set at \$250 each, later reduced to \$25. Greenspan was also charged with trespassing.
9/6	K-Mart manager, motorcycle gang/ Hamilton K-Mart	Manager threatens to assault a USLP organizer; "Breeds" gang threaten to blow up organizer's van.
<u>Perth Amboy local</u>		
8/23	"Breeds" gang/Woodbridge	Martin and Micheal Karnes were assaulted by 3 members of FBI connected "Breeds". Woman with them was involved in July 2 firebombing of Martin Karnes' car.
8/26	State Police/ Elizabeth	Arrest: Three organizers arrested for "soliciting" by state police officer Wiseman at intersection. Wiseman confiscates list of names in organizer's purse.
9/3	Elizabeth Police/intersection	Arrest: After forcing organizers from intersection, police went to truck stop manager and asked him to arrest organizers for trespassing.
9/18	Elizabeth Municipal Court	Organizers convicted of trespass, fined \$25 each (two organizers.)
9/18	Rahway Municipal Court	Conviction: Before defense counsel could make his arguments, six organizers are convicted on blocking traffic; fined \$25 apiece.

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

The New Jersey Labor Party is pursuing, of course, standard legal procedures in order to remedy these incidents. Your immediate assistance and investigation will help the combined efforts to end this type of assault on the democratic process.

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

We look forward to your early reply.

Sincerely,

*Norman E. Solowey*  
*Kenneth Mandel*  
Norman E. Solowey  
Kenneth Mandel

On behalf of all persons herein reported as having been deprived of the right to carry out an unobstructed legal electoral campaign.

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DATE AGENCY/LOCATION INCIDENT

Newark local

8/31	Shoprite manager/E. Orange	Harassment: Manager used his guard, an E. Orange policeman and Lt. on duty, a former employee to attempt to arrest USLP organizers. Municipal judge and attorney protect organizers rights.
9/2	Pathmark manager/S. Orange Police	HARASSMENT: Manager calls police who assault one organizer and force all to leave.
9/3	Shoprite manager and Police/ Lyndhurst	Manager calls police using a drunk as complainant. Police force organizers to leave. Previously the USLP had used sound equipment at this site without complaint or harassment.
9/13	Two Guys manager, Police/ Garfield	Harassment: Woman darts out of store and screams at organizer. We demand she remain so we can press charges. She leaves and police and manager force us to leave.
9/13	Shoprite manager, police/ Hillside	Manager calls police who force organizers to leave, threatening arrest for soliciting.

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Addendum

On September 18, in addition to the four arrests of USLP members in Trenton just prior to testifying at the City Council, the USLP was hit on that day with \$350 fines and an initial bail of \$1000 for the four arrested organizers. That represents more fines than has been cumulatively levelled at the USLP in three years of New Jersey organizing. The bail that was placed on USLP organizers on that day was more than the cumulative bails placed on all organizers since the USLP began New Jersey organizing. On that day, also, there were more convictions than the cumulative since organizing began.

In the last nine months, the USLP has gained six victories for twelve organizers in court on charges ranging from failure to a good account, trespassing, soliciting and disorderly conduct. The USLP has also gained three court victories for failure to prosecute; there are three cases in which the judge has reserved decision. Lastly there were four cases in which the police themselves refused to press charges after organizers were taken to the police station.

Since the first of the year the USLP had lost only three cases. One, now on appeal was lost because the municipal judge refused to deal at the level with constitutional issues. Two others were lost because the USLP did not have the resources to appeal after conviction.

The September 18 arrests and convictions represent a major increase in police harassment of USLP campaigning.

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J.S. L.P.  
380 Main St.  
E. Orange, N.J.

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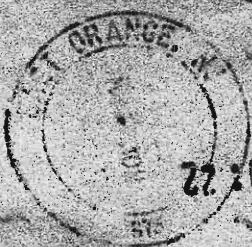
The Federal Election Commission  
1325 K Street N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20463

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