



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

CA-045-75
CA-047-75
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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file



FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

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

October 16, 1975

Miss Kathleen M. Reynolds
Treasurer
Washington Committee to
Elect LaRouche-Evans
P.O. Box 1856
Seattle, Washington 98111

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Dear Miss Reynolds:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated September 24, 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

77040012100



October 15, 1975

MEMORANDUM TO: The File

FROM: *ds* 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.
- 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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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

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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,

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Stephen Schachman
Assistant General Counsel

Enclosures



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RECEIVED
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CA-047-75

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE TO ELECT LAROCHE-EVANS
COMPLAINT AGAINST THE COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT GERALD WARD 48
OCTOBER 3, 1975

Marianne Stapel

77040012103

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE TO ELECT LAROCHE-EVANS
P.O. BOX 1856
SEATTLE, WN. 98111

LOCAL OFFICERS:
Kathleen M. Reynolds, Treasurer

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Washington Committee to
Elect LaRouche-Evans
P.O. Box 1856
Seattle, Wn. 98111

October 3, 1975

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

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Dear Sir:

The Washington Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans is a committee, formerly entitled the Washington Labor Party (which primarily supports local office candidacies), formed to financially support the candidacies of Lyndon M. LaRouche for President of the United States and Wayne Evans for Vice-President.

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

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

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

Further, Section 314 (2) states:

"The Commission, upon receiving any complaint under paragraph (1) (A)..., shall notify the person involved of such apparent violation and shall
(a) report such apparent violation to the Attorney General or
(b) make an investigation of such apparent violation

Since May, 1975, including the months of June-July-August, while pursuing regular campaign activities for the LaRouche-Evans campaign the following incidents in the report that is enclosed happened to campaign workers for the Washington Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans.

The Washington Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans under Section 314 (a) (1) (A) demands an investigation of the Committee/Committees to Elect Gerald Ford for President under Section 314 (2). The Washington Committee to Elect LaRouche/Evans 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 Washington Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans further charges that the Ford Committee is spending funds to support the harassment activity, which funds are not reported and so are unlawfully gathered and spent, and further, that the Ford Committee is using government agencies including the F.B.I. and L.E.A.A. to effect this harassment.

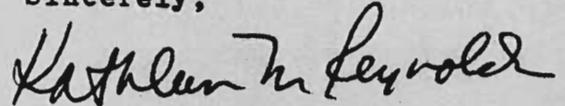
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The Washington Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans is pursuing, of course, standard legal procedures in order to remedy these incidents. Your immediate assistance and investigation will help the combined efforts to end this type of assault on the democratic 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,



Kathleen M. Reynolds
Treasurer

Washington Committee to
Elect LaRouche-Evans

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INCIDENT REPORT OF ACTIONS BY SEATTLE POLICEMEN

1. U.S. Labor Party Rally in downtown Seattle

DATE: May 9, 1975

TIME: 12-12:30 p.m.

PLACE: The corner at 3rd and Union St.

U.S. LABOR PARTY MEMBERS: Pat Ruckert, Steve Gierman, Ken Arnoldi, Robbert Willig, Ned Norris, Mike Duane, and Dyann Alquist

POLICE OFFICERS INVOLVED: Sgt. Williams, and 6-8 others in uniform, including Officer Feneker, and two with badge numbers: 2149 and 2146

CHARGES BROUGHT: Obstructing traffic and failing to cease

TIME DETAINED: approximately 30-45 minutes

CIRCUMSTANCES: U.S. Labor Party members were holding a rally as part of political-electoral activity guaranteed as civil rights under the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. Organizers had two card tables, a bullhorn, and soapbox, tables were set up away from flow of traffic and did not cause pedestrians to move out of the way of the tables. As part of this electoral activity, members were selling the newspaper New Solidarity- and were gathering signatures on a federal petition. Sgt. Williams approached member Pat Ruckert for use of bullhorn, Ruckert cited previous Seattle Municipal Court case in which the Labor Party had won right to use sound system. A woman with a flower cart approached, and set up on sidewalk, police officers directing her. A paddy wagon pulled up. Member Robert Willig asked an officer if the woman would be arrested as she was blocking traffic, officer replied "You're the ones who don't have a permit, not her". Willig replied permit was not necessary for electoral rally, to which same officer replied "You didn't learn your lesson". While collecting signatures member Willig arrested for obstructing traffic, although not previously warned or informed; Pat Ruckert arrested; Steve Gierman arrested by Officer Feneker who did not tell him why he was being arrested; Ned Norris also arrested by Officer Feneker who did not tell him he was under arrest, only comment to Ned being "You're peddling this shit too" while leading Ned to van; Ken Arnoldi arrested; Mike Duane not arrested; Dyann Alquist's arm grabbed by one officer who said to another officer "She was peddling to, we should arrest her", although was not arrested. Police also confiscated U.S. Labor Party material: tables, money, literature, signs and petitions. At police station all were given citation and released. At no time were any members informed of their constitutional rights. Material was returned to U.S. Labor Party members.

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2. U.S. Labor Party rally in downtown Seattle

DATE: May 14, 1975

TIME: 1-1:30 p.m.

PLACE: The corner at 4th and Pike St.

U.S. LABOR PARTY MEMBERS: Steve Kane, Robert Willig, Maureen Reynolds, Jed Pike

POLICE OFFICERS INVOLVED: Officer Lee, a Captain, and 1-2 others in uniform

CHARGES BROUGHT: None

TIME DETAINED: Maureen Reynolds, approximately 1 hour at 3rd and James station; Jed Pike approximately 2 hours at 3rd and James station, and approximately 10 minutes in Juvenile section in the Arctic Building

CIRCUMSTANCES: U.S. Labor Party members conducting rally and gathering signatures for a federal petition, same circumstance as cited in example above. Officer Lee approached member Steve Kane and ordered him to cease using bullhorn and take down the card table (members had one table), saying failure to do so would result in arrest. Lee said that he had called the Captain. Members took down the

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table and stopped using bullhorn. Lee came up to member Jed Pike and asked for identification, finding that he is a minor, he put him in the patrol car that had driven up with the Captain in it. Member Maureen Reynolds was also asked for identification, being of minor status, was put in the same car with Jed Pike. During course of ride to police station at 3rd and James, both members were harrassed by Officer Lee in violation of their civil right of free political association. Officer Lee asked the two members if they were aware that the U.S. Labor Party is a communist organization, and told them that they should think twice about being in it. Lee also said that the older members were contributing to the delinquency of the minors for leading them into a communist organization. In the patrol division, Maureen and Jed were placed in separate interrogation booths. Maureen was asked by one officer if she knew she was in a communist organization, and then took identification information from her. Approximately an hour later, she was released, without being charged for any offense, nor having made a phone call. Jed was intensively badgered by an officer- physical description being height: 5'11", dark hair, dark eyes, full moustache, stocky build;- for approximately 25-35 minutes. In violation of several civil rights, the officer probed for the hows and whys of Jed joining the U.S. Labor Party. Then proceeded to ask an extensive series of questions all dealing with Jed's involvement in the U.S. Labor Party as well as his understanding of communism. The grilling involved questions of sources of previous reading "What Marxist-Leninist ideas?..Did you read any of Marx?..What about Vol.I of Capital?..Any of Lenin?" Jed was also asked if he knew the dialectical method and was questioned on various definitions "What is the difference between a Bolshevik and Menshivik?" In addition to this illegal questioning of Jed's political beliefs, the officer also attempted to change Jed's political beliefs by forcing his personal beliefs on Jed, who did not initiate such discussion, nor was willing to pusue it further. The officer said that " A Menshivik was a military strategist, a Bolshevik was of the working people..the Menshivik's took over the government with a coup..after the Bolsheviks and Menshiviks began to compete, capitalism resulted." He told Jed he had to always remember one thing- "All people are animals" He asked Jed what imperialism was and what was the status quo. He gave his definitcn of imperialism and stated that we live under the status quo in this country. He repeated several times to Jed that " communism won't work- people are animals". After this interrogation, Officer Lee came in and brought Jed to a car. He was driven to the Arctic Building and released shortly afterwards.

3. U.S. LABOR PARTY MOTORCADE

DATE: May 15, 1975

TIME: Approximately 8 p.m.

PLACE: 10th Ave E

U.S. LABOR PARTY MEMBERS: Robert Willig, Kate Reynolds

POLICE OFFICERS INVOLVED: Officer Stringfellow, and two others in uniform

CHARGES BROUGHT: Improper hand signal and invalid license

TIME DETAINED: Approximately 2½-3 hours

CIRCUMSTANCES: U.S. Labor Party motorcade with sound system which was used by members engaged in electoral activity. Member Robert Willig was driving car with sound system, member Kate Reynolds was driving the other car. Officer Stringfellow passed the two cars, travelling in the opposite direction. He immediately turned around and began to follow the two cars. After giving an improper hand signal by the driver in the car immediately in fron of him, he pulled both cars over. Drivers Kate Reynolds and Robert Willig were asked for their drivers license.

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After approximately 15-20 minutes, Officer Stringfellow returned Robert Willig's license to him, and came to car being driven by Kate Reynolds and told her that he had a warrant for her arrest. Kate was led to another police car which had driven up, after giving keys to her car to another member. Officer Stringfellow drove in a separate car alone, Kate drove seated in back seat next to an officer *physical description: blonde hair, moustache, 5"11", stocky build; officer with dark hair and moustache drove. Immediately after being put in the car, Kate was harrassed until arriving at the 3rd and James police station by the officer seated next to her, in direct violation of civil rights guaranteed under the First Amendment. She was questioned about her involvement with the U.S. Labor Party, it being communistic, and what was the U.S. Labor Party trying to do. Throughout the ride to the station (3rd and James) , the officer seated next to Kate was antagonistic, was verbally offensive, and demanded on numerous occasions answers to questions that were of a political nature which had no relevance or connection to the traffic violation that Kate was charged with. In answering a question about what the U.S. Labor Party's program was, the officer screamed "Reconstruction? But that doesn't work.. why doesn't the U.S. Labor Party like the American people?..What's wrong with democracy?" Kate attempted at several points to divert the discussion to other issues which would not provoke the officer. At several attempts, the officer demanded an answer to his question "Why don't you go back to Russia?" At about midway to the police station he got very abusive over communism in general, screaming about "commie creeps". He demanded to know if Kate was on welfare, was unemployed or was on food stamps. He said "You people just bilk the system dry, use up my tax money". He repeatedly named five countries (including the Soviet Union, China, North Korea, North Vietnam) and demanded to know if Kate had ever lived in any of those countries. The officer driving said at one point he had lived in the Soviet Union and it was bad. Finally, near the arrival at the police station, the officer in the back demanded to know Kate's age so that he could "figure out how many years it took to scramble your (Kate's) brains by that communist organization". Before leaving the car he said that the U.S. Labor Party's programs were "bullshit", to which Kate told him that she didn't have to listen to that kind of language. Leading her to an interrogation booth, he repeatedly screamed at her "Communist! Communist!" and called several officer's attention to her for being a "communist". Shortly afterwards, she was brought to the booking area by Officer Stringfellow, and charged with the two traffic violations previously mentioned, and after posting bail was released approximately an hour and half later.

4. POSTERING

DATE: May 18, 1975

TIME: Approximately 10-10:30 p.m.

PLACE: Broadway, boardfence near Seattle Community College

U.S. LABOR PARTY MEMBERS: Jed Pike and William Holiday

CHARGES BROUGHT: illegal postering

TIME DETAINED: Approximately 45 minutes

POLICE OFFICERS INVOLVED: Officers McCloud and Christopherson

CIRCUMSTANCES: Officers McCloud and Christopherson shouted "You're under arrest" to U.S. Labor Party members William Holiday and Jed Pike, while they were postering U.S. Labor Party bills on a boardfence near the Seattle Community College. The officers came up and said that the fence was private property and immediately handcuffed the two members. When one member said that he was organizing to impeach Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller,

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thru petition signatures, one officer said "That's tryin g to overthrow the government. That's illegal!Get in the car." During the ride to the police station (3rd and James), the officers tried to engage the U.S. Labor Party members in a political discussion that had no relevance to the offense that they had been accused of. At the station, the members were placed in separate interrogation booths. William asked if he could make a phone call, to which Officer McCloud said "No", "Wait until we are finished with questioning you". At no time were either members informed of their rights. While getting identification information from William, Officer Christopherson dumped William's jacket into the bucket of paste, picking it up and dropping it several times, saying "We're holding this jacket as evidence". The officers also made derogatory comments about U.S. Labor Party candidate Pat Ruckert: Christopherson asked "Is this part of the Recall Uhlman campaign?" "Will that make Pat Ruckert mayor?" McCloud said "If Ruckert becomes mayor, I'll turn to crime". William was then told to sign the citation in two minutes or spend the night in jail by McCloud. Both were released, William was told he no longer had to make a phone call because he could go.

5. Assault at Seattle Employment Center

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DATE: May 20, 1975

TIME: 10:30 a.m.

PLACE: Seattle Employment Center

U.S. LABOR PARTY MEMBERS: Steve Kane and Pat Ruckert

OFFICERS INVOLVED: Officer Sorenson, serial number 1866, badge number 311

CHARGES BROUGHT: None

TIME DETAINED: -

CIRCUMSTANCES: U.S. Labor Party members Steve Kane and Pat Ruckert, candidates for Seattle School Board and City Council respectively, were campaigning outside the Employment Center. A man who had been bothering Steve Kane-mumbling incomprehensibly and waving his hands in Steve's face had been warned by a Burns Security guard to leave the area. After leaving for a short time, he returned and walked up to Pat Ruckert and hit him in the face. A patrol car from the Seattle Police Dept. had been summoned to the scene. The Burns guard and Officer Sorenson put the man in the front seat. After about 10 minutes, Officer Sorenson got out of the car and told Pat Ruckert he would take the man away from the scene. Pat insisted that he wanted to press charges against the man, and wanted Sorenson to take a statement from him, as well as to talk to other witnesses about the incident. Officer Sorenson said "If you hadn't been here you would not have gotten hit". Despite Pat insisting that the officer arrest the man, and take statements from himself and witnesses, Sorenson refused. The guard, the man and Sorenson got into the patrol car and drove away, Sorenson returned shortly with the guard but without the man. A complaint has been filed with the Seattle police about this incident.

6. U.S. Labor Party Rally in downtown Seattle

DATE: May 22, 1975

TIME: Approximately 1 p.m.

PLACE: The corner at 3rd and Union St.

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U.S. LABOR PARTY MEMBERS: Pat Ruckert and four other members
POLICE OFFICERS INVOLVED: Officer J.T. Reynolds, badge number 1019
CHARGES BROUGHT: None
TIME DETAINED: -
CIRCUMSTANCES: U.S. Labor Party members conducting a campaign rally and gathering signatures for a federal petition, same circumstances as cited in example 1.

of this report. Members had set up a card table, which was out of the flow of pedestrian traffic. American Civil Liberties Union representative Larry Selden had told a legal representative of the U.S. Labor Party that a permit was not required for such a table as long as it did not make pedestrians walk around it. Officer Reynolds approached member Pat Ruckert saying, "So you have the table set up again?" Pat Ruckert responded by saying that the U.S. Labor Party was allowed to have it, as long as it didn't block traffic. In a belligerent manner, Officer Reynolds said "It is blocking traffic, do you want me to walk over it to show you? It may destroy it, but I'll show you". Pat Ruckert replied that if he wished to do it, to go ahead. Pat took out a piece of paper to write down the officer's name and badge number, and asked the officer to repeat what he said about the table. Reynolds then ripped the paper up, after tearing it out of Pat's hand. Reynolds then said he would leave for a few minutes, and come back, if by then the table was not down, he would cite Pat and take the table as evidence. The table was taken down.

7. U.S. Labor Party Rally in downtown Seattle

DATE: May 23, 1975
TIME: Approximately 12:30 p.m.
PLACE: The corner at 4th and Pike St.
U.S. LABOR PARTY MEMBERS: Steve Kane, Brian Lantz, and Jed Pike
POLICE OFFICERS INVOLVED: Sgt. Williams, Officer Lee #2838, Officer Kennedy # 3028, and Officer Kulgre # 2763

CHARGES BROUGHT: Obstructing traffic and making noise-Kane and Lantz; Pike-nothing
TIME DETAINED: Steve Kane and Brian Lantz-approximately 1½ hrs.; Jed Pike 2½-3 hrs.
CIRCUMSTANCES: U.S. Labor Party members were conducting a campaign rally and gathering signatures for a federal petition, same circumstances as cited in example 1 in this report. The U.S. Labor Party members had a table(card), a cardboard megaphone, a soapbox and a contribution can. At approximately 12:45 several officers in uniform were seen on other corners of intersection, observing the rally. Approximately 15 minutes later, a patrol car went by, and stopped in front of the rally, and an officer stuck his head out the window and snapped at least one picture of the rally. Approximately 20 minutes after this, 4 officers came at the members, being led by a Sgt. who was taking pictures of the organizers. Officer Lee came up and grabbed Steve Kane, who handed him a leaflet. Lee said "I'll take one, I'll take all your stuff and confiscate it, now come on!" and led the organizer to the patrol car. Brian Lantz was also led to the car. At no time was either member told that they were under arrest, told that they had committed an offense, or at any time had any verbal communication with the officers regarding violation of any kind. This includes from the time the officers first arrived on the until the members were released. Brian Lantz was asked if he was carrying any weapons, and both were frisked. Both Lantz and Kane were brought to the police station at 3rd and James and put in separate interrogation

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booths. Jed Pike was put into another car with three officers and also brought to the same station. The U.S. Labor Party material was confiscated and has not been returned. Enroute to the police station, Jed for the second time by the same police officer, was harrassed and denied civil rights as guaranteed under the First Amendment. This officer was the driver of the car. He was verbally offensive and tried to intimidate Jed. In a ridiculing manner, he told Jed that he was "illiterate and wasn't educated. He said that "Labor Party members act like children", and that he wanted to use a "club on them, to straighten you out". He insisted on engaging Jed in discussion that was unrelated to the incident at the rally. He asked Jed why the U.S. Labor Party was slandering Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller, and did Jed know the difference between the civil code and criminal code. He asked Jed under what code did his offense fall under; when Jed gave his answer, he ridiculed him for being stupid. He demanded to know if Jed knew about foreign affairs or "geopolitics". In response, to one question, Jed said that he was opposed to Rockefeller because he controls the Central Intelligence Agency and is pushing for a nuclear confrontation. The officer responded that he endorses the C.I.A. and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, adding "I wouldn't be here if it wasn't for the C.I.A." and stated that he was a member of the John Birch Society. He then became very antagonistic, and kept badgering Jed, saying that Jed had lost he's sense of identity, and that the U.S. Labor Party was ignorant. At the police station, Jed was put in an interrogation booth.

While in his interrogation booth, an officer came in to Steve Kane, and said "Tell me your philosophy, you like to espouse it, don't you". Steve replied that he had given all the information that he intended on giving. Officer Kennedy came into the booth occupied by Brian Lantz, and said "Has your case come up?" Brian asked what case, Kennedy replied "The arrest at 3rd and Union, weren't you there?" Brian replied that he had not been there. Later the Sgt. came in and asked Brian if he had been warned before about using the megaphone, to which Brian replied no, and added that any warnings that might have been given were given at a different location. Both Brian and Steve were given citations and were released. While in the booth, Jed asked if he could make a phone call, and was told to wait. He never made one. An officer came in, and asked if the woman's name that he had been given was a communist. Jed replied that she was in the U.S. Labor Party, to which he said "Yeah, a communist". After an hour and a half, he was brought over to the youth services division by an officer with red hair and Officer Lee. Lee told Jed that he should think about going back to California. Lee began to harrass Jed, making comments that U.S. Labor Party members were irresponsible. Jed was released from the youth services division and was not charged with any offense.

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8. U.S. Labor Party Rally in downtown Seattle

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DATE: May 29

TIME: Approximately 12:30 p.m.

PLACE: The corner at 3rd and Union St.

U.S. LABOR PARTY MEMBERS: Dyann Almquist, Charles Kane, Steve Kane, Maureen Reynolds, Jed Pike, William Holiday, Ken Arnoldi

POLICE OFFICERS INVOLVED: Lt. Kroon, Officers: R.Lee(52) Serial# 2838; Kulgren Serial # 2763; J.T. Reynolds #1019; Englehart; Burns; Ihmes

TIME DETAINED: Maureen Reynolds: approx. 2 hrs.; Jed Pike 2 hrs; Charles Kane: 3 hrs. All at the Public Safety Bldg.

INJURIES: Charles Kane assaulted by Officer R.Lee, hospital records at University Hospital, Seattle

WITNESS Non Labor Party: Patricia Henderson, Flower Cart Salesperson
Home phone:

CHARGES BROUGHT: Reynolds: Obstructing Pedestrian Traffic
Pike: Obstructing Pedestrian Traffic
Kane: Obstructing Pedestrian Traffic
Obstructing Police Officer-Criminal Complaint received at arraignment, 6988 Kane 751490061

CIRCUMSTANCES: 1.

U.S. Labor Party members conducting a campaign rally involving candidates Dyann Almquist, Charles Kane, and Steve Kane, as well as gathering petition signatures on a Federal petition. Organizers did not have table, or bullhorn. A man-30-35 yrs. who was approached by Charles Kane to discuss the U.S. Labor Party program, began shouting, saying that he didn't "want anything written by monkeys". Kane discussed the Labor Party program further, the man began to shove and push Kane. Kane told him to stop and tried to move away from the man. The man persisted, moving through the crowd, pushing more forcefully and tried to provoke a fight. After several minutes he left. Approximately 20 minutes later, the man returned with Officer R.Lee, who demanded to see the identification of Kane, saying that the man had filed a complaint of violation of civil rights with the Seattle Police Dept. about the previous incident. Kane produced a Washington voters registration card. Kane asked the man for his name, at which Lee interrupted, saying "He's the one that filed the complaint. Kane told Lee that he wanted to file a complaint as well, and therefore needed the name. Lee responded "You've got enough pictures of him, you don't need his name." Both left.

(Note: During the above incident with the hostile man, Steve Kane had taken pictures of him as evidence in preparing a complaint. On previous occasions involving assaults upon Labor Party members or other incidents, police officers have refused to take complaints, ref.: see #5 this report. Also Labor Party members have been subject to physical assaults from members of another organization for over a year-the Revolutionary Union- have asked for but have not received police protection ref.: Letter to Lt. Vandenwyer, certified mail #202649, cc: Mayor Uhlman, Chief Hanson, ACLU, King County Prosecutor, Attorneys: F. Hoague, J. Caughlan, E. Seligmann.)

Kane asked the Flower salesperson if she had witnessed the pushing and shoving by the man. She said she had and gave her name and phone number to be a witness.

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Approximately 20 minutes later, Officer Lee returned with Officer Kulgren. Lee was very aggitated, and went up to Kane(Charles) and pointed his finger in his face saying"The next time I see your brother I'm going to arrest him". Kane asked on what charge, Lee hostilely replied that it was none of his business, and that Kane's brother(Steve) would find out when he was brought in. Lee told Labor Party members Kane(Charles), Reynolds, Holiday and Pike to pick up their placard and bucket(small, placed next to the wall), and leave the area.(By this time members Almquist; Kane,Steve;and Arnoldi were not there.)Lee and Kulgren, after members complied with the order to leave the corner, walked along with them, going east on Union. Lee became more aggitated, and told organizers that they not only did they have to leave the corner, but they had to leave the entire downtown area. He said"if I see you downtown again today I'll arrest you." Throughout the exchange, Kane repeatedly emphasized that their activities were guaranteed as rights under the 1st Amendment. Kane told Lee that they did not have a car and hence would have to walk through the downtown area, and while they walked they were going to continue to hand out leaflets. At this, Lee became quite enraged, grabbed Kane by the arm, saying "I've had it, you're under arrest". He then threw Kane against the Post Office wall, smashing his arm and shoulder. He then grabbed Kane's neck with one hand and drove his head against the wall.

2.

As Lee and Kulgren were walking the Labor Party members along the sidewalk, U.S. Labor Party member Ken Arnoldi approached the intersection of 3rd and Union from the southeast corner. As he approached the curbing from this corner, he witnessed the entire sequence of events, starting with seeing the two Officers walk with the Labor Party members. When he saw Officer Lee smash Kane's head into the wall, he broke into a run towards them. As he reached them, he shouted "Knock it off[!]" which caused Lee to stop.

At no time during the incident did Officer Kulgren make any effort to stop Officer Lee, intervene, or in any way come to the assistance of Kane.

Kulgren's first signs of motion came after Arnoldi shouted "knock it off!"to Lee. He turned to Arnoldi and said "This is none of your business, keep moving." Arnoldi replied"Did you see what he(Lee) just did?" Kulgren answered that he had, and asked Arnoldi if he saw it, to which Arnoldi replied "Yes, I saw the entire incident". Kulgren told Arnoldi to"keep his eyes turned the other way andf to forget it". Arnoldi backed away a few feet, and talked with Kane, who told him to get names of witnesses

Arnoldi, Reynolds, and Pike attempted to get the names of witnesses, as a small crowd had gathered. Another Officer approached Reynolds and Pike, and told them that they had to come along.

During this time, Officer Lee made insulting and humiliating remarks to Pike. Lee told Pike to "Get his head of out his ass", then grabbed him by his arm and walked him over to the side of the Post Office. He turned to Reynolds and said "Get that look off your face, you're coming to."

At no time was Kane, Reynolds, or Pike told that they were under arrest. At no time were they informed of their rights. When Kane asked

Lee what the charge was he replied "You know." Kane several times asked to see a doctor because his head was ringing, and his shoulder was aching. His request was ignored both at the incident and later in the police station at 3rd and James.

When Pike asked two other officers what he was being charged with, one officer said "Speak up and talk like a man". When Pike repeated his question to the officer, who was standing approximately 2 feet away, the officer replied "What? I can't hear you." Then all three were placed in the police car and brought to the 3rd and James station, to the Patrol Division. During the ride, Lee was still belligerent, and made sarcastic remarks to Pike, saying "This is your third time, you'll go to court for this..You know the way(to the station) you've been here enough times".

3.

At the Patrol Division, all were placed in separate cubicles. From the room she was in, Reynolds could hear what was being discussed in the outer room, as well as see from the window in the door what was going on. Initially, Lee was telling a Sgt. and Lt. Kroon what had happened, in an exaggerated version, one point being that the small (1 foot and a half high) bucket had been placed in the middle of the sidewalk. During this time, Officers Humes and Englehart were looking through the Washington State law book. After Lee gave his description, he came into the room Reynolds was in and asked for her name, address, physical description, birthdate, the address where "you people work at" and what she did in the organization. He left the room for a few minutes, came back, and said "You're getting a citation for obstructing pedestrian traffic, sign this citation." He then left. Officers Humes and Englehart then came in the room and began to humiliate Reynolds. They looked through the literature(the U.S. Labor Party newspaper and other material) and began laughing, and tossing them around the room to each other, trying to get a reaction from Reynolds. Lee then came in, and told Humes to walk Reynolds to the elevator. Downstairs, on her way out, Lee came up to her and told her to come with him. Reynolds asked why, and Lee said "I said, come with me!" In the Patrol Division section, she sat in the outer room. During this time, Officers Humes, J.T. Reynolds, and Englehart were insulting, humiliating. Englehart began the round of remarks, stating "I believe in the status quo, I'm an American". He asked Officer J. Reynolds "Are you an Officer of the law". Reynolds then asked who she was, to which Humes replied "She's a communist". Englehart stated "They don't even know what the definition of communism means, they're imperialists". During the course of these remarks and questions, such as "Do you go to school" "They don't even know what a real school is", the Officers would sarcastically laugh and snicker. After several minutes, Reynolds was placed in another room, where the derision continued, with Officer repeatedly looking in through the window, saying "Are you a communist? Are you? Oh, I should say, are you a socialist?". Several times, Lt. Kroon told Burns (who was making the remarks) to get away. Shortly afterwards, both Reynolds and Pike were released from the Patrol Division. Kane was released from the jail approximately an hour and a half later.

NOTE: Patricia Henderson, the Flower cart woman, was also witness to the assault of Kane by Officer Lee.

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9. Incident at the Seattle Police Department

DATE: May 29

TIME: Approximately 3:30 p.m.

PLACE: Patrol Division, Seattle Police Dept.

U.S. LABOR PARTY MEMBERS: Marianne Staple, Kate Reynolds

POLICE OFFICERS INVOLVED: Lt. Kroon, Officers Lee and Kulgren

CIRCUMSTANCES: Marianne Staple and Kate Reynolds arrived at the Patrol Division to to escort Jed Pike and Maureen Reynolds from the station, as they are minors. Marianne Staple has legal authorization from Laura Pike, Jed's mother, to be his guardian while he is residing in the State of Washington. Marianne presented this authorization to Officer Kulgren in order to have Jed released in her custody. Kulgren began to question Marianne beligerantly, saying "What kind of trick are you pulling?" and asked repeatedly if Jed was staying with her. He accused her of not having Jed stay at her house while Jed has been in Seattle. Marianne explained that Jed had been staying with her since a caseworker at the Youth Authority in Seattle had advised it. She stated that Jed had previously resided with Dyann Almquist, a member of the Labor Party, who she knows to be a responsible adult. After this, Officer Lee asked for Marianne's phone number. She gave it to him and asked why he needed it. Lee responded that they(the police) need it so that she can be called "the next time Jed gets picked up". Marianne asked if he was going to be picked up the next time Jed is legally exercising First Amendment rights, which is what he had been doing. Lee said that if he(jed) is doing what he has been doing"obstructing traffic", then he would be picked up. Lt. Kroon interrupted to say"Don't tell me about First Amendment rights, he's 16 years old and he has been in here three times for obstructing traffic". He asked Marianne three times if she was legally responsible for Jed's actions. Marianne said that she had custodianship of Jed and if the law so instructed, she was legally responsible. Lt. Kroon told Marianne that they were going to sue her for contributing to the delinquency of a minor who has been arrested three times for obstructing traffic. Marianne told Lt. Kroon that Jed had not broken any law, that he had been harrassed by the Seattle police and that the Labor Party intended to sue for harrassing organizers. After other information, regarding address of the other guardian, Kate Reynolds, was gotten, Maureen and Jed were released.

10. Incident at Seattle Employment Center

DATE: June 3

TIME: Approximately 10:15 a.m.

PLACE: Seattle Employment Center on Taylor Ave. N

U.S. LABOR PARTY MEMBERS: Robert Willig, Charles Kane, Maureen Reynolds

POLICE OFFICERS INVOLVED: Officers Sorenson, badge# 311, serial #1866; Colby#2398 and a Burns Security Guard, same one as in Incident 5, this report.

TIME DETAINED: Approximately 2 hours

CHARGES: Robert Willig: Criminal Trespassing-Criminal Complaint received at arraignment, 7360 Willig 751540101

CIRCUMSTANCES: Labor Party members went to the Employment Center to campaign for Labor Party candidate Charles Kane, and to gather

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signatures on a Federal petition. In addition, the members were selling the newspaper New Solidarity and other Labor Party literature. Robert Willig noticed a number of police cars go by the Center, and one stopped and parked across the street. At approximately 11:15 a.m., the Burns Security Guard approached Willig and told him that he was being cited for criminal trespassing. He said that he was only following the orders of the manager of the Employment Office. He also said that he had two complaintants. Prior to this, approximately 20 minutes earlier, Willig had sold a newspaper to someone who had walked into the building. He briefly stepped inside the first set of doors(outer set) for about 10 seconds to give the person a paper.

At no time did anyone approach Willig and ask him to leave. Except for that brief amount of time inside the doors, Willig was not in the Office. At no time did the Burns Security guard ask Willig to leave.

When the Security Guard asked for Willig's name, he hesitated giving it, and asked the guard to be more specific about the charge. He simply said "Your organization has been warned many times about this." Willig said that he didn't know what he was referring to, that he personally hadn't been warned about anything. The guard then said, "This will be like a parking ticket." At that point, Willig gave his name. The guard then informed Willig that he had called the Seattle Police Dept. and some officers were on their way. A few minutes later two squad cars arrived, and Officers Sorenson and Colby came up to Willig. In the course of the discussion, Officer Colby said that the Burns Security guard was the arresting officer, Sorenson would do the paper work, and that they (he and another officer) were the transporting officers. Willig was told that he was being arrested for criminal trespassing.

After being detained for approximately 2 hours at the 3rd and James police station, Willig was released on \$100 bail.

NOTE: WITNESS TO THE ABOVE INCIDENT, NON-LABOR PARTY:

Steve Logan, [REDACTED]

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11. U.S. LABOR PARTY RALLY in downtown Seattle

DATE: JUNE 25, 1975

TIME: Approximately 1:30 pm

PLACE: The corner at 4th and Pike Streets

US LABOR PARTY MEMBERS: Pat Ruckert, Steve Kane, Charles Kane, Robert Millig, Dyanm Alquist, William Holiday

POLICE OFFICERS INVOLVED: Officer Fenker, Badge # 2149 (Transporting van officer) G.L. Veatch Badge # 975 (Arresting), J.R. Willians (Arresting)

CHARGES BROUGHT: At the scene, all told "Obstructing traffic", with the exception of Alquist, who was told "Obstructing an officer". At the police station, they were all told of an additional charge: "Criminal Impersonation". Holiday only one released with a written citation for "Impersonation". In court, all but Holiday given criminal complaints for three charges: 1. "Impersonation" Ord. No. 12A.03.520 Sec 2h
2. "Solicit Contrib." Ord. No. 43022 Sec 349
3. "Disorderly Cond." Ord. No. 12A.16.020 Sec. 2c

TIME DETAINED: Approximately 4 hours

CIRCUMSTANCES: With exception of Holiday, who was released after about an hour U.S. LABOR PARTY members William Holiday and Robert Millig, with U.S. Labor Party candidates Pat Ruckert (Mayor-Seattle), Steve Kane (School Board, Seattle), Charles Kane (Seattle City Council), and Dyanm Alquist (Renton School Board) were in downtown Seattle to hold a campaign rally and to gather signatures on a federal petition. The Labor Party members were particularly organizing around two major developments: 7 rape attacks of Labor Party women nationally in the past two weeks and the attempted assassination of Labor Party mayoral candidate Mike Brennan in Reading, Penn. on June 25, 1975. The Labor Party members brought with them two placard-sandwich board signs with headlines to the effect of these major organizing developments (see accompanying description) petitions, a small bucket, the last two issues of the U.S. Labor Party's bi-weekly newspaper: New Solidarity dated June 19, 1975 (Vol. VI No. 25) headlined: "ROCKY UNLAWFULS RAPISTS TO PAY WAY FOR POLICE STATE", and dated June 23, 1975 (Vol. VI No. 26) headlined "OPIC TURNS AGAINST ROCKY", and leaflets entitled "ROCKY'S RAPISTS ASSAULT YOUR FAMILY?" which specified the U.S. Labor Party offices and phone numbers on it. The leaflet in part read: "...we need tens of thousands of dollars to get out the word...to wage legal suits... and to ensure that we can organize everywhere to stop this drunken madman."

The Labor Party members arrived at 4th and Pike at approximately 12:45pm. At approximately 1:05pm, Pat Ruckert observed two men wearing casual clothes cross over to the corner that the Labor Party members were on. He had seen these men the day before in uniform and recognized them to be police officer in plainclothes. They went over to speak to a third man in a jean jacket, who was also assumed to be a police officer. Up until the time of the arrest, the Labor Party members were organizing in a peaceful manner. Organizers were dispersed on the corner i.e. not in a tight bunch, would approach people to talk without stepping in and blocking them. Some of the leaflets were handed out (by members Alquist, Ruckert, and S.Kane). Some people were asked to give contributions to the campaign cited above in the section from the leaflet.

One of the officers went over to speak to William Holiday for approximately a few minutes at about 1:10pm. Pat Ruckert walked over to Charles Kane and told him that there were several plainclothes

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officers on the corner. Ruckert told several members this. Ruckert then began to tell passers-by that there were several officers on the corner, and given our past harrassment at campaign rallies were (the Labor Party members) about to be arrested for exercising their First Amendment rights. At approximately 1:15pm (a few minutes after Ruckert spoke) Charles Kane walked up to the two plainclothes officers (wearing tennis hats and casual clothes, one having a white T-shirt, blonde hair and moustache) and asked, "How are things down at the Dept.?" At that point the one with the white T-shirt, flashed his badge and told Kane he was under arrest. Asked why, he replied "Obstructing traffic". As Kane told him this was a clear violation of his First Amendment rights, he was led to the police van, and told by the officer not to worry, as he would soon be joined by the others. The man in the jean jacket also began to make arrests; he had been recognized as Officer Veatch (#975) from the day before; see separate report after this

Steve Kane, after he began to tell passers-by that C. Kane had been arrested illegally in violation of his First Amendment rights, was then grabbed by the officer with the jean jacket, who did not identify himself as an officer, and pushed towards the van. At this point, Dyann Almqvist came up and asked him what he was doing. He grabbed her arm, squeezed it hard, and said "You are under arrest." She said "For what? Who are you?" He replied "A Seattle police officer" and "You are under arrest for obstructing a police officer". She asked to see his identification, and he showed her his badge. They were both led to the police van. Following this, Pat Ruckert, Robert Willig, and William Holiday were arrested.

At no time, were any of the Labor Party members informed of their rights. On the ride to the police station, Dyan Almqvist asked an officer sitting next to her what her rights were, to which he replied "You know what they are."

At the police station, bail was set at \$500 for Almqvists, and \$350 each for the others except Holiday.

Hiriam Groshell, a lawyer, went down to the station immediately, and after a few hours was able to get everyone released on personal recognizance. Each were given a white slip of paper with an arraignment date on it. Charges listed were: Kane, S.: dis.con; crim.imper.

Kane, C.: disorderly con; criminal impersonation
Almqvist,,: obstructions; criminal impersonation
Willig,,: dis.con; criminal imper.
Ruckert,,: dis.con; crim. impersonation

On June 27, Willig, Ruckert, Kane, S, Kane, C, and Almqvist pled Not Guilty; Trial date is set for July 29, 1975 in Dept. 4 at 1:30 pm. This is in Seattle Municipal Court.

DATE: June 24, 1975

TIME: Approximately 1pm

PLACE:

POLICE OFFICERS INVOLVED: C.M. O'Leary #904
G.L. Veatch #975

CIRCUMSTANCES: U.S. Labor Party rally downtown Seattle. These two officers came up to member Maurcen Reynolds, took her aside, and told her not to call people names. They claimed to have gotten a complaint that she had called someone "scum" and had blocked their path. (She had called a person "scum" after they said that they supported 'rape'.) Pat Ruckert went over to see what they were talking about, and O'Leary said to stay away, that he (Ruckert) was not asked to come over. The police soon left, and said that they were warning us and that they would watch to see if we blocked traffic.

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12. US LABOR PARTY PICKET LINE AT WEST SEATTLE K-MART

DATE: July 29, 1975

TIME: Approximately 5:30 pm

PLACE: K-Mart store in West Seattle

U.S. LABOR PARTY MEMBERS: Steven Kane, USLP candidate for Seattle School Board #5; Robert Willig, candidate for Seattle City Council # ; Charles Kane, USLP candidate for Seattle City Council #

POLICE OFFICERS INVOLVED: Two officers from the Seattle Police Dept.

CHARGES BROUGHT: Kane- Menacing, disorderly conduct, and at arraignment harassment

TIME DETAINED: Approx. 3-4 hours

CIRCUMSTANCES: Steve Kane, Robert Willig, and Charles Kane, all candidates of the Labor Party who have filed for city offices, went to the K-Mart store to campaign for the 1976 LaRouche/Evans Presidential campaign, to engage in campaigning for their respective offices, and to participate in a boycott and picket line at the K-Mart store. The USLP has launched a nation-wide political strike at K-Mart/Kresge sites across the country, for its scab labor policies and electoral interference and harassment of USLP candidates. Shortly after their arrival, 2 young men approached the Labor Party members and began to harass them, by calling and screaming names at them, and interfering with their campaigning, by grabbing and trying to walk away with campaign signs. These men have harassed the Labor Party members prior to and since this incident. ~~Mark entry in~~ Their harassment is not just limited to name calling- they have verbally intervened on conversations that Labor Party candidates were attempting to have with individuals, to the point that the conversations would be ended. One of the young men has been seen by Willig in the capacity of an employee of K-Mart. ~~Steve Kane~~

The Labor Party candidates engaged in numerous conversations with people, explaining to them the significance of the strike, and asking and telling people not to cross the picket line as they would be "scabs".

At one point, an older man was approached by Steve Kane who told the man not to scab on the working class and to support the strike. The man became agitated over the situation, and started to go into the store. The last part of the brief discussion with him involved Steve Kane telling him that the Communist Party built over half the unions in this country. The man started to walk away, and suddenly turned around and came running at Kane with his fists raised as if to punch. An older man inside the store had opened the door and told the agitated older man not to punch Kane, "as the police were on their way." Charles Kane walked over to the incident and told the older man to calm down.

Shortly, the police arrived. They went into the store, and as one of them came out, Robert Willig approached him and said "We are not here to be arrested, we want to comply with any decision or warning you may issue." This officer assured Willig that the situation would be clarified momentarily. A few minutes later, the other officer came out, pointed at Steve Kane and said "You are under arrest". Handcuffs were placed on Steve Kane and he was put in the police car. The first officer told Charles Kane and Robert Willig that they had the right to be there, but that they couldn't harass anyone.

As Steve Kane was in the car, a truck drove by and stopped. The driver was a person who had harassed the candidates earlier. The man asked the officers "What about the others, when are you going to get them?" The officer that will be referred to as John Dow #1 said "You can press charges against them if you like and we'll get them too." To this the man replied "If you don't get them, I'll make sure I do." Steve Kane yelled to Robert

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Willig to write down the license plate number of the man. Willig approached the car as he couldn't quite hear what Steve Kane had said. The officer referred to as John Dow # 2 grabbed Willig roughly and ripped his sport jacket on the inside, and said "Get away from this car-I said get away or I'll throw you in to." As Kane was in the company of the police officers left the K-Mart area, another police car approached them and both stopped. The driver of the ~~summit~~ car that Kane was riding in said to the driver of the other car "Watch those two others and if they do anything but stand there, arrest them." He also said "You can go up to people who look upset and ask them if they want to press charges, if they do, arrest them." Kane was taken to the Georgetown precinct and transferred to the City jail at 3rd and James. His bail was set at \$300, which was paid and then returned the following day when Steve was given a PR. In the three affidavits written by the candidates of this incident, it is stated that at no time did anyone of them engage in any physical threatening or unruly behavior. At no time were there any fights or incidents that would have erupted into a fight.

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2 13. U.S. Labor Party Campaign rally at the Seattle Employment office

1 DATE: Aug. 11

2 TIME: Approximately 9:15 am

3 PLACE: Seattle Employment Security office on Taylor Ave.

4 U.S. LABOR PARTY MEMBERS: Steven Kane, U.S. Labor Party candidate for Seattle School Board Position #5; Charles Kane, USLP City Council candidate Robert Willig, USLP candidate for City Council Position # ; and Patrick Ruckert, USLP candidate for City Council Position #

5 POLICE OFFICERS INVOLVED: Officer Sorenson, serial number 1866, badge # 311; Officer Russell Officer Marquart

6 CHARGES BROUGHT: None

7 WITNESSES : (Independant) Attorney Tom Flack(4509 W. Casino Road, Everett-telephone # 353-5378) Officer Patricia Abrahamson(Parking Enforcement Officer) G.J. Corsolini, Security guard at the Employment office. Affidavits have been gotten from Corsolini and Abrahamson.

CIRCUMSTANCES:

Labor Party candidates Ruckert, Willig, S.Kane and C. Kane went to the Employment Security office to hold a campaign rally for their campaigns for city offices and to campaign for the 1976 LaRouche/Evans Presidential ticket of the Labor Party. In the past, the members of the Labor Party have suffered from attacks by members of organizations known as the Revolutionary Union and the Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee(UWOC)-the most recent occurred on May 12, 1975. For the past several weeks of July-August, Labor Party candidates had had their campaigning interrupted and seriously hampered by members of these organizations. On July 28 and Aug. 4, 15-20 members of these organizations would go to the Employment office and harass the Labor Party campaigning of 3-4 candidates who would be there.

To ensure both the physical safety of the Labor Party candidates and their constitutional right to engage in ~~stark~~ x electoral activity, the Labor Party legal coordinator, Kathleen Reynolds, wrote a letter to Police Chief Hanson, asking for police

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protection from physical attacks and to ensure that constitutional rights would not be violated. Included in the letter was a brief grid of past incidents of harassment and attacks ~~from~~ by members of these organizations. The letter was hand delivered to his secretary, copies were sent to the Mayor, King County Prosecutor, attorneys H. Groshell Bill Levinson and Jay Carlyle, the ACLU the city editors of the Seattle P-I and Times, and the news directors of KIRO and KOMO. In addition, Lt. Vandenvyer was called on the morning of the rally for a response to the letter.

Upon their arrival at the Employment office, Kane S; Kane C; Willis and Ruckert observed approximately 15-20 people picketing the Employment office. The Labor Party candidates recognized Jack Kempt, Douglas Lommel, and Daniel Hurwitz of the Revolutionary Union and UWOOC from past attacks and harassment. The candidates began to approach people and talk to them about their campaigns. Pat Ruckert had with him a camera that he was going to use to take pictures of the candidates for the Labor Party newspaper New Solidarity. As he tried to cross the street to get shots of the Kanes, Jack Kempt and another person came off the sidewalk and blocked Ruckert from continuing to the building side of the street. Ruckert attempted to go around them, but both moved into his path. This went on for several minutes until Ruckert gave up and returned to the other side of the street where Willis was. A few minutes later he again attempted to cross the street and the same two individuals blocked him again. He attempted to take pictures of Kempt and the other as evidence of electoral interference and as evidence ~~for~~ for a Temporary Restraining Order against the individuals Kempt, who is involved in a damage suit that has been brought by members of the Labor Party. At this point, Kempt swung his picket sign he was carrying and struck Ruckert in the head. At this point, Ruckert went to a place about 50 feet ~~n~~ north of the door of the building where Mr. Corsolini of the King County Security Systems was standing. Ruckert asked Corsolini to arrest Kempt for interfering with electoral activity, blocking his path, and for hitting him. Corsolini replied that he was not authorized to do so. Ruckert then asked him to be witness the harassment by Kempt et al, to which he responded he would. Kempt and the other individual continued to block Ruckert's path. Ruckert then approached a man who identified himself as Tom Flack and asked him if he would testify to this harassment, who replied he would. Ruckert also asked Officer P. Abrahamson, (PEO) badge # 3773 if she would be a witness (to which she also replied in the affirmative) after she arrived (after Ollcall Steve Kane also observed Kempt push and shove Ruckert, as did C. Kane and R. Willis. When Kempt hit Ruckert on the head, Kane(S) went over to him and asked if he was injured. As he approached Ruckert, he was repeatedly pushed and shoved by Kempt and the other individual. At this point, S. Kane went to the phone booth and called Oll, the operator telling Kane that a Seattle police car would be there shortly.

Abrahamson was the first to arrive. (mentioned above) Then Officer Russell of the SPD arrived, followed by Officers Sorenson and Hanna in another car. Officer Marquart arrived shortly afterwards.

S. Kane approached Officer Russell and told him that he wanted to file a complaint against Kempt, for shoving and electoral interference. Russell stated that he would do nothing, saying that the incident was just a squabble between two left groups. Kane asked him again, saying that he felt his safety threatened, and Russell refused again. Sorenson essentially said the same to Kane.

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Ruckert approached Russell and asked him to take his complaint of assault by Kempt. Russell refused and said "You shouldn't come down here if you get assaulted." Ruckert told Russell that he had the duty to protect his right to campaign and that he (Russell) should arrest or restrain Kempt and his companion. Russell said that he "had better things to do than babysit for the Labor Party." At the point, Ruckert attempted to resume his campaigning in front of the Employment office and in full view of the police officers. Ruckert was repeatedly blocked (his path) from campaigning and was pushed and shoved by Kempt and the other person with him. On two occasions, Ruckert signalled to the officers to come over. They ignored the signal. After about two minutes of this, Officer Marquart came over and requested that Kempt's friend and Ruckert come across the street to talk to him, which they did. Ruckert again requested that Marquart take action to restrain this illegal harassing activity. Marquart said that he was there just to see that no one got hit and that he did not see any crime being committed. Ruckert left Marquart, attempted to campaign, and was blocked and shoved around by Kempt and his friend.

Kane S and Kane C also state that the police officers observed the pushing and blocking of Ruckert and S Kane by Kempt and the other man. Before Marquart called Ruckert and the other individual to talk to him, Kane S went up to Marquart and asked him to press charges, for the harassment and electoral interference of his and Ruckert's campaign. Marquart refused. Kane S states that Marquart observed for 5 minutes the harassment and then asked to speak with Ruckert and Kempt's friend. After Ruckert came back, and attempted to resume campaigning, Kempt's friend continued shoving Ruckert until Marquart approached again. At this point, Ruckert asked if Marquart would get the man's name so that he could make a complaint. Marquart refused. Ruckert told Marquart that he had 5 witnesses that would testify to the harassment, including the security guard, but Marquart refused to take a statement or get the man's name. At this point, this man produced a witness to an alleged harassment by a Labor Party candidate and Marquart immediately began to take down a statement on this. X

The Labor Party candidates left, as they could not campaign without interference.

Later that morning, Kane S, Ruckert, Willig, and Kane C went to the police station and filed out citizen's complaints, and Ruckert's complaint was classified as an assault, X and assigned the case number of 75-50975. He was instructed to call the court unit in a few days to see what would happen with the complaint. On Aug. 15, he called back and was told that the prosecutor had reviewed the case and decided not to bring charges. On the following Tues, Aug. 19, Ruckert went to the court unit to make a complaint to the Judge. Judge Johnson, with whom he talked, refused to take the matter further.

Corsolini, the security guard, states in his affidavit, that he witnessed Kempt and the other person, block, crowd Ruckert to the point that he couldn't stay on the sidewalk without being crowded. He also states that at no time did he see Ruckert harass either of the two men or block their way.

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WASHINGTON COMMITTEE TO ELECT LAROUCHE-EVANS

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT STRAIGHT FORD

AM 11:47

OCTOBER 3, 1975

Marianna Stapel

WASHINGTON COMMITTEE TO ELECT LAROUCHE-EVANS
P.O. BOX 1856
SEATTLE, WN. 98111

LOCAL OFFICERS:
Kathleen M. Reynolds, Treasurer

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Washington
Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans
P.O. Box 1856
Seattle, Wn. 98111

October 3, 1975

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

Dear Sir:

The Washington Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans, formerly entitled the Washington Labor Party (which primarily supports candidacies for local offices), is a committee formed to financially support the candidacies of Lyndon M. LaRouche for President and Wayne Evans for Vice-President.

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

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

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

Further, Section 314(2) states:

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

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

In the past several months, from May 1975 through August 1975, while pursuing regular campaign activities for the LaRouche-Evans campaign the following happened to campaign workers for the Washington Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans. (see enclosed report)

The Washington Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans under Section 314 (a) (1) (A) demands an investigation of the Committee/Committees to Elect Gerald Ford for President under Section 314 (2). The Washington Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans 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 Washington Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans further charges that the Ford Committee is spending funds to support the harassment activity, which funds are not reported and so are unlawfully gathered and spent, and further, that the Ford Committee is using government agencies including the F.B.I. and L.E.A.A. to effect this harassment.

The Washington Committee to Elect LaRouche-Evans 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. Currently, campaign workers who were attacked in the May 12 incident, have a civil suit

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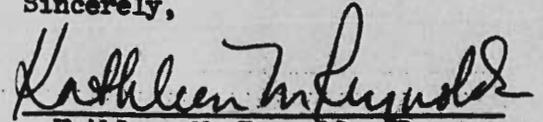
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for damages against RU members David Singerman, et al in the Superior Court of Washington.

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,



Kathleen M. Reynolds, Treasurer
Washington Committee to Elect
LaRouche-Evans

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INCIDENT REPORT - SUPPLEMENT TO INCIDENT REPORT OF ACTIONS BY SEATTLE POLICE

ASSAULT BY MEMBERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY UNION AT SEATTLE EMPLOYMENT CENTER

DATE: May 12

TIME: Approximately 9:45 a.m.

PLACE: Seattle Employment Center on Taylor Ave. N

U.S. LABOR PARTY MEMBERS: Robert Turney, Brian Lantz, Steve Gierman, Jed Pike

INJURIES: Injuries sustained by Labor Party members Turney, Lantz, and Gierman. Gierman minor cuts/abrasions; Lantz hurt lower back; Turney, severely beaten, stitches above the eye, hurt ribs, other cuts. Turney went immediately to Harborview Hospital which stitched his eye; afterwards went to University Hospital, as did Lantz.

REVOLUTIONARY MEMBERS: Douglas Lommel, Daniel Hurwitz, Ralieg McLemore Jr., Jack Kempt, Karen Nesland, Nora Nitzberg, David Singerman, Mike Royce (Reuss)

CHARGES: All Revolutionary members arrested; charges of menacing and illegal use of weapons, misdemeanors; .38 caliber gun confiscated and 4 wooden clubs

WITNESS:

CIRCUMSTANCES:

U.S. Labor Party members Bob Turney, Steve Gierman, Jed Pike arrived at the Seattle Employment Center on May 12 at approximately 9am to meet other U.S. Labor Party member Brian Lantz. The purpose of being at the Employment Center was to engage in U.S. Labor Party campaign activity for Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates as well as to gather petition signatures for a federal petition. Part of this activity included selling the U.S. Labor Party newspaper, New Solidarity. Approximately at the time of arrival at the Employment Center, 5 members of the Revolutionary Union also showed up. Approximately 15 minutes later, a member of the R.U. who was identified as being Mike Royce from Portland, Ore. to Jed Pike by U.S.L.P. member Robert Turney, was seen by Pike to push Lantz in the chest with both hands, as well as to say to Lantz "Get out of here, ..if you don't leave, we'll force you off the block." In order to avoid a fight, all four members of the U.S. Labor Party moved further down the block.

At approximately 9:45 two female members of the R.U. arrived.

Approximately 10 minutes later, Pike observed the R.U. with "a hooked nose, grab hold of Turney's collar and throw him against a parked car. Then Royce hit Turney in the face and ribs with his fists. Turney fell to the ground, and Royce continued to punch him and kick him in the legs and kidneys.

Lantz was then attacked by the R.U. with the hooked nose, soon joined by an R.U. with dark hair, and R.U. Hurwitz. After being hit in the face and body, Lantz fell to the sidewalk. He stood up and was hit in the stomach by the R.U. with the hooked nose and fell again. Royce, who had left Turney, kicked Lantz in the legs and kidneys.

While Royce was hitting and kicking Lantz, Hurwitz grabbed Gierman, and flung him around, while the dark-haired R.U. woman, hit Gierman from behind. Royce then joined Hurwitz and the woman.

While this was occurring, Lommel was punching Turney in the chest and face repeatedly, as he was lying on the sidewalk. The R.U. with the hooked nose kicked him three or four times in the kidneys. Lommel only stopped when a bystander screamed "Stop, you'll kill him!"

The R.U.s then left, with Hurwitz muttering obscenities, and threatening potential witnesses.

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At this point, Lantz called the emergency police number, 911, but before he got through, a policeman on a motorcycle arrived, followed shortly by an ambulance. The policeman's name was Officer T. Murphy (badge number 2797). After making sure that Bob was taken care of, he took a brief report from Lantz and Pike. Turney was taken by the ambulance to Harborview.

In the followup:

- May 13, letter sent in confirmation of telephone conversation between Lt. Vandenwyer and Kathleen Reynolds, U.S. Labor Party Legal Coordinator, which occurred on May 12. Conversation involved routine of procedure in investigating the case, ~~vixi~~ victims giving statements, etc. The letter recounted the conversation and requested immediate and future protection by the police for U.S. Labor Party members from members of the Revolutionary Union. The letter included a grid of prior attacks and harrassment by these members.
- Copies sent to Mayor Uhlman, Police Chief Hanson, the ACLU, the King County Prosecutor, our lawyers.
- May 14, Two letters sent to Det. Sanford, one each from Will Wertz and Robert Turney. One letter also sent to Sgt. Beeson from Will Wertz. The letter to Sanford from Wertz and Turney was in confirmation of a discussion held with him at the Seattle Police Dept., on May 13. At this time, affidavits from members of the U.S. Labor Party were submitted concerning the attack on May 12. A picture of Royce was shown, and help in identifying him was sought from Sanford by Wertz and Turney. The letter stated Sanford's uncooperation at this time, his statement that police photos had not been developed, and that the investigation was now finished, and in the hands of the court. Regarding the request for police protection, Sanford ~~stated~~ stated his belief that the conflict was ongoing, and the fact that the police would not 'babysit' for the USLP. A letter to Det. Sanford from Wertz was in confirmation of telephone conversation had with Sanford on May 14. Sanford claimed that he had not told Sgt. Hoekstraw that USLP members could look at police photos, and that the photos had not been developed. After being placed on hold for a few minutes, Wertz was disconnected. The letter to Sgt. Beeson was in confirmation of telephone conversation had between Beeson and Wertz on May 14. Beeson called back after Wertz was disconnected in discussing RU case with Sanford. Beeson told Wertz that he was Sanford's supervisor, that the USLP could not see the photos, and that the case was closed and would not be investigated further. Beeson said that he would not become involved in a faction fight of the left, Wertz said that the RU was not the left, but controlled by the FBI, to which Beeson responded that the conversation was over and hung up.
- May 14, letter sent to Sgt. Hoekstraw in confirmation of discussion held with him, and USLP members Wertz and Nick Braune in a meeting on May 13. During this meeting, the photo USLP had of Royce shown to Hoekstraw, and discussion ensued regarding possibility of Royce not being apprehended, as his name was not one of those arrested. Also discussed was possibility of Royce being FBI infiltrator. Also discussed was time that the police photos would be ready, and the bail status of those arrested.
- May 28, Wertz received letter from Hoekstraw acknowledging receipt of above mentioned letter which included a correction regarding number of persons who had bail reduced from \$7500.
- May 14, letter sent to Agent Rubin of the FBI, Seattle office to confirm telephone conversation he had with Kathleen M Reynolds on May 12. Conversation

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concerned attack by members of the RU on May 12, 1975. Rubin was told that the USLP had contacted the U.S. Attorney's office prior to the call, and had been advised to contact the FBI by that office because the FBI would handle the investigation.

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- May 14 Letter sent to the U.S. Attorney in Seattle requesting that the U.S. Attorney's office restrain the Seattle Police. The letter recounted the number of harassments by the police at USLP rallies that were held in downtown Seattle.
 - May 20 Letter sent to Police Chief Hanson in Seattle, recounting a grid of prior and present attacks by members of the Revolutionary Union against the USLP members, asking that the police be made available to remove any of these members from rallies, etc. A reply was requested. None was received.
 - May 20 Letter sent to Lt. Vandenwyer from Robert Turney, in confirmation of a discussion held with him in Vandenwyer's office on May 20. The conversation was concerning the filing of a criminal complaint by Turney against the members of the RU involved in the May 12 assault; the police had not taken a complaint or written statement as of this time.
 - May 23 Letter from Vandenwyer to Turney, acknowledging receipt of the above letter. The letter included corrections that Vandenwyer made.
 - May 20 Letter sent to Officer Strunk of the Seattle Police Department as confirmation of a conversation held between Turney and Strunk on May 20 at the police department. Letter confirms the fact that Strunk took Turney's written statement of the May 12 attack.
 - May 27 Letter to Police Chief Hanson, recounting the extreme violation of civil rights of USLP members Steve Kane, Brian Lantz, and Jed Pike by members of the Seattle Police Department. Letter also asked Hanson for a statement of Seattle Police policy regarding conduct of officers toward members of the USLP.

Synopsis of other incidents:

- June 30, 1975 Assault of USLP School Board candidate in the Sept. 16 primary race in Seattle by RU member Jack Kempt at the Seattle Employment Security office. Kane went to the Seattle Police Department to make a complaint and the police refused to take the complaint or allow Kane to make one.
- August 4, 1975: Harassment, intimidation and interference with the electoral campaigning of USLP candidates Robert Willig, Steven Kane and David McGarry at the Employment Security office in Seattle by 17 members and affiliates of the RU and the Unemployed Workers Organizing Committee (UWOC) including RU members Daniel Hurwitz, Jack Kempt and Douglas Lommel.
- August 11, 1975: Harrassment, intimidation and electoral interference by 15-20 members of the RU and UWOC of USLP candidates Robert Willig, Pat Ruckert, Charles Kane and Steven Kane, despite a letter requesting police protection which was sent to Chief Hanson on August 8. Copies went to Seattle Mayor Uhlman, King County Prosecutor, the Seattle ACLU and several attorneys. Three persons independant of the USLP have written affidavits of witnessing the harassment. Police officers at the scene refused to do anything, despite requests for aid by the candidates. Seattle police took written citizen's complaints from the candidates after they went down to the police station. The city prosecutor refused to bring any charges against any of the members of the RU.

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