

## U.S. REPORT

# Midterm elections prelude disaster

## *Kissinger-Kennedy machine strengthens grip on GOP, Dems*

“Read ‘em and weep,” the comment of one observer on the 1978 elections, accurately summed up the results of the fraudulent national balloting Nov. 2. The 1978 elections represent a substantial political setback to the nation, and, looking ahead to 1980, a potential disaster in the upcoming presidential race.

In five “megastates” — California, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Illinois — representing three fifths of the electoral college vote necessary to elect a President — operations by the Anglophile nexus around Henry Kissinger and the Zionist lobby took giant steps forward to consolidate supraparty rule in this country. This result greatly strengthens the position of City of London-mandated forces in the Democratic Party to seize the Presidency directly in 1980, and to dispense with the need for unreliable surrogates such as Jimmy Carter. It is this prospect that underlies the Ted Kennedy boom.

The election is now being used to claim a mandate for austerity and genocide. *New York Times* columnist James Reston dubbed last Tuesday’s contest “the austerity election.”

### **The national picture**

In five key states, two-party contests are a joke. In both California and New York the Republican candidates for governor ran their races as if lead weights were tied to their feet. The U.S. Labor Party supplied both Evelle Younger in California and Perry Duryea in New York the ammunition needed to defeat their British-backed opponents. But Duryea in New York sat on the intelligence of the Bronfman drug and gambling money used to pay for Governor Hugh Carey’s phony television campaign. In California, Younger abandoned his earlier emphasis on nuclear development for industrial growth, which would have blasted “small-is-beautiful” advocate Jerry Brown out of the race. Younger’s campaign was sunk when he committed himself totally to pursuing the chimera of tax-revolt.

### **Pennsylvania and Illinois**

In Pennsylvania and Illinois where nominal Republicans won, the question is, “you call these guys

Republicans?” In Illinois, Chuck Percy, the leading drug decriminalization advocate in the U.S. Senate, was reelected by an alleged last minute massive voter shift, although two-thirds of the Republican county chairmen opposed his renomination and reelection.

In Pennsylvania, Richard Thornburgh has been elected governor. Thornburgh comes straight out of the Kennedy-linked networks in the Justice Department, as did his nominal opponent Pete Flaherty. Further proof of Thornburgh’s sentiments is that he held back from supporting the GOP Congressional candidate in Delaware County, to permit Kennedy-connected dope advocate Robert Edgar to win reelection. With Republicans like these, it is no wonder that Henry Kissinger can be touted as a GOP candidate for high office.

### **Michigan and Ohio**

The differing results in Michigan and Ohio exemplify the crimes and blunders committed by the Republican National Committee under Kissinger’s direction. In Michigan, where the U.S. Labor Party has been a strong political force on behalf of growth, the GOP, dominated by arch-traitor Max Fisher, sabotaged the Labor Party as an electoral force. The Republicans proposed the notorious third-party qualifying primary law in 1976; they permitted massive fraud against the U.S. Labor Party’s primary vote this year, thereby excluding the USLP slate from the ballot; and they corrupted the federal judge to reject the Labor Party’s challenge to the fraud. The result of the Fisher operation on Tuesday was that Republican Bob Griffin was defeated for Senate, and long-time Congressman Gary Brown and Elford Cederberg also went down to defeat. Only William “Cornflake” Milliken (so-named for his advocacy of cereal as an energy source) won reelection for Governor.

By contrast, in Ohio, the Labor Party and the Republicans have enjoyed a reasonable degree of cooperation since the fight against vote-fraud in 1976.

This year Governor James Rhodes won reelection against his Kennedy-linked opponent, Lt. Governor Richard Celeste. Rhodes limited Celeste’s plurality in Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) to a mere 44,000 votes.

# in 1980

In Cleveland, the Labor Party concentrated its anti-Kennedy, progrowth fire. The Party's candidate for governor received nearly 10,000 votes there, and ran ahead of his nominal third-party opponents by two-to-one. The Labor Party also pulled strong support in the blue-collar districts north of Cincinnati. The notorious Ohio vote-fraud machine had to be content with the ouster of Ted Brown, long-time incumbent Secretary of State, who led the fight against fraud in 1976. He was officially defeated by a margin of .038 percent.

## The lessons of 1978

The lesson for any honest politician who seeks to defend his constituency interests is: work with the Labor Party and use its political clout to destroy the common enemy. Unless this lesson is learned the outlook for 1980 is bad. The counterpole strategy proposed by Labor Party Chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche, which would permit LaRouche, or a candidate oriented to the Labor Party's platform for U.S. economic recovery, to win in 1980, is the only way to prevent a Kennedy landslide into the White House in the next presidential election.

—Dr. Stephen Pepper

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## MARYLAND

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### Freeman claims victory over Mitchell in Baltimore

For the first time in eight years, the residents of Baltimore's 7th congressional district may find themselves with a new delegate to the House of Representatives. Dr. Debra Hanania-Freeman, an independent candidate backed by the U.S. Labor Party is contesting Rep. Parren Mitchell's claim to have been reelected Nov. 7 with 86 percent of the vote.

The confrontation over who will be seated in Congress is a clash between two widely divergent political platforms and programs. Mitchell, well-

entrenched in the poverty apparatus, has long been a proponent of low-wage public works jobs and the decriminalization of marijuana. Hanania-Freeman, on the other hand, campaigned on the U.S. Labor Party's growth-oriented economic development program and against any moves to relax penalties for drug abuse.

While supporters of the Hanania-Freeman campaign are continuing to amass evidence of extensive machine fixing, intimidation and other irregularities, the candidate herself is proceeding with plans to be officially certified by Congress as the district's legal representative in January. "Not only did I win the Nov. 7 election, but I alone have the credentials to represent my district in Congress," she said during a support rally in Baltimore Nov. 14.

Called the Congresswoman-elect by many of her supporters, Dr. Hanania-Freeman also said, "I will not wait until January's swearing in of the new Congress to take possession of my office and fulfill my responsibilities to my constituents and the voters of this nation." She is establishing a district office, which her supporters say will have an open door to all area residents.

Hanania-Freeman's campaign to take office will indeed present problems for Congressman Mitchell. In the months before the election, as Hanania-Freeman picked up endorsements of civic, religious, political, and social groups, the Congressman took to street campaigning in a way he hadn't since his initial election in 1970. Mitchell also attempted to scuttle voter rejection of his marijuana advocacy by trying to hide copies of such legislation bearing his endorsement.

Formally, Dr. Freeman will file a "notice of contest" with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. Within 30 days, Mitchell must attempt a rebuttal of the included evidence of Freeman's victory and her right to the congressional seat. Then, she may subpoena witnesses, take depositions and so on. The final verdict will be rendered by the House Administration Committee after hearings, which cannot occur before Jan. 15, 1979, regardless of previous judicial decisions.