

From: [WESSEL, GUS](#)
To: [MCLEOD, BILL](#)
Cc: [HAGAR, DAVID](#)
Subject: 21c21900
Date: Friday, May 14, 2021 7:12:49 PM

Sir(s),

Here is my initial report. Do you want me to have a patrol sup look at it or let it pend until investigations supervisors are available.

Feel free to give me a call.

GW

CRIME: Malicious Injury By Graffiti

CODE: 18-7036

SUSPECT #1

White male, khaki pants, blue T-shirt, black gaiter style mask with a white picture of a skull, muscular, Short brown hair, dark shoes.

SUSPECT #2

White male, khaki pants, black jacket, black baseball cap, black face mask, dark short hair, dark shoes.

ADDITIONAL CHARGES:

Littering 18-7031 (INFRACTION)

SUSPECT #3

White male, dark pants, black jacket, face mask, gray shoes.

SUMMARY:

3 unknown white males walked through the North Idaho College campus placing stickers on various

poles and signs. The college did not allow this posting and wished to file a report for Malicious injury to property.

NARRATIVE:

While working in my office at North Idaho College, I was contacted by Director Alex Harris. He told me about reports of stickers being placed in various location on NIC's campus. The stickers were noticed at around 1400 on May 13th. He sent me a picture of one such sticker. It had "UNITED WE STAND" and "PATRIOTFRONT.us" printed along with a picture of a hand holding arrows. I recognized Patriot Front as a group associated with white supremacist views and identified as the Southern Poverty Law Center as a "White Nationalist Hate Group."

Due to one of the stickers being placed on the video equipped Emergency phone, (located at the south end of the NIC Soccer Field) we knew there should be footage of the suspect. I was able to locate a suspect appearing to place the sticker on the pole above the phone. The male was wearing a face covering and not readily identifiable, though a clear view was shown of his general appearance. This occurred at 1941 hours on May 12th, as depicted by the video time stamp. I downloaded a copy of this video to upload to VIPER.

I followed the male on the camera system and discovered he met with two other males in the south Lee-Kildow Hall (LKH) Parking Lot. The males walked up to Rosenberry Drive and traveled east on foot along the trail. The males left the campus traveling toward the city park at approximately 1950 hours. I continued to search the videos and located the three males walking apart from each other, entering the campus around 1936 hours. The males were mostly within eyeshot of each other, taking varied travel paths. They all appeared to enter campus from the Fort Grounds neighborhood via Garden Ave.

I watched a second male (Suspect #2) place stickers on the backside of several parking signs in front of the NIC Gym. Alex Harris also located video of this male dropping the backing paper on the ground in the LKH lot.

The male's paths were not always covered by usable security cameras. Alex Harris tasked NIC Security Officer Chris Ford with following the paths and checking campus for stickers. Chris located numerous stickers along the paths the males traveled. Alex Harris advised me the stickers were generally not peeling off easily, stating some may required pressure washing for removal. He said he would provide me with a list of sticker locations as well as an estimate of cost to remove and clean the NIC property.

I checked with CRW Emmons, to see if he had received any similar reports. He had not, but would let me know if he did. Due to the males walking through the Fort Grounds neighborhood, I hoped there may be some personal home security footage of the males without masks, or possibly linked to a vehicle. I was also concerned the downtown parks, HREI, and CDA Resort may be targeted for this type of vandalism. Due to prior work with CDA Resort and the Fort Grounds HOA, I was able to contact them via E-mail requesting any footage of the suspects, or to alert me if any more stickers

were found off campus.

I recalled the male in the first video had taken a picture of the sticker after placing it. I searched open source social media sites for Patriot Front related posts. I noticed several pictures nationwide of similar stickers being placed and posted online. I could not find any relevant media to this case.

I have not yet received the report from NIC. I uploaded the downloaded video and photos to VIPER.

G.Wessel K21

Note - Videos associated with this incident contain protected personal information.

From: [CLEMANS, MANDIE](#)
To: bbowden@nwaonline.com
Subject: 22C24238 RECORD REQUEST
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 9:01:42 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[22C24238 BOWDEN BILL Redated MC.pdf](#)

Good morning,

Please see attached

Thank you,

Mandie Clemans
Record Specialist
Coeur d'Alene Police Department
3818 N Schreiber Way Coeur d'Alene ID 83815
208-769-2320 Fax: 208-769-2307
mclemans@cdaid.org







Coeur d'Alene Police

Protect and Serve with Excellence

Chief Lee R. White

3818 SCHREIBER WAY
COEUR D'ALENE, ID 83815
(208) 769-2321 – FAX (208) 769-2307

Date: JUNE 13, 2022

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____ E-Mail: _____

I am requesting a copy or to examine certain records of the Coeur d'Alene Police Department which may be identified as follows:

Records Requested/Incident #: 22C24238

Date & Time and Location of Incident(s): _____

(For Office Use Only Below This Line)

Accepted by: *J. G. Her*

- Requested Granted
The requested records is attached
- Response Delayed
 - Additional time is necessary to process requested record(s). You should receive a response no later than three (3) working days following the date of your request.
 - Additional time is necessary to locate or retrieve the requested record. You should receive a response no later than ten (10) working days following the date of your request.
 - The electronic record requested will have to be converted to another electronic format which will take more than ten (10) working days following the date of your request to respond. Please contact the Coeur d'Alene Police Department to discuss when you will receive a response.
- Advance Payment Required (Fee Sheet Attached)
The Coeur d'Alene Police Department will require advance payment of the cost associated with responding to your request. Please send payment to: Coeur d'Alene Police Department, 3818 N Schreiber Way, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815.
- Unable to Respond for One or More of the Following Reasons
 - Record not known to exist.
 - The Coeur d'Alene Police Department is not the custodian of the requested record.
CONTACT THE KODIENAI COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE FOR MUG SHOTS AND 9-1-1 TAPES AND TRANSCRIPTS (208) 446-1300
- Notice of Denial
The requested record is exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-124-1(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124). *CAR CAM BODY CAM VIDE0*
- Notice of Partial Denial *REPORT 22C24238*
Your request has been partially denied. Certain information has been determined to be exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-106-8, 74-124-1(a)(b)(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124), and has therefore been redacted from the requested record. A copy of the requested record with the exempt information redacted is attached.

Request reviewed by: *J. G. Her K414*

Title: RECORDS SPECIALIST

If your request has been denied or partially denied, the attorney for Coeur d'Alene Police Department has reviewed the request, or Coeur d'Alene City has had the opportunity to consult with an attorney regarding the request for examination or copying of a record and has chosen not to do so. If you wish to appeal the denial or partial denial of your request for public records you may do so pursuant to the provisions of Idaho Code §74-115, which requires that a petition be filed in the District Court within 180 days from the date of the mailing of the notice of denial or partial denial.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: [PD-ReportRequests](#)
Subject: Crime Reports Request
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 7:21:43 AM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Your full name:

Bill Bowden

Date(s) of records requested:

June 14, 2022

Records requested:

Hello, can I get a copy of the incident report regarding the arrest of Patriot Front members on Saturday, June 11? I am specifically interested in Devin Wayne Center since he is from Arkansas and I am a reporter for the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, the state's largest newspaper. So if there is an arrest report regarding Mr. Center, can I get a copy of that? Thank you.

I would like copies of records provided to me in printed form:

No

I would like copies of records provided to me in electronic form if available:

Yes

Phone:

(479) 571-6452

Email Address:

bbowden@nwaonline.com

Address (Mailing):

212 East Ave.

City (Mailing):

Fayetteville

State (Mailing):

AR

Zip (Mailing):

72701

I Agree:

Yes



Coeur d'Alene Police

Report for Incident 22C24238

Nature: CONSPIRACY

Address: 2250 W SELTICE WAY; SPRING
HILL SUITES
COEUR D'ALENE ID 83814

Location: 81

Offense Codes: CONS

Statute Codes:

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

How Received: 9

Agency: CDA

Responding Officers: M.SYCHLA, D.HAGAR, J.BRAZLE, B.TILSON, T.Neal, E.TAYLOR, M.EDWARDS,
A.GILBERT, N.PETERSEN, D.WEISENFLUH, J.CANTRELL, B.MCCORMICK, J.EDWARDS,
A.KNISLEY, L.MORGAN

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Disposition: CAA 06/11/22

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Occurred Between: 13:15:00 06/11/22 and 18:43:04 06/11/22

Assigned To: J.WELCH

Detail: OI

Date Assigned: 06/12/22

Status: AC

Status Date: 06/12/22

Due Date: **/**/**

Complainant:

Last:

First:

Mid:

DOB: **/**/**

Dr Lic:

Address:

Race:

Sex:

Phone:

City: ,

Offense Codes

Reported: NC Not Classified

Observed: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Offense: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Statutes:

Circumstances

VIPR VIPR EVIDENCE STORAGE - CDAPD

SIM Self Initiated Misdemeanor

Responding Officers:

Unit :

M.SYCHLA

K70

D.HAGAR

K3

J.BRAZLE

K97

B.TILSON

K9

T.Neal

K29

E.TAYLOR

K88

M.EDWARDS

K77

A.GILBERT	K101
N.PETERSEN	K46
D.WEISENFLUH	K104
J.CANTRELL	K73
B.MCCORMICK	K6
J.EDWARDS	K79
A.KNISLEY	K82
L.MORGAN	K52

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Agency: CDA

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

Last Radio Log: **.*.*.* **/**/**

How Received: 9 911 Line

Clearance: 1 ARREST REPORT TAKEN

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Disposition: CAA **Date:** 06/11/22

Judicial Status:

Occurred between: 13:15:00 06/11/22

Misc Entry:

and: 18:43:04 06/11/22

Modus Operandi:	Description :	Method :
LT	LOCATION TYPE	LT13 HWY/RD/ALLEY
D	DRUGS/LIQUOR	D99
WT	WEAPONS / TOOLS USED	WT99 NONE

Involvements

Date	Type	Description	Relationship
06/11/22	Name	OLEARY, JUSTIN MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	ROUSSEAU, THOMAS RYAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SIMPSON, SPENCER THOMAS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SMITH, DEREK JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITSON, GRAHAM JONES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TUCKER, STEVEN DERRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORRIS, KIERAN PADRAIG	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CORIO, DYLAN CARTER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	RANKIN, FORREST CLARK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITFIELD, NATHANIEL TAYLOR	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TABLER, DAKOTA RAY	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES JULIUS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	HANEY, BRANDEN MITCHEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITTED, ROBERT ALDEN BENJAMIN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, JOSIAH DANIEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CENTER, DEVIN WAYNE	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	GARLAND, GARRET JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BRENNER, NATHAN DAVID	OFFENDER

06/11/22	Name	RYAN, CONOR JAMES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	DURHAM, WINSTON WORTH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SISENSTEIN, ALEXANDER NICHOLAI	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	NORMAN, LAWRENCE ALEXANDER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WAGNER, MITCHELL FREDERICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, MISHAEL JOSHUA	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JESSOP, RICHARD JACOB	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORAN, CONNOR PATRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	VAN HORN, WESLEY EVAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BOYCE, JARED MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	PRUITT, CAMERON KATHAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BROWN, COLTON MICHAEL	OFFENDER

Narrative

OFFICER: A. Gilbert K101

SUSPECT(S) or DESCRIPTION(S):

(S) Rousseau, Thomas Ryan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Buster, Mishael Joshua

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitfield, Nathaniel Taylor

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Center, Devin Wayne

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Moran, Connor Patrick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Tabler, Dakota Ray

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitted, Robert Benjamin

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitson, Graham Jones

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Boyce, Jared Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Corio, Dylan Carter

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Van Horn, Wesley Evan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Morris, Kieran Padraig

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) O'Leary, Justin Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Jessop, Richard Jacob

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Smith, Derek Joseph

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Ryan, Conor James

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Johnson, James Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Brenner, Nathan David

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Garland, Garret Joseph

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Brown, Colton Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Pruitt, Cameron Kathan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Buster, Josiah Daniel

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Sisenstein, Alexander Nicholia

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Norman, Lawrence Alexander

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Johnson, James Julius

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Durham, Winston Worth

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Haney, Branden Mitchel

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Simpson, Spencer Thomas

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Wagner, Mitchell Frederick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Rankin, Forrest Clark

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Tucker, Steven Derrick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

CASE SUMMARY:

Officers received information of a large group of similarly dressed masked individuals armed with shields entering the back of a U-haul van heading toward downtown Coeur d'Alene. The concerned citizen reported this activity while a "pride" event was taking place downtown which led several nationally known groups condemning the event on various online social media platforms. Officers believed it likely the intent of these individuals was to incite physical confrontation and cause disorder. The U-Haul van was located and an investigative stop was conducted. A total of 31 subjects were contacted inside of the van. Based on the totality of the investigation, it was determined the subjects were part of the 'Patriot Front' and conspired to use violence and/or the threat of the violence to disturb the public peace. All 31 were arrested for conspiracy to riot.

3

From: [WELCH, JESSE](#)
To: [SOMERTON, WES](#)
Subject: 22c24238
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 8:50:03 AM

Hey McCormick is asking if the seal order ever got signed for the RP on the Patriot Front case?

DETECTIVE J.WELCH K95
COEUR D'ALENE POLICE DEPT.
3818 SCHREIBER WAY
DESK PHONE: 208-769-2293
WORK CELL: 208-952-8408
jwelch@cdaid.org



From: [Emily Arthurs](#)
To: [WIDMYER, STEVE](#); [ENGLISH, DAN](#); [EVANS, AMY](#); [MCEVERS, WOODY](#); [MILLER, KIKI](#); [WOOD, CHRISTIE](#)
Subject: 5th and Sherman
Date: Tuesday, August 03, 2021 8:09:09 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello Mr. Mayor -

There has been an act of vandalism at the utility box on the corner of 5th and Sherman. A white supremacist group has posted a large sticker up on the utility box on the corner, I believe they go by Patriot Front. This is a disturbing image and message and one of hate and violence. Can it be removed ASAP, please?

Thank you,
Emily Arthurs

From: intimenotifications@intimesoft.com
To: jscholten@cdaid.org
Subject: Activity Request - Approved
Date: Monday, June 07, 2021 5:41:08 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Your Activity Request for Jun 7, 2021 10:30-14:30 has been Approved by jscholten

Status: Approved
When: Jun 7, 2021 10:30-14:30 (04:00)
Minimum Hours:
Activity: Special Event
Location: Coeur d Alene Police Dept.
Rank: Sergeant
Unit: Graves Team B
Overtime: Overtime
Banking: -
Notes: Down town patriot and Proud Boys Rally
Note to Employee:

Note: This is a system-generated message. Please do not reply to this address.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: kzollman@cdaid.org; RENATA@cdaid.org; CMEEK@cdaid.org; SHERRIE@cdaid.org
Subject: Ask the City a Question
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 1:16:45 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Bill

Email Address:
bstandley@yahoo.com

My question is:

Hello -- Have you released the names, ages and hometowns of those 30+ "Patriot Front" suspects who were arrested recently? If not, why not? If so, where can I obtain the list? Many thanks.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: kzollman@cdaid.org; RENATA@cdaid.org; CMEEK@cdaid.org; SHERRIE@cdaid.org
Subject: Ask the City a Question
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 12:02:51 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Douglas Pocock

Email Address:
Douglaspocock@hotmail.com

My question is:
Hello, I just wanted to send a message of appreciation to your police officers for addressing the Patriot Front group. Thank you for keeping our community safe, not just for public events, but for people who are just living their lives who want to be free from organizations bent on race-based terrorism. Thank you for your service.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: kzollman@cdaid.org; RENATA@cdaid.org; CMEEK@cdaid.org; SHERRIE@cdaid.org
Subject: Ask the City a Question
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 7:27:29 AM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Mark Giberson

Email Address:
markgiberson@gmail.com

My question is:
How do I obtain a list of the 31 names of individuals arrested June 11 who were members of Patriot Front? Thank you.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: kzollman@cdaid.org; RENATA@cdaid.org; CMEEK@cdaid.org; SHERRIE@cdaid.org
Subject: Ask the City a Question
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 5:50:35 AM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Roland Maurice

Email Address:
Rmorris3612@yahoo.com

My question is:
I'd like to thank the Police Dept and any other govt entity thanks on arresting those Patriot(?) Front jerks this week! In my state Oregon & yours these folks are not shy to display their ignorance by waving their fascist slogans. America is grateful!!

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: kzollman@cdaid.org; RENATA@cdaid.org; CMEEK@cdaid.org; SHERRIE@cdaid.org
Subject: Ask the City a Question
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 5:50:35 AM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Roland Maurice

Email Address:
Rmorris3612@yahoo.com

My question is:
I'd like to thank the Police Dept and any other govt entity thanks on arresting those Patriot(?) Front jerks this week! In my state Oregon & yours these folks are not shy to display their ignorance by waving their fascist slogans. America is grateful!!

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: kzollman@cdaid.org; RENATA@cdaid.org; CMEEK@cdaid.org; SHERRIE@cdaid.org
Subject: Ask the City a Question
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 4:42:04 AM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Greg Bloomfield

Email Address:
gclarkbloom@gmail.com

My question is:

...no question...just a profound “thank you” from a gay native son of Wyoming...the Equality State.. for the proactive response by Chief Lee White, his officers and members of the Kootenai County Sheriff’s Dept. for detaining the cowardly members of the so-called “Patriot Front” (they are NOT patriots) from their obvious desire to attack celebrants of Couer d’Alene’s Gay Pride Celebration... ..we appreciate real men, and true patriots, who recognize that liberty and justice are fundamental American values...and that in diversity and respect lies our true strength...

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: kzollman@cdaid.org; RENATA@cdaid.org; CMEEK@cdaid.org; SHERRIE@cdaid.org
Subject: Ask the City a Question
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:19:09 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Jon Heberling

Email Address:
jheberling@mcgarveylaw.com

My question is:

Thanks for your excellent police work and arresting the 31 patriot front people. A horrible disaster was avoided. There must be no violence against people expressing the right of free speech, from the right Or the left. We thought world wars to maintain our democracy and these rights. Thank you

From: [BADERTSCHER, SHERRIE](#)
To: communiqu@usa.com
Subject: Ask the City a Question
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 9:47:35 AM

Good morning Valerie,

You may contact Kootenai County for more information. Here is a link to their website <https://www.kcgov.us/> or by phone to the District Court 208-446-1170, or Sheriff's office 208-446-1400.

***Sherrie L. Badertscher, Executive Assistant to the Mayor
City of Coeur d' Alene
710 E Mullan Avenue
Coeur d' Alene, ID 83814
208-666-5754
sherrie@cdaid.org***



From: noreply@cdaid.org <noreply@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 7:19 AM
To: ZOLLMAN, KEVIN <kzollman@cdaid.org>; MCLEOD, RENATA <RENATA@cdaid.org>; MEEK, CARRIE <CMEEK@cdaid.org>; BADERTSCHER, SHERRIE <SHERRIE@cdaid.org>
Subject: Ask the City a Question

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Valerie

Email Address:
communiqu@usa.com

My question is:
Where are the mugshots of the so-called patriot front detainees? What jail are they in?

From: [BADERTSCHER, SHERRIE](#)
To: satchthemo@yahoo.com
Subject: Ask the City a Question
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 9:46:01 AM

Good morning Frank,

You may contact Kootenai County for more information. Here is a link to their website <https://www.kcgov.us/> or by phone to the District Court 208-446-1170, or Sheriff's office 208-446-1400.

Sherrie L. Badertscher, Executive Assistant to the Mayor
City of Coeur d' Alene
710 E Mullan Avenue
Coeur d' Alene, ID 83814
208-666-5754
sherrie@cdaid.org



From: noreply@cdaid.org <noreply@cdaid.org>
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 12:55 PM
To: ZOLLMAN, KEVIN <kzollman@cdaid.org>; MCLEOD, RENATA <RENATA@cdaid.org>; MEEK, CARRIE <CMEEK@cdaid.org>; BADERTSCHER, SHERRIE <SHERRIE@cdaid.org>
Subject: Ask the City a Question

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Frank Schoenbeck

Email Address:
satchthemo@yahoo.com

My question is:

I live in Apache Junction, Az. There are some people here who believe the recent arrest of the Proud Boys was actually a fraud perpetrated by the FBI using impersonators. Are there any arrest/booking records giving the identities of those arrested?

From: [BADERTSCHER, SHERRIE](#)
To: markgiberson@gmail.com
Subject: Ask the City a Question
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 9:44:07 AM

Good morning Mark,

You may contact Kootenai County for more information. Here is a link to their website <https://www.kcgov.us/> or by phone to the District Court 208-446-1170, or Sheriff's office 208-446-1400.

Sherrie L. Badertscher, Executive Assistant to the Mayor
City of Coeur d' Alene
710 E Mullan Avenue
Coeur d' Alene, ID 83814
208-666-5754
sherrie@cdaid.org



From: noreply@cdaid.org <noreply@cdaid.org>
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 7:27 AM
To: ZOLLMAN, KEVIN <kzollman@cdaid.org>; MCLEOD, RENATA <RENATA@cdaid.org>; MEEK, CARRIE <CMEEK@cdaid.org>; BADERTSCHER, SHERRIE <SHERRIE@cdaid.org>
Subject: Ask the City a Question

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Mark Giberson

Email Address:
markgiberson@gmail.com

My question is:
How do I obtain a list of the 31 names of individuals arrested June 11 who were members of Patriot Front? Thank you.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: kzollman@cdaid.org; RENATA@cdaid.org; CMEEK@cdaid.org; SHERRIE@cdaid.org
Subject: Ask the City a Question
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 7:18:44 AM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Valerie

Email Address:
communique@usa.com

My question is:
Where are the mugshots of the so-called patriot front detainees? What jail are they in?

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: kzollman@cdaid.org; RENATA@cdaid.org; CMEEK@cdaid.org; SHERRIE@cdaid.org
Subject: Ask the City a Question
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 4:56:26 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
John fbi

Email Address:
ghb@gvg.com

My question is:
CONGRATS ON YOUR FALSE FLAG WORK YOU TRAITORS
<https://www.thegatewaypundit.com/2022/06/oops-patriot-front-member-arrested-idaho-carrying-megaphone-marked-fbi/>

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: kzollman@cdaid.org; RENATA@cdaid.org; CMEEK@cdaid.org; SHERRIE@cdaid.org
Subject: Ask the City a Question
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 1:27:42 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Scott Zetshe

Email Address:
szetshe@msn.com

My question is:
You do know those Patriot Front idiots are FBI dudes screwing around on the taxpayer dime...don't you???

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: kzollman@cdaid.org; RENATA@cdaid.org; CMEEK@cdaid.org; SHERRIE@cdaid.org
Subject: Ask the City a Question
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 12:54:58 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Frank Schoenbeck

Email Address:
satchthemo@yahoo.com

My question is:
I live in Apache Junction, Az. There are some people here who believe the recent arrest of the Proud Boys was actually a fraud perpetrated by the FBI using impersonators. Are there any arrest/booking records giving the identities of those arrested?

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: kzollman@cdaid.org; RENATA@cdaid.org; CMEEK@cdaid.org; SHERRIE@cdaid.org
Subject: Ask the City a Question
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 9:27:22 AM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Jennifer Clougherty

Email Address:
peacewalkerforever@gmail.com

My question is:
I don't have a question. I just want to thank the police dept. for arresting the proud boys coming to the Pride Parade and to say I'm so very, very sorry you are getting death threats.

From: [George Gunter](#)
To: cdapros@cdaid.org
Subject: Attempted Riot
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 5:18:47 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

The Patriot Front Soldiers who were going to the Pride Celebration weren't going there to play around. They were going to bust heads. They should not be charged with misdemeanors. They should be treated like the racist criminals they are. They should be charged with felonies, and they should not be allowed to leave your jurisdiction. Lock them up and treat them like hardened criminals, which is exactly what they are. If you don't, the general public and the press will be all over you...as they should be. We will all assume that you are racists too, and that you are in collusion with these dangerous criminals.

Why did the police not remove their face masks? They should be exposed so we can all see who they are, and then we can protect ourselves from their hateful violence. It makes me wonder if the police are not complicit in, or at the very least, sympathetic to racism.

A Concerned and Worried American
[Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPad](#)

From: [Allison Brennan](#)
To: cdapolice@cdaid.org
Subject: CBS National News Interview Request // Chief White
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 11:50:36 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello -

I wanted to see if we might be able to have Chief White join CBS News tomorrow via Zoom to discuss the arrest of the Patriot Front members. We'd be looking for 5-7 minutes of Chief White's time live or pretaped via Zoom.

I'm happy to answer any question - thank you in advance for your time and consideration.

Best,
Alli Brennan

Allison Brennan
CBS News Streaming | Editorial Producer
(m) 646-799-2850
Allison.Brennan@cbsinteractive.com

From: [Fitzmaurice, Henri](#)
To: cdapolice@cdaid.org
Cc: [@CND National Desk Staff](#)
Subject: CBS News Inquiry
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:24:53 PM
Importance: High

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello,

Reaching out from CBS News. Can you please share the upcoming court dates for the 31 Patriot Front arrests?

Please reply all to this email.

Thank you,

Henri

Henri Fitzmaurice
CBS News, National Desk

From: [Elvi, Zel](#)
To: cdapros@cdaid.org
Cc: [@CND National Desk Staff](#); [Sganga, Nicole](#)
Subject: CBS News Inquiry
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 9:00:21 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello,

Reaching out from CBS News. Would you share arraignment timing for the 31 Patriot Front members arrested on Saturday in Couer d'Alene?

Please reply all.

Thanks,

Zel Elvi
CBS News

From: [Fitzmaurice, Henri](#)
To: jhammond@cdaid.org
Cc: [@CND National Desk Staff](#)
Subject: CBS News Inquiry
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 7:52:16 PM
Importance: High

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello Mayor Hammond,

Reaching out from CBS News. Do you have a statement you would like to share in response to the arrests of the 31 Patriot Front members outside of the Couer d'Alene Pride festival? Additionally, can you please share the upcoming court dates for the 31 arrests?

Please reply all to this email.

Thank you,

Henri

Henri Fitzmaurice

CBS News, National Desk

From: [Talmadge, Eliza](#)
To: cdapolice@cdaid.org
Subject: CNN 9p ET Tonight Sheriff Lee White
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 6:26:14 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hi-

I am reaching out from the CNN 9p ET hour. I wanted to see if Chief Lee White is available to join Laura Coates tonight during the 9p ET hour. We would like to discuss the arrest of several Patriot Front members on Saturday. Please let me know.

Best,

Eliza Talmadge
Associate Editorial Producer
CNN Tonight

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

From: [Murphy, Paul P.](#)
To: mgridley@cdaid.org; cdapros@cdaid.org
Subject: CNN Inquiry: New court docs filed in Patriot Front case
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 8:13:41 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hey all,

Paul with CNN here. Hearing that you are prosecuting the Patriot Front case.

Wanted to know if I could get the new docs you all filed this morning.

Paul P. Murphy

CNN

(O) 212-275-8154
(C) 646-630-4518
(T) @murphy

From: Barry McHugh <bmchugh@kcgov.us>
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 11:07 AM
To: Murphy, Paul P. <paul.p.murphy@warnermedia.com>
Subject: RE: CNN Inquiry: New court docs filed in Patriot Front case

EXTERNAL SENDER: Caution opening links or attachments

Mr. Murphy,

The case is being prosecuted by the Coeur d'Alene City Attorney's Office. Their number is (208) 769-2300.

Barry McHugh
Kootenai County Prosecuting Attorney
501 Government Way
P.O. Box 9000
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83816-9000
(208) 446-1800
FAX (208) 446-1833

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS ELECTRONIC MESSAGE IS INTENDED FOR USE ONLY BY THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY TO WHICH IT IS ADDRESSED AND MAY BE AN ATTORNEY-CLIENT COMMUNICATION AND, AS SUCH, IS PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL. IF THE READER OF THE MESSAGE IS NOT THE INTENDED RECIPIENT OR AGENT RESPONSIBLE FOR DELIVERING THE MESSAGE TO THE INTENDED RECIPIENT, YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT ANY DISSEMINATION, DISTRIBUTION, OR COPYING OF THIS COMMUNICATION IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED. IF YOU HAVE RECEIVED THIS COMMUNICATION IN ERROR, PLEASE NOTIFY THE SENDER IMMEDIATELY BY E-MAIL OR TELEPHONE AND DELETE THE ORIGINAL MESSAGE. THANK YOU.

From: Murphy, Paul P. <paul.p.murphy@warnermedia.com>
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 7:43 AM

To: Barry McHugh <bmchugh@kcgov.us>

Subject: CNN Inquiry: New court docs filed in Patriot Front case

Hey Jim,

Paul Murphy with CNN here. Was wondering if we could get the new court docs you all filed in the Patriot Front case.

Seeing them referenced here:

<https://www.krem.com/article/news/crime/court-documents-cda-pride-riot/293-b355c342-4d52-4fa7-8325-1dc506a2cobb>

Paul P. Murphy

CNN

(O) 212-275-8154

(C) 646-630-4518

(T) @murphy

From: [Murphy, Paul P.](#)
To: mgridley@cdaid.org; cdapros@cdaid.org
Subject: CNN Inquiry: New court docs filed in Patriot Front case
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 8:13:41 AM

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CNN

(O) 212-275-8154
(C) 646-630-4518
(T) @murphy

From: Barry McHugh <bmchugh@kcgov.us>
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 11:07 AM
To: Murphy, Paul P. <paul.p.murphy@warnermedia.com>
Subject: RE: CNN Inquiry: New court docs filed in Patriot Front case

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Paul P. Murphy

CNN

(O) 212-275-8154

(C) 646-630-4518

(T) @murphy

From: [Murphy, Paul P.](#)
To: mgridley@cdaid.org; cdapros@cdaid.org; jknight@cdaid.org
Subject: CNN Inquiry: New court docs filed in Patriot Front case
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 8:15:39 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.
Got Mike's bounceback (happy retirement!) so adding Juanita.

Paul P. Murphy

CNN

(O) 212-275-8154
(C) 646-630-4518
(T) @murphy

From: Murphy, Paul P. <paul.p.murphy@warnermedia.com>
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 11:13 AM
To: mgridley@cdaid.org <mgridley@cdaid.org>; cdapros@cdaid.org <cdapros@cdaid.org>
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Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 7:43 AM
To: Barry McHugh <bmchugh@kcgov.us>
Subject: CNN Inquiry: New court docs filed in Patriot Front case

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Seeing them referenced here:

<https://www.krem.com/article/news/crime/court-documents-cda-pride-riot/293-b355c342-4d52-4fa7-8325-1dc506a2cobb>

Paul P. Murphy

CNN

(O) 212-275-8154
(C) 646-630-4518
(T) @murphy

From: [Ben](#)
To: cdapolice@cdaid.org; AGWasen@ag.idaho.gov; mayor@cdaid.org; jhammond@cdaid.org; kcsso@kcgov.us
Subject: Citizen Complaint
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 11:58:48 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello,

I'm sending this email to urge you to arrest the man who exposed his genitals to children at the "Pride in the Park" event on Saturday June 11. This is a clear felony based on Idaho Statute Title 18 Chapter 15.

Not only is this man guilty of inducing minors to witness an act of sexual conduct, the organizers of the event itself are complicit as well, and as such should all be arrested and charged with sexual exploitation of children.

While Coeur d'Alene PD and the Kootenai County Sheriff's Department were busy arresting Patriot Front members for attempting to exercise their constitutional rights to assemble and protest on a baseless charge of "conspiracy to riot" (despite the fact that Patriot Front has engaged in political activism for years and never once caused a riot), sexual predators were given access to minors at this event, facilitating their sexual abuse. This was an act clearly designed to enforce a pernicious political ideology, rather than enforce the law.

Child sex abuse is not only a common occurrence, but a deliberate outcome of these so-called "Pride" events. There are hundreds of publicly available videos of grown men engaging in overtly sexual acts in the presence of minors at these events. All participants and organizers of this event could (and should) have been justly arrested on conspiracy to commit child sex abuse prior to the event. Instead, you chose to arrest the people attempting to keep children safe (lawfully) from this abuse.

Here is the video evidence of the incident in question: <https://rumble.com/v189lkl-why-isnt-this-man-arrested.html>

Any failure to pursue legal action against the individuals directly and indirectly responsible for allowing this to occur will be rightly interpreted as a refusal to enforce the law and an admittance that you are all nothing more than agents and enforcers of a political ideology bent on sexually abusing children.

From: [Jeanette Laster](#)
To: lmorgan@cdaid.org
Subject: Community postings of posters/stickerings - Patriot Front
Date: Tuesday, October 05, 2021 2:22:50 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Lee,

These are the taggings that community members found in other locations in CDA that you ended up collecting from HREI or were previously sent images. I just took all this from my spreadsheet. It should be pretty accurate as I was tracking for a while just to keep notes as calls were coming in.

- "Patriot [Front.us](#)" - July 22 Citizen took down and reported to HREI
- memorial field (parks department) prior to Aug 4, unknown exact date but reported to HREI after the fact
- "America Not for Sale" - Aug 4, Citizen took down and delivered to HREI, picked up by L Morgan. Image taken at 12 noon
- "Not stolen, conquered" Aug 13, found by citizen at NW and River 9:30AM. It is the one that was crumbled up and picked up by L Morgan on Aug 24
- Front Avenue sticker was on found on Monday, August 23, 3:46 PM (parks department took down 2 others on that same block the week before)
- Centennial trail (I was never able to verify this one but it was supposedly on the last weekend that the NIC library and HREI got tagged) Left message for trail maintenance

Other areas:

- Hayden received four posters along 95 at intersections (Wilbur, Wyoming, Prairie and one where the lady couldn't remember the exact intersection) reported to HREI, citizens and ITD removed them
- Post Falls received two posters(Henry and Seltice by Auto Zone, Spokane and Seltice), Post Falls PD removed them, Neil Uhrig contact
- Hauser was reported to ISP, Sheriff and BNSF (I'm actually not sure who took that one down, but I was able to verify it was gone).

Please let me know if this is a separate case number or a case at all. Appreciate you helping to make sure it's accurate before I pull the report for the board.

Thanks so much and be well!



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)
Executive Director
208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org



From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 9:24:21 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Taylor Watkins

Mailing Address:
2405 SE Ivon St

Mailing City:
Portland

Mailing State:
OR

Mailing Zip Code:
97202

E-Mail Address:
kinslor@comcast.net

Telephone Number:
5039575138

My Complaint or Compliment:

I want to extend my heartfelt thanks to the officers, leadership, and staff of the department for not only protecting the public from the intended rioting and attack of the Patriot Front members, but for standing up to the withering, personal, hateful attacks you all have suffered in the days since. Protecting the rights of others at your personal expense is noble and cause for thanks and praise. Know that what you do positively in your local community affects those in other communities positively as well. You are not alone; for every one of me that writes or calls, there are hundreds like me of similar mind that don't, but still notice and support the good work you do. Thank you again very much.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 8:58:11 AM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Michael Carpenter

Mailing Address:
490 Gorge Rd. East, Unit 33

Mailing City:
Victoria

Mailing State:
BC

Mailing Zip Code:
V8T2W4

E-Mail Address:
218102@gmail.com

Telephone Number:
250 884 1933

My Complaint or Compliment:
Regarding the arrest of the terrorist group "Patriot Front": Well done! Remember that the vaaaaast amount of Americans are behind you and grateful. Mike Carpenter USN, Ret.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 6:46:28 AM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Carol Coyle

Mailing Address:
PO Box 2552

Mailing City:
McCall

Mailing State:
ID

Mailing Zip Code:
83638

E-Mail Address:
ccmscoyle@gmail.com

Telephone Number:
2083153004

My Complaint or Compliment:

My greatest admiration and thanks go to the Coeur d'Alene Police Department and other local law enforcement agencies who responded to the serious threat posed by the Patriot Front last weekend. Our state and our country is better because of dedicated Americans like you. Please stay safe and be strong and continue to do your excellent work!

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 6:42:16 AM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
William Eckerle

Mailing Address:
P.O. Box 34

Mailing City:
Driggs

Mailing State:
ID

Mailing Zip Code:
83422

E-Mail Address:
bill.eckerle@westerngeoarch.com

Telephone Number:
8015330667

My Complaint or Compliment:
I compliment your police department on the arrest of the Patriot Front gang on suspicion of conspiracy to riot. Regards, Bill

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 10:10:14 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Lester Christianson

Mailing Address:
4411 Bowser Ave #101

Mailing City:
Dallas

Mailing State:
Texas

Mailing Zip Code:
75219

E-Mail Address:
eat2thebeat@sbcglobal.net

Telephone Number:
214-526-8505

My Complaint or Compliment:
I'd like commend the police department for their swift actions in apprehending the members of the Patriot Front. Great job!

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 6:39:05 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Alyssa Burgé

Mailing Address:
7927 Grandview Heights

Mailing City:
Scotts Mills

Mailing State:
Oregon

Mailing Zip Code:
97375

E-Mail Address:
alyssaruthburge@gmail.com

Telephone Number:
7143579569

My Complaint or Compliment:

Hello, After reading the news I just wanted to reach out and share my support for the decision to arrest the Patriot Front members. We don't often see groups like this paying the same price for protest or riot charges, and it's very comforting to know that any attempt to cause violence will be addressed. Thank you for setting this example to other PDs in the Northwest- sorry to hear there's been so much backlash.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 6:17:58 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Susan Rudder

Mailing Address:
3129 S Winthrop Lane

Mailing City:
Spokane

Mailing State:
Washington

Mailing Zip Code:
99203

E-Mail Address:
susantoo@hotmail.com

Telephone Number:
509.999.9413

My Complaint or Compliment:

A Compliment; Thank you for your work in preventing the conspiracy to riot from the "Patriot Front" creeps in CdA. My family and friends appreciate your department and your diligence in keeping CdA safe. Keep up the good work, stay safe and know you are appreciated and valued. Susan and family

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 6:09:45 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Melissa Mooney

Mailing Address:

Mailing City:
Calgary, Alberta

Mailing State:

Mailing Zip Code:

E-Mail Address:
melissamooney2011@gmail.com

Telephone Number:
4804018778

My Complaint or Compliment:

I love Coeur d'Alene and also have great respect for all law enforcement. Word is that your Department are receiving threats etc following the mass arrest you conducted this weekend of the Patriot Front group. I just wanted to speak for many who won't take the time to reach out...and applaud all of your officers and leadership who followed the tips etc, made the decisions to intercede and more important those front line officers who executed the arrests. I applaud the bravery and great work you do in your community. Thank You!!!

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 5:05:18 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Jennifer Ryan

Mailing Address:

Mailing City:

Mailing State:

Mailing Zip Code:

E-Mail Address:
jenryan@outlook.com

Telephone Number:
206-661-1032

My Complaint or Compliment:

Thank you for taking the risk of the Patriot Front seriously. We are all safer today because of your grave actions.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 3:13:24 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Berkley Allen Walker

Mailing Address:
1550 SE 196TH CT

Mailing City:
MORRISTON

Mailing State:
FL

Mailing Zip Code:
32668

E-Mail Address:
JUDENAMOS@GMAIL.COM

Telephone Number:
3522161974

My Complaint or Compliment:

Your corrupt police arrest 31 demonstrators from patriot front and lied....BLANTANT LIE for conspiracy to riot. Which you will be exposed for! Disgusting work gents. Absolutely non objective police work. When all is said and done this will go down in the history books of corrupt policing

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 3:11:23 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Angela Bush

Mailing Address:
1674 North Parkforest Way

Mailing City:
Eagle

Mailing State:
Idaho

Mailing Zip Code:
83616

E-Mail Address:
angelinabush@gmail.com

Telephone Number:
4157286321

My Complaint or Compliment:

Thank you so much for quickly and effectively arresting the terrorists planning to riot at the North Idaho Pride event. Hate has no place in the state of Idaho, and we absolutely do not have room for violent groups like these white supremacists and the Patriot Front. You did a fantastic job and thank you for preventing what could have ended tragically and violently.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 4:55:40 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Mary Lou Kinney

Mailing Address:
3081 S SHORTLEAF AVE

Mailing City:
BOISE

Mailing State:
ID

Mailing Zip Code:
83716-8610

E-Mail Address:
kinney65@msn.com

Telephone Number:
2083446055

My Complaint or Compliment:

My family & I thank you for taking your policing responsibility seriously in protecting your community from a potential riot by the Patriot Front. It took courage--and continues to take courage-- to stand up-- by action & speech--to say "Idaho is too great to hate." We've lived & worked in Idaho--including CdA for over 40 years. We are making a small donation to your Canine Rescue in honor of CdA Chief of Police Lee White & his team. Thank you!

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 3:25:20 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Bob Palais

Mailing Address:

Mailing City:

Mailing State:
UT

Mailing Zip Code:

E-Mail Address:
robert.palais@gmail.com

Telephone Number:
8016749813

My Complaint or Compliment:

Just to add to appreciation I have seen from others for keeping All citizens and visitors to northern Idaho safe!! I go to the City of Rocks to climb and Boise State to give talks and work with colleagues and former students and I hope to visit the panhandle. I am probably called progressive but I and many with similar views always have appreciated the great and difficult job peace officers do, and I've told them so whenever I have the opportunity. I've said for their help with people with dementia and other challenges "you do mental health quite well!" and when no one else can. In the wake of Uvalde also, Coeur d'Alene officers bravely and successfully faced what they were told looked like "a small army" and without any casualties to anyone. Highly commendable on all counts. So do know that it is admired and appreciated by so many. Great leadership and teamwork on display. <https://www.sltrib.com/news/nation-world/2022/06/11/patriot-front-members/>

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 1:04:34 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:

kill

Mailing Address:

the

Mailing City:

pigs

Mailing State:

spill

Mailing Zip Code:

their blood

E-Mail Address:

SeditiousPigs@mailinator.com

Telephone Number:

1-800-328-7448

My Complaint or Compliment:

i read you arrested multiple activists from Patriot Front for Conspiracy To Riot, even though you seditious whores know damn well they never start any fights, nor riot. You should be protecting them from rabid neo-bolsheviks and arresting the drag queens and other attendees for public indecency,, indecency with a child or similar charges. America was founded as a White Nation. Only Jew-backed laws and propaganda have convinced dumb slaves like you race traitor cowards that this is supposed to be a nation for non-Whites as well. The feds you are working with are willing thugs of the rat-faced Jews engaged in open White Genocide. You probably know this somewhere deep inside, but you are sell-out whores who will do anything to keep your jobs or advance. Enjoy it while it lasts you dumb pieces of shit. Real White people are waking up to your master's deeds and your treason. Lee White you're going to learn where the real power in this nation resides, you shameless whore. Do you even know wtf a nation is? It's a people, you stupid fucking weasel-faced sack of shit.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 12:38:54 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
first name

Mailing Address:
none

Mailing City:
none

Mailing State:
none

Mailing Zip Code:
none

E-Mail Address:
liberalslefttodefundpolice@mail.com

Telephone Number:
none

My Complaint or Compliment:

<https://en-volve.com/2022/06/12/bizarre-incident-of-patriot-front-members-being-arrested-for-planning-to-riot-leaves-many-wondering-if-fbi-is-orchestrating-it/> Bizarre Incident Of ‘Patriot Front’ Members Being Arrested for ‘Planning to Riot’ Leaves Many Wondering If FBI told police to Orchestrating It. it is blm, anitfa you need to after as they are terrorist organization not the real patriots that are defending America from FBI and police but many American's believe they are an police false flag operation. Henry 42 minutes ago That’s the FBI. Arrest Patriots who have done nothing and let BLM and Antifa Destroy, Burn down and Loot and do nothing. Seems to me like the FBI and police are Domestic Terrorists. APB 13 minutes ago When will Americans wake the hell up. Democrats since Odumber has been destroying our nation with illegal use of poilce, FBI DOJ IRS etc. The only good demorat and rhino gop and their handlers/masters gates, sorros et al, are in the ocean treading water 2000 miles from any rescue. Amazing how they get these horses asses and yet BLM (you know the JB) who have caused BILLIONS of tax \$\$ damage, killings etc get away with it.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 8:10:28 AM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Thomas

Mailing Address:

Mailing City:

Mailing State:

Mailing Zip Code:

E-Mail Address:
reevenge@proton.com

Telephone Number:
7075962345

My Complaint or Compliment:

I can't believe your police department arrested patriot front. They were going to counter protest degenerative behavior. The pride parade shouldn't even be legal and you dumb mother fuckers arrest a group counter protesting the event? When has Antifa ever been arrested for counter protesting? Cops let them do what ever the fuck they want. Go fuck yourselves.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Saturday, June 11, 2022 5:42:49 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Monica

Mailing Address:
Anon

Mailing City:
Alb

Mailing State:
NM

Mailing Zip Code:

E-Mail Address:
relic-tuna-0b@icloud.com

Telephone Number:
5053530533

My Complaint or Compliment:

I was visiting family for the pride event and i am so thankful for your presence and taking quick action against prospective patriot front rioters. Thank you for keeping people safe.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Saturday, June 11, 2022 5:34:42 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Dan Creighton

Mailing Address:
POBox 524

Mailing City:
Teton Village

Mailing State:
Wyoming

Mailing Zip Code:
83025

E-Mail Address:
creighd@sbcglobal.net

Telephone Number:
8323312308

My Complaint or Compliment:

I saw a news report about your work during the Pride Parade today. Your action against the “Patriot Front” to intervene before bad things happened was exemplary. I have no interest in the pride movement but believe folks should be able to display their principles without being attacked. Keep up your good work! I know you do not get enough compliments for your work so I am trying to fill the void.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Saturday, June 11, 2022 4:13:57 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Robert grace

Mailing Address:

Mailing City:

Mailing State:

Mailing Zip Code:

E-Mail Address:
trick.oriens-03@icloud.com

Telephone Number:
5122262796

My Complaint or Compliment:

Hello! Just wanted to applaud your officers for doing the work of arresting racist instigators. Patriot front is a terrorist organization with bad intentions. Everyone tells the police when they do something they don't like and i wanted to make sure that you hear some appreciation when you guys do something good. I think we can all agree that nazis are bad. Thank you.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 4:39:59 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:

Bev

Mailing Address:

Mailing City:

Newport

Mailing State:

OR

Mailing Zip Code:

97365

E-Mail Address:

bevpeterson2009@yahoo.com

Telephone Number:

5419773508

My Complaint or Compliment:

Thank you for your quick work in stopping the so-called "Patriot Front" group before they could disrupt (to put it mildly) Saturday's event. I understand you are getting threats from some and wanted to send my support. I suspect a majority of Americans are thankful to you as well.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 4:17:51 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Debbie Maute

Mailing Address:
805 125th Avenue CT E

Mailing City:
Edgewood

Mailing State:
Washington

Mailing Zip Code:
98372

E-Mail Address:
myjma1969@yahoo.com

Telephone Number:
253-447-8321

My Complaint or Compliment:

I just wanted to say Thank You all for arresting the 31 Patriot Front members! I hear you're getting a lot of hate for it. You helped prevent innocent people from hate and physical danger. I hope the grateful comments outnumber the awful ones.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 3:00:06 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Mimi Murphy

Mailing Address:
15455 E Alder Creek Rd

Mailing City:
Coeur d Alene

Mailing State:
Id

Mailing Zip Code:
83814

E-Mail Address:
mimi.murphy6778@gmail.com

Telephone Number:
2086998814

My Complaint or Compliment:

I commend the police department and other agencies involved with incident on Saturday June 11 involving the arrest of members of the Patriot Front. Thank you for your response to protect and serve our beautiful community. You deserve thanks and appreciate for all you do everyday!

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 2:19:42 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Foster Fell

Mailing Address:
1104 NE 12th St.

Mailing City:
Bend

Mailing State:
OR

Mailing Zip Code:
97701

E-Mail Address:
fosterfell6@yahoo.com

Telephone Number:
541-280-0802

My Complaint or Compliment:

Though not a Coeur d'Alene resident, I want to compliment your police department for stopping the Patriot Front from committing riotous violence this past weekend. I am a political progressive and a Democrat who supports the police, and I can't think of a more valuable service than what you did--protecting the lives of men and women who just wanted to assemble peacefully to defend their rights.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 1:05:40 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Ed Fessler

Mailing Address:
7102 78th Ave NW

Mailing City:
Gig Harbor

Mailing State:
WA

Mailing Zip Code:
98335

E-Mail Address:
edinplaya@gmail.com

Telephone Number:
253 851-6376

My Complaint or Compliment:

You did a great job heading off a bad situation with the patriot front. Don't let the haters get you down. Keep up the good work that you're doing.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 11:54:24 AM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Teresa Henderson

Mailing Address:
PO BOX 564

Mailing City:
Rathdrum

Mailing State:
ID

Mailing Zip Code:
83858

E-Mail Address:
teresa.henderson@nic.edu

Telephone Number:
208 755-6073

My Complaint or Compliment:

Thank you for acting quickly to arrest the Patriot Front! Keep up the good work!! And next time our local 'patriots' decide to protect businesses from a peaceful protest I hope you actively protect those peacefully marching from the verbal insults they endured last time. As a CDA native it was embarrassing to hear the rude, biased. and unfair comments last year.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 9:43:26 AM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Steve Brooks

Mailing Address:
3319 North Kiernan Dr.

Mailing City:
Post Falls

Mailing State:
ID

Mailing Zip Code:
83854

E-Mail Address:
stevebrooks925@gmail.com

Telephone Number:
6617139441

My Complaint or Compliment:
Excellent work shutting down the patriot front attempt at violence. Thanks for the quick response by all LEO. It is frustrating that only misdemeanor charges can be filed. Since the majority were from out of state, can't RICO charges be brought? Thank you again.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: PD-ComplimentsOrComplaints@cdaid.org
Subject: Complaint / Compliment
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 11:01:51 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Brienne Williams

Mailing Address:
2831 Mulberry Ct.

Mailing City:
Hayden

Mailing State:
Idaho

Mailing Zip Code:
83835

E-Mail Address:
breemhart@gmail.com

Telephone Number:
2086409634

My Complaint or Compliment:

Your department did a wonderful job on June 11th. Not only preparing and implementing a plan ahead of time and notifying the public of your plans to closely monitor both Pride and Day of Prayer events, but also I saw a few videos of people trying to harass and antagonize officers and they stayed calm and collected, neutral and professional. Also for coordinating and handling the arrests of the Patriot Front group. Many people are saying it looked staged due to how calm the situation was, but I think it just shows that your team was prepared and ready for anything that day. The majority of the community appreciates your efforts to continue to improve and work for positive outcomes in the face of the rising population, the large groups/gatherings, heated political atmosphere, etc.

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: pd-reportrequests@cdaid.org
Subject: Crime Reports Request
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 4:44:13 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Your full name:

Dave Pax

Date(s) of records requested:

6/11/22

Records requested:

Can you please send the arrest records of all the "patriot front" members who were arrested on 6/11 according to reports from many sources including the Daily Wire. Looking for full names, home addresses and thr charges. Email okay. Thank you.

I would like copies of records provided to me in printed form:

No

I would like copies of records provided to me in electronic form if available:

Yes

Phone:

(616) 152-0717

Email Address:

writtn@pm.me

Address (Mailing):

Na

City (Mailing):

Na

State (Mailing):

Na

Zip (Mailing):

Na

I Agree:

Yes

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: pd-reportrequests@cdaid.org
Subject: Crime Reports Request
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 9:17:34 AM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Your full name:

Justin Rohrlich

Date(s) of records requested:

June 11

Records requested:

Arrest/incident report related to the Patriot Front criminal conspiracy arrests over the weekend.

I would like copies of records provided to me in printed form:

No

I would like copies of records provided to me in electronic form if available:

Yes

Phone:

(917) 214-7368

Email Address:

justin.rohrlich@thedailybeast.com

Address (Mailing):

555 W 18th St

City (Mailing):

New York

State (Mailing):

NY

Zip (Mailing):

10011

I Agree:

Yes

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: pd-reportrequests@cdaid.org
Subject: Crime Reports Request
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 8:26:41 AM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Your full name:

Dan Hampton

Date(s) of records requested:

June 11, 2022

Records requested:

Hello, I'm requesting all records related to the arrest of 31 Patriot Front members in Coeur d'Alene on June 13.

I would like copies of records provided to me in printed form:

No

I would like copies of records provided to me in electronic form if available:

Yes

Phone:

(484) 620-1775

Email Address:

dan.hampton@patch.com

Address (Mailing):

134

City (Mailing):

134 W 29th St Fl 11

State (Mailing):

New York

Zip (Mailing):

10001

I Agree:

Yes

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: pd-reportrequests@cdaid.org
Subject: Crime Reports Request
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 3:27:23 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Your full name:

Joe Ashcraft

Date(s) of records requested:

06/12/2022

Records requested:

31 names of patriot front arrestees. Thank you!

I would like copies of records provided to me in printed form:

No

I would like copies of records provided to me in electronic form if available:

Yes

Phone:

(850) 545-9723

Email Address:

joebagpipes@gmail.com

Address (Mailing):

14126 Red Hawk Road

City (Mailing):

Tallahassee

State (Mailing):

FL

Zip (Mailing):

32312

I Agree:

Yes

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: pd-reportrequests@cdaid.org
Subject: Crime Reports Request
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 2:08:43 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Your full name:

Brad Slager

Date(s) of records requested:

6/11/22

Records requested:

Arrests of Patriot Front members

I would like copies of records provided to me in printed form:

No

I would like copies of records provided to me in electronic form if available:

Yes

Phone:

(954) 918-7622

Email Address:

BradSlager@gmail.com

Address (Mailing):

1827 Coral Ridge Drive

City (Mailing):

Coral Springs

State (Mailing):

FL

Zip (Mailing):

33071

I Agree:

Yes

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: pd-reportrequests@cdaid.org
Subject: Crime Reports Request
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 10:13:53 AM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Your full name:

Jason Paladino

Date(s) of records requested:

6/11/22

Records requested:

All records pertaining to the 31 individuals arrested on 6/11/22 allegedly belonging to a group called Patriot Front. Names attached below: BOYCE, JARED MICHAEL BRENNER, NATHAN DAVID BROWN, COLTON MICHAEL BUSTER, JOSIAH DANIEL BUSTER, MISHAEL JOSHUA CENTER, DEVIN WAYNE CORIO, DYLAN CARTER DURHAM, WINSTON WORTH GARLAND, GARRET JOSEPH HANEY, BRANDON MITCHEL JESSOP, RICHARD JACOB JOHNSON, JAMES JULIUS JOHNSON, JAMES MICHAEL MORAN, CONNOR PATRICK MORRIS, KIERAN PADRAIG NORMAN, LAWRENCE ALEXANDER OLEARY, JUSTIN MICHAEL PRUITT, CAMERON KATHAN RANKIN, FORREST CLARK ROUSSEAU, THOMAS RYAN RYAN, CONOR JAMES SIMPSON, SPENCER THOMAS SISENSTEIN, ALEXANDER NICHOLAI SMITH, DEREK JOSEPH TABLER, DAKOTA RAY TUCKER, STEVEN DERRICK VAN HORN, WESLEY EVAN WAGNER, MITCHELL FREDERICK WHITFIELD, NATHANIEL TAYLOR WHITSOM, GRAHAM JONES WHITTED, ROBERT BENJAMIJN

I would like copies of records provided to me in printed form:

No

I would like copies of records provided to me in electronic form if available:

Yes

Phone:

(530) 414-1459

Email Address:

jpaladino@grid.news

Address (Mailing):

2406 Lawrence St NE

City (Mailing):

Washington

State (Mailing):

DC

Zip (Mailing):
20018

I Agree:
Yes

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: pd-reportrequests@cdaid.org
Subject: Crime Reports Request
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 5:18:30 AM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Your full name:

Caleb Rohrer

Date(s) of records requested:

06/11/2022

Records requested:

Arrest of 31 Patriot Front members.

I would like copies of records provided to me in printed form:

Yes

I would like copies of records provided to me in electronic form if available:

Yes

Phone:

(712) 301-8037

Email Address:

calebrohrer@gmail.com

Address (Mailing):

4402 G Ave

City (Mailing):

Kearney

State (Mailing):

NE

Zip (Mailing):

68847

I Agree:

Yes

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: pd-reportrequests@cdaid.org
Subject: Crime Reports Request
Date: Saturday, June 11, 2022 2:35:44 PM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Your full name:
Sebastian Murdock

Date(s) of records requested:
06/11/2022

Records requested:
I'd like to request the incident report(s) and any available arrest records, including mugshots, of Patriot Front members who were arrested in Coeur d'Alene on Saturday, June 11 near the Pride in the Park event. I am seeking these records as a member of the press with The Huffington Post, a national media outlet. The purpose of this request is to inform the public on the arrest of a gang whose members have been involved in previous hate crimes.

I would like copies of records provided to me in printed form:
No

I would like copies of records provided to me in electronic form if available:
Yes

Phone:
(864) 420-6550

Email Address:
Sebastian.Murdock@HuffPost.com

Address (Mailing):
111 E. 18th St

City (Mailing):
New York

State (Mailing):
New York

Zip (Mailing):
10003

I Agree:
Yes

From: noreply@cdaid.org
To: pd-reportrequests@cdaid.org
Subject: Crime Reports Request
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 7:21:42 AM

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Your full name:

Bill Bowden

Date(s) of records requested:

June 14, 2022

Records requested:

Hello, can I get a copy of the incident report regarding the arrest of Patriot Front members on Saturday, June 11? I am specifically interested in Devin Wayne Center since he is from Arkansas and I am a reporter for the Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, the state's largest newspaper. So if there is an arrest report regarding Mr. Center, can I get a copy of that? Thank you.

I would like copies of records provided to me in printed form:

No

I would like copies of records provided to me in electronic form if available:

Yes

Phone:

(479) 571-6452

Email Address:

bbowden@nwaonline.com

Address (Mailing):

212 East Ave.

City (Mailing):

Fayetteville

State (Mailing):

AR

Zip (Mailing):

72701

I Agree:

Yes

From: [JOHN BOWMAN](#)
To: cdapolice@cdaid.org
Subject: DOJ/FBI Patriot Front Production...
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 12:59:46 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

How much did the DOJ/FBI pay you lowlives to take part in their fake mass arrest production?

From: [North Idaho](#)
To: pd-pio@cdaid.org; [SOPIO](#)
Subject: Extradition on warrants
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 10:04:18 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

I am trying to find out if you will make the extradition on the warrants for the Patriot Front members nationwide when they don't show up to their court date since the majority have bailed out of jail already.

I know your hands can be tied by the courts but I hope we won't set the precedent that hate groups can come here, do their thing, and go home unaffected. We need to set an example of suffer the consequences at future events. Don't let it turn into Portland.

Thank you,
Matt

From: [MCLEOD, RENATA](#)
To: [BADERTSCHER, SHERRIE](#)
Subject: FW: 5th and Sherman
Date: Tuesday, August 03, 2021 9:41:51 AM

FYI

From: WIDMYER, STEVE <SWIDMYER@cdaid.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 3, 2021 9:06 AM
To: TYMESEN, TROY <TROY@cdaid.org>; FEUSIER, TODD <TFEUSIER@cdaid.org>
Subject: Fwd: 5th and Sherman

Can we get this taken care of ASAP.

Tks

Steve Widmyer

Begin forwarded message:

From: Emily Arthurs <emilyarthurs8625@gmail.com>
Date: August 3, 2021 at 8:09:12 AM PDT
To: "WIDMYER, STEVE" <SWIDMYER@cdaid.org>, "ENGLISH, DAN" <DENGLISH@cdaid.org>, "EVANS, AMY" <AEVANS@cdaid.org>, "MCEVERS, WOODY" <WMCEVERS@cdaid.org>, "MILLER, KIKI" <KMILLER@cdaid.org>, "WOOD, CHRISTIE" <CWOOD@cdaid.org>
Subject: 5th and Sherman

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello Mr. Mayor -

There has been an act of vandalism at the utility box on the corner of 5th and Sherman. A white supremacist group has posted a large sticker up on the utility box on the corner, I believe they go by Patriot Front. This is a disturbing image and message and one of hate and violence. Can it be removed ASAP, please?

Thank you,
Emily Arthurs

From: [BADERTSCHER, SHERRIE](#)
To: [MUMFORD, BECKY](#)
Cc: [MCLEOD, RENATA](#)
Subject: FW: Ask the City a Question
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 3:51:08 PM

Hi Becky,

Would you please respond to the question we received on the City's website? Please click the email address link below when responding.

Thank you!

Sherrie

***Sherrie L. Badertscher, Executive Assistant to the Mayor
City of Coeur d' Alene
710 E Mullan Avenue
Coeur d' Alene, ID 83814
208-666-5754
sherrie@cdaid.org***



From: noreply@cdaid.org <noreply@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 1:17 PM
To: ZOLLMAN, KEVIN <kzollman@cdaid.org>; MCLEOD, RENATA <RENATA@cdaid.org>; MEEK, CARRIE <CMEEK@cdaid.org>; BADERTSCHER, SHERRIE <SHERRIE@cdaid.org>
Subject: Ask the City a Question

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Name:
Bill

Email Address:
bstandley@yahoo.com

My question is:

Hello -- Have you released the names, ages and hometowns of those 30+ "Patriot Front" suspects

who were arrested recently? If not, why not? If so, where can I obtain the list? Many thanks.

From: [CHAMBERS, TAMI](#)
To: [SOMERTON, WES](#)
Subject: FW: Attempted Riot
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 10:21:50 AM

From: George Gunter <jacksonlake2001@yahoo.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 5:19 AM
To: Pros Attys <ProsAttys@cdaid.org>
Subject: Attempted Riot

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

The Patriot Front Soldiers who were going to the Pride Celebration weren't going there to play around. They were going to bust heads. They should not be charged with misdemeanors. They should be treated like the racist criminals they are. They should be charged with felonies, and they should not be allowed to leave your jurisdiction. Lock them up and treat them like hardened criminals, which is exactly what they are. If you don't, the general public and the press will be all over you...as they should be. We will all assume that you are racists too, and that you are in collusion with these dangerous criminals.

Why did the police not remove their face masks? They should be exposed so we can all see who they are, and then we can protect ourselves from their hateful violence. It makes me wonder if the police are not complicit in, or at the very least, sympathetic to racism.

A Concerned and Worried American
[Sent from Yahoo Mail for iPad](#)

From: [CHAMBERS, TAMI](#)
To: [SOMERTON, WES](#)
Subject: FW: CBS News Inquiry
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 10:22:08 AM

From: Elvi, Zel <ElviZ@cbsnews.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 9:00 AM
To: Pros Attys <ProsAttys@cdaid.org>
Cc: @CND National Desk Staff <CNDNationalStaff@cbs.com>; Sganga, Nicole <SgangaN@cbsnews.com>
Subject: CBS News Inquiry

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello,

Reaching out from CBS News. Would you share arraignment timing for the 31 Patriot Front members arrested on Saturday in Couer d'Alene?

Please reply all.

Thanks,

Zel Elvi
CBS News

From: [CHAMBERS, TAMI](#)
To: [SOMERTON, WES](#)
Subject: FW: CNN Inquiry: New court docs filed in Patriot Front case
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 9:14:20 AM

From: Murphy, Paul P. <paul.p.murphy@warnermedia.com>
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 8:14 AM
To: GRIDLEY, MIKE <MGRIDLEY@cdaid.org>; Pros Attys <ProsAttys@cdaid.org>
Subject: CNN Inquiry: New court docs filed in Patriot Front case

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hey all,
Paul with CNN here. Hearing that you are prosecuting the Patriot Front case.

Wanted to know if I could get the new docs you all filed this morning.

Paul P. Murphy

CNN

(O) 212-275-8154
(C) 646-630-4518
(T) @murphy

From: Barry McHugh <bmchugh@kcgov.us>
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 11:07 AM
To: Murphy, Paul P. <paul.p.murphy@warnermedia.com>
Subject: RE: CNN Inquiry: New court docs filed in Patriot Front case

EXTERNAL SENDER: Caution opening links or attachments

Mr. Murphy,

The case is being prosecuted by the Coeur d'Alene City Attorney's Office. Their number is (208) 769-2300.

Barry McHugh
Kootenai County Prosecuting Attorney
501 Government Way
P.O. Box 9000
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83816-9000
(208) 446-1800
FAX (208) 446-1833

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS ELECTRONIC MESSAGE IS INTENDED FOR USE ONLY BY THE INDIVIDUAL OR ENTITY TO WHICH IT IS ADDRESSED AND MAY BE AN ATTORNEY-CLIENT COMMUNICATION AND, AS SUCH, IS PRIVILEGED AND CONFIDENTIAL. IF THE READER OF THE MESSAGE IS NOT THE INTENDED RECIPIENT OR AGENT RESPONSIBLE FOR DELIVERING THE MESSAGE TO THE INTENDED RECIPIENT, YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT ANY DISSEMINATION, DISTRIBUTION, OR COPYING OF THIS COMMUNICATION IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED. IF YOU HAVE RECEIVED THIS COMMUNICATION IN ERROR, PLEASE NOTIFY THE SENDER IMMEDIATELY BY E-MAIL OR TELEPHONE AND DELETE THE ORIGINAL MESSAGE. THANK YOU.

From: Murphy, Paul P. <paul.p.murphy@warnermedia.com>
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 7:43 AM
To: Barry McHugh <bmchugh@kcgov.us>
Subject: CNN Inquiry: New court docs filed in Patriot Front case

Hey Jim,

Paul Murphy with CNN here. Was wondering if we could get the new court docs you all filed in the Patriot Front case.

Seeing them referenced here:

<https://www.krem.com/article/news/crime/court-documents-cda-pride-riot/293-b355c342-4d52-4fa7-8325-1dc506a2cobb>

Paul P. Murphy

CNN

(O) 212-275-8154

(C) 646-630-4518

(T) @murphy

From: [KNIGHT, JUANITA](#)
To: [ADAMS, RANDY](#)
Subject: FW: CNN Inquiry: New court docs filed in Patriot Front case
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 9:26:47 AM

FYI

From: Murphy, Paul P. <paul.p.murphy@warnermedia.com>
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 8:16 AM
To: GRIDLEY, MIKE <mgridley@cdaid.org>; Pros Attys <cdapros@cdaid.org>; KNIGHT, JUANITA <jknight@cdaid.org>
Subject: CNN Inquiry: New court docs filed in Patriot Front case

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Got Mike's bounceback (happy retirement!) so adding Juanita.

Paul P. Murphy

CNN

(O) 212-275-8154
(C) 646-630-4518
(T) @murphy

From: Murphy, Paul P. <paul.p.murphy@warnermedia.com>
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 11:13 AM
To: mgridley@cdaid.org <mgridley@cdaid.org>; cdapros@cdaid.org <cdapros@cdaid.org>
Subject: CNN Inquiry: New court docs filed in Patriot Front case

Hey all,
Paul with CNN here. Hearing that you are prosecuting the Patriot Front case.

Wanted to know if I could get the new docs you all filed this morning.

Paul P. Murphy

CNN

(O) 212-275-8154
(C) 646-630-4518
(T) @murphy

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Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 11:07 AM
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Subject: RE: CNN Inquiry: New court docs filed in Patriot Front case

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Mr. Murphy,

The case is being prosecuted by the Coeur d'Alene City Attorney's Office. Their number is (208) 769-2300.

Barry McHugh
Kootenai County Prosecuting Attorney
501 Government Way
P.O. Box 9000
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83816-9000
(208) 446-1800
FAX (208) 446-1833

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Seeing them referenced here:

<https://www.krem.com/article/news/crime/court-documents-cda-pride-riot/293-b355c342-4d52-4fa7-8325-1dc506a2cobb>

Paul P. Murphy

CNN

(O) 212-275-8154
(C) 646-630-4518
(T) @murphy

From: COHEN, GABRIELE
To: justin.rohrlich@thedailybeast.com
Subject: FW: Crime Reports Request
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:27:15 PM
Attachments: [22C24238_Redacted.pdf](#)

Please see attached.

From: noreply@cdaid.org <noreply@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 9:18 AM
To: PD-ReportRequests <PD-ReportRequests@cdaid.org>
Subject: Crime Reports Request

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Your full name:

Justin Rohrllich

Date(s) of records requested:

June 11

Records requested:

Arrest/incident report related to the Patriot Front criminal conspiracy arrests over the weekend.

I would like copies of records provided to me in printed form:

No

I would like copies of records provided to me in electronic form if available:

Yes

Phone:

(917) 214-7368

Email Address:

justin.rohrlich@thedailybeast.com

Address (Mailing):

555 W 18th St

City (Mailing):

New York

State (Mailing):

NY

Zip (Mailing):

10011

I Agree:

Yes



Coeur d'Alene Police

Protect and Serve with Excellence

Chief Lee R. White

3818 SCHREIBER WAY
COEUR D'ALENE, ID 83815
(208) 769-2321 – FAX (208) 769-2307

Date: JUNE 13, 2022

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____ E-Mail: _____

I am requesting a copy or to examine certain records of the Coeur d'Alene Police Department which may be identified as follows:

Records Requested/Incident #: 22C24238

Date & Time and Location of Incident(s): _____

(For Office Use Only Below This Line)

Accepted by: J. G. Her

- Requested Granted
The requested records is attached
- Response Delayed
 - Additional time is necessary to process requested record(s). You should receive a response no later than three (3) working days following the date of your request.
 - Additional time is necessary to locate or retrieve the requested record. You should receive a response no later than ten (10) working days following the date of your request.
 - The electronic record requested will have to be converted to another electronic format which will take more than ten (10) working days following the date of your request to respond. Please contact the Coeur d'Alene Police Department to discuss when you will receive a response.
- Advance Payment Required (Fee Sheet Attached)
The Coeur d'Alene Police Department will require advance payment of the cost associated with responding to your request. Please send payment to: Coeur d'Alene Police Department, 3818 N Schreiber Way, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815.

- Unable to Respond for One or More of the Following Reasons
 - Record not known to exist.
 - The Coeur d'Alene Police Department is not the custodian of the requested record.
CONTACT THE KODIENAI COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE FOR MUG SHOTS AND 9-1-1 TAPES

- Notice of Denial AND TRANSCRIPTS (208) 446-1300
The requested record is exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-124-1(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124). CAR CAM BODY CAM VIDE0

- Notice of Partial Denial REPORT 22C24238
Your request has been partially denied. Certain information has been determined to be exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-106-8, 74-124-1(a)(b)(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124), and has therefore been redacted from the requested record. A copy of the requested record with the exempt information redacted is attached.

Request reviewed by: J. G. Her K414

Title: RECORDS SPECIALIST

If your request has been denied or partially denied, the attorney for Coeur d'Alene Police Department has reviewed the request, or Coeur d'Alene City has had the opportunity to consult with an attorney regarding the request for examination or copying of a record and has chosen not to do so. If you wish to appeal the denial or partial denial of your request for public records you may do so pursuant to the provisions of Idaho Code §74-115, which requires that a petition be filed in the District Court within 180 days from the date of the mailing of the notice of denial or partial denial.



Coeur d'Alene Police

Report for Incident 22C24238

Nature: CONSPIRACY

Address: 2250 W SELTICE WAY; SPRING HILL SUITES
COEUR D'ALENE ID 83814

Location: 81

Offense Codes: CONS

Statute Codes:

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

How Received: 9

Agency: CDA

Responding Officers: M.SYCHLA, D.HAGAR, J.BRAZLE, B.TILSON, T.Neal, E.TAYLOR, M.EDWARDS, A.GILBERT, N.PETERSEN, D.WEISENFLUH, J.CANTRELL, B.MCCORMICK, J.EDWARDS, A.KNISLEY, L.MORGAN

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Disposition: CAA 06/11/22

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Occurred Between: 13:15:00 06/11/22 and 18:43:04 06/11/22

Assigned To: J.WELCH

Detail: OI

Date Assigned: 06/12/22

Status: AC

Status Date: 06/12/22

Due Date: **/**/**

Complainant:

Last:

First:

Mid:

DOB: **/**/**

Dr Lic:

Address:

Race:

Sex:

Phone:

City: ,

Offense Codes

Reported: NC Not Classified

Observed: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Offense: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Statutes:

Circumstances

VIPR VIPR EVIDENCE STORAGE - CDAPD

SIM Self Initiated Misdemeanor

Responding Officers:

Unit :

M.SYCHLA

K70

D.HAGAR

K3

J.BRAZLE

K97

B.TILSON

K9

T.Neal

K29

E.TAYLOR

K88

M.EDWARDS

K77

A.GILBERT	K101
N.PETERSEN	K46
D.WEISENFLUH	K104
J.CANTRELL	K73
B.MCCORMICK	K6
J.EDWARDS	K79
A.KNISLEY	K82
L.MORGAN	K52

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Agency: CDA

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

Last Radio Log: **:*** **/**/**

How Received: 9 911 Line

Clearance: 1 ARREST REPORT TAKEN

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Disposition: CAA **Date:** 06/11/22

Judicial Status:

Occurred between: 13:15:00 06/11/22

Misc Entry:

and: 18:43:04 06/11/22

Modus Operandi:	Description :	Method :
LT	LOCATION TYPE	LT13 HWY/RD/ALLEY
D	DRUGS/LIQUOR	D99
WT	WEAPONS / TOOLS USED	WT99 NONE

Involvements

Date	Type	Description	Relationship
06/11/22	Name	OLEARY, JUSTIN MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	ROUSSEAU, THOMAS RYAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SIMPSON, SPENCER THOMAS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SMITH, DEREK JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITSON, GRAHAM JONES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TUCKER, STEVEN DERRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORRIS, KIERAN PADRAIG	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CORIO, DYLAN CARTER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	RANKIN, FORREST CLARK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITFIELD, NATHANIEL TAYLOR	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TABLER, DAKOTA RAY	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES JULIUS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	HANEY, BRANDEN MITCHEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITTED, ROBERT ALDEN BENJAMIN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, JOSIAH DANIEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CENTER, DEVIN WAYNE	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	GARLAND, GARRET JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BRENNER, NATHAN DAVID	OFFENDER

06/11/22	Name	RYAN, CONOR JAMES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	DURHAM, WINSTON WORTH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SISENSTEIN, ALEXANDER NICHOLAI	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	NORMAN, LAWRENCE ALEXANDER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WAGNER, MITCHELL FREDERICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, MISHAEL JOSHUA	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JESSOP, RICHARD JACOB	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORAN, CONNOR PATRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	VAN HORN, WESLEY EVAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BOYCE, JARED MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	PRUITT, CAMERON KATHAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BROWN, COLTON MICHAEL	OFFENDER

Narrative

OFFICER: A. Gilbert K101

SUSPECT(S) or DESCRIPTION(S):

(S) Rousseau, Thomas Ryan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Buster, Mishael Joshua

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitfield, Nathaniel Taylor

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Center, Devin Wayne

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Moran, Connor Patrick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Tabler, Dakota Ray

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitted, Robert Benjamin

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitson, Graham Jones

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Boyce, Jared Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Corio, Dylan Carter

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Van Horn, Wesley Evan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Morris, Kieran Padraig

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) O'Leary, Justin Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Jessop, Richard Jacob

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Smith, Derek Joseph

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Ryan, Conor James

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Johnson, James Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Brenner, Nathan David

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Garland, Garret Joseph

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Brown, Colton Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Pruitt, Cameron Kathan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Buster, Josiah Daniel

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Sisenstein, Alexander Nicholia

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Norman, Lawrence Alexander

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Johnson, James Julius

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Durham, Winston Worth

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Haney, Branden Mitchel

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Simpson, Spencer Thomas

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Wagner, Mitchell Frederick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Rankin, Forrest Clark

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Tucker, Steven Derrick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

CASE SUMMARY:

Officers received information of a large group of similarly dressed masked individuals armed with shields entering the back of a U-haul van heading toward downtown Coeur d'Alene. The concerned citizen reported this activity while a "pride" event was taking place downtown which led several nationally known groups condemning the event on various online social media platforms. Officers believed it likely the intent of these individuals was to incite physical confrontation and cause disorder. The U-Haul van was located and an investigative stop was conducted. A total of 31 subjects were contacted inside of the van. Based on the totality of the investigation, it was determined the subjects were part of the 'Patriot Front' and conspired to use violence and/or the threat of the violence to disturb the public peace. All 31 were arrested for conspiracy to riot.

3

From: [COHEN, GABRIELE](#)
To: dan.hampton@patch.com
Subject: FW: Crime Reports Request
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:26:12 PM
Attachments: [22C24238_Redacted.pdf](#)

Please see attached.

From: noreply@cdaid.org <noreply@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 8:27 AM
To: PD-ReportRequests <PD-ReportRequests@cdaid.org>
Subject: Crime Reports Request

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Your full name:

Dan Hampton

Date(s) of records requested:

June 11, 2022

Records requested:

Hello, I'm requesting all records related to the arrest of 31 Patriot Front members in Coeur d' Alene on June 13.

I would like copies of records provided to me in printed form:

No

I would like copies of records provided to me in electronic form if available:

Yes

Phone:

(484) 620-1775

Email Address:

dan.hampton@patch.com

Address (Mailing):

134

City (Mailing):

134 W 29th St Fl 11

State (Mailing):

New York

Zip (Mailing):

10001

I Agree:

Yes



Coeur d'Alene Police

Protect and Serve with Excellence

Chief Lee R. White

3818 SCHREIBER WAY
COEUR D'ALENE, ID 83815
(208) 769-2321 – FAX (208) 769-2307

Date: JUNE 13, 2022

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____ E-Mail: _____

I am requesting a copy or to examine certain records of the Coeur d'Alene Police Department which may be identified as follows:

Records Requested/Incident #: 22C24238

Date & Time and Location of Incident(s): _____

(For Office Use Only Below This Line)

Accepted by: Johan

- Requested Granted
The requested records is attached
- Response Delayed
 - Additional time is necessary to process requested record(s). You should receive a response no later than three (3) working days following the date of your request.
 - Additional time is necessary to locate or retrieve the requested record. You should receive a response no later than ten (10) working days following the date of your request.
 - The electronic record requested will have to be converted to another electronic format which will take more than ten (10) working days following the date of your request to respond. Please contact the Coeur d'Alene Police Department to discuss when you will receive a response.
- Advance Payment Required (Fee Sheet Attached)
The Coeur d'Alene Police Department will require advance payment of the cost associated with responding to your request. Please send payment to: Coeur d'Alene Police Department, 3818 N Schreiber Way, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815.
- Unable to Respond for One or More of the Following Reasons
 - Record not known to exist.
 - The Coeur d'Alene Police Department is not the custodian of the requested record.
CONTACT THE KODIENAI COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE FOR MUG SHOTS AND 9-1-1 TAPES AND TRANSCRIPTS (208) 446-1300
- Notice of Denial
The requested record is exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-124-1(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124). *CAR CAM BODY CAM VIDE0*
- Notice of Partial Denial *REPORT 22C24238*
Your request has been partially denied. Certain information has been determined to be exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-106-8, 74-124-1(a)(b)(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124), and has therefore been redacted from the requested record. A copy of the requested record with the exempt information redacted is attached.

Request reviewed by: Johan K414

Title: RECORDS SPECIALIST

If your request has been denied or partially denied, the attorney for Coeur d'Alene Police Department has reviewed the request, or Coeur d'Alene City has had the opportunity to consult with an attorney regarding the request for examination or copying of a record and has chosen not to do so. If you wish to appeal the denial or partial denial of your request for public records you may do so pursuant to the provisions of Idaho Code §74-115, which requires that a petition be filed in the District Court within 180 days from the date of the mailing of the notice of denial or partial denial.



Coeur d'Alene Police

Report for Incident 22C24238

Nature: CONSPIRACY

Address: 2250 W SELTICE WAY; SPRING HILL SUITES
COEUR D'ALENE ID 83814

Location: 81

Offense Codes: CONS

Statute Codes:

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

How Received: 9

Agency: CDA

Responding Officers: M.SYCHLA, D.HAGAR, J.BRAZLE, B.TILSON, T.Neal, E.TAYLOR, M.EDWARDS, A.GILBERT, N.PETERSEN, D.WEISENFLUH, J.CANTRELL, B.MCCORMICK, J.EDWARDS, A.KNISLEY, L.MORGAN

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Disposition: CAA 06/11/22

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Occurred Between: 13:15:00 06/11/22 and 18:43:04 06/11/22

Assigned To: J.WELCH

Detail: OI

Date Assigned: 06/12/22

Status: AC

Status Date: 06/12/22

Due Date: **/**/**

Complainant:

Last:

First:

Mid:

DOB: **/**/**

Dr Lic:

Address:

Race:

Sex:

Phone:

City: ,

Offense Codes

Reported: NC Not Classified

Observed: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Offense: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Statutes:

Circumstances

VIPR VIPR EVIDENCE STORAGE - CDAPD

SIM Self Initiated Misdemeanor

Responding Officers:

Unit :

M.SYCHLA

K70

D.HAGAR

K3

J.BRAZLE

K97

B.TILSON

K9

T.Neal

K29

E.TAYLOR

K88

M.EDWARDS

K77

A.GILBERT	K101
N.PETERSEN	K46
D.WEISENFLUH	K104
J.CANTRELL	K73
B.MCCORMICK	K6
J.EDWARDS	K79
A.KNISLEY	K82
L.MORGAN	K52

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Agency: CDA

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

Last Radio Log: **.*.*.* **/**/**

How Received: 9 911 Line

Clearance: 1 ARREST REPORT TAKEN

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Disposition: CAA **Date:** 06/11/22

Judicial Status:

Occurred between: 13:15:00 06/11/22

Misc Entry:

and: 18:43:04 06/11/22

Modus Operandi:	Description :	Method :
LT	LOCATION TYPE	LT13 HWY/RD/ALLEY
D	DRUGS/LIQUOR	D99
WT	WEAPONS / TOOLS USED	WT99 NONE

Involvements

Date	Type	Description	Relationship
06/11/22	Name	OLEARY, JUSTIN MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	ROUSSEAU, THOMAS RYAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SIMPSON, SPENCER THOMAS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SMITH, DEREK JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITSON, GRAHAM JONES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TUCKER, STEVEN DERRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORRIS, KIERAN PADRAIG	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CORIO, DYLAN CARTER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	RANKIN, FORREST CLARK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITFIELD, NATHANIEL TAYLOR	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TABLER, DAKOTA RAY	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES JULIUS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	HANEY, BRANDEN MITCHEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITTED, ROBERT ALDEN BENJAMIN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, JOSIAH DANIEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CENTER, DEVIN WAYNE	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	GARLAND, GARRET JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BRENNER, NATHAN DAVID	OFFENDER

06/11/22	Name	RYAN, CONOR JAMES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	DURHAM, WINSTON WORTH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SISENSTEIN, ALEXANDER NICHOLAI	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	NORMAN, LAWRENCE ALEXANDER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WAGNER, MITCHELL FREDERICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, MISHAEL JOSHUA	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JESSOP, RICHARD JACOB	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORAN, CONNOR PATRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	VAN HORN, WESLEY EVAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BOYCE, JARED MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	PRUITT, CAMERON KATHAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BROWN, COLTON MICHAEL	OFFENDER

Narrative

OFFICER: A. Gilbert K101

SUSPECT(S) or DESCRIPTION(S):

(S) Rousseau, Thomas Ryan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Buster, Mishael Joshua

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitfield, Nathaniel Taylor

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Center, Devin Wayne

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Moran, Connor Patrick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Tabler, Dakota Ray

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitted, Robert Benjamin

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitson, Graham Jones

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(S) Boyce, Jared Michael

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(S) Corio, Dylan Carter

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Van Horn, Wesley Evan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Morris, Kieran Padraig

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) O'Leary, Justin Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Jessop, Richard Jacob

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Smith, Derek Joseph

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Ryan, Conor James

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Johnson, James Michael

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(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Garland, Garret Joseph

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(S) Norman, Lawrence Alexander

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Johnson, James Julius

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Durham, Winston Worth

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Haney, Branden Mitchel

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Simpson, Spencer Thomas

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Wagner, Mitchell Frederick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Rankin, Forrest Clark

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Tucker, Steven Derrick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

CASE SUMMARY:

Officers received information of a large group of similarly dressed masked individuals armed with shields entering the back of a U-haul van heading toward downtown Coeur d'Alene. The concerned citizen reported this activity while a "pride" event was taking place downtown which led several nationally known groups condemning the event on various online social media platforms. Officers believed it likely the intent of these individuals was to incite physical confrontation and cause disorder. The U-Haul van was located and an investigative stop was conducted. A total of 31 subjects were contacted inside of the van. Based on the totality of the investigation, it was determined the subjects were part of the 'Patriot Front' and conspired to use violence and/or the threat of the violence to disturb the public peace. All 31 were arrested for conspiracy to riot.

3

From: [COHEN, GABRIELE](#)
To: joebagpipes@gmail.com
Subject: FW: Crime Reports Request
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:23:04 PM
Attachments: [22C24238_Redacted.pdf](#)

Please see attached.

From: noreply@cdaid.org <noreply@cdaid.org>
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 3:27 PM
To: PD-ReportRequests <PD-ReportRequests@cdaid.org>
Subject: Crime Reports Request

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Your full name:

Joe Ashcraft

Date(s) of records requested:

06/12/2022

Records requested:

31 names of patriot front arrestees. Thank you!

I would like copies of records provided to me in printed form:

No

I would like copies of records provided to me in electronic form if available:

Yes

Phone:

(850) 545-9723

Email Address:

joebagpipes@gmail.com

Address (Mailing):

14126 Red Hawk Road

City (Mailing):

Tallahassee

State (Mailing):

FL

Zip (Mailing):

32312

I Agree:

Yes



Coeur d'Alene Police

Protect and Serve with Excellence

Chief Lee R. White

3818 SCHREIBER WAY
COEUR D'ALENE, ID 83815
(208) 769-2321 – FAX (208) 769-2307

Date: JUNE 13, 2022

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____ E-Mail: _____

I am requesting a copy or to examine certain records of the Coeur d'Alene Police Department which may be identified as follows:

Records Requested/Incident #: 22C24238

Date & Time and Location of Incident(s): _____

(For Office Use Only Below This Line)

Accepted by: *J. G. Her*

- Requested Granted
The requested records is attached
- Response Delayed
 - Additional time is necessary to process requested record(s). You should receive a response no later than three (3) working days following the date of your request.
 - Additional time is necessary to locate or retrieve the requested record. You should receive a response no later than ten (10) working days following the date of your request.
 - The electronic record requested will have to be converted to another electronic format which will take more than ten (10) working days following the date of your request to respond. Please contact the Coeur d'Alene Police Department to discuss when you will receive a response.
- Advance Payment Required (Fee Sheet Attached)
The Coeur d'Alene Police Department will require advance payment of the cost associated with responding to your request. Please send payment to: Coeur d'Alene Police Department, 3818 N Schreiber Way, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815.
- Unable to Respond for One or More of the Following Reasons
 - Record not known to exist.
 - The Coeur d'Alene Police Department is not the custodian of the requested record.
CONTACT THE KODIENAI COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE FOR MUG SHOTS AND 9-1-1 TAPES AND TRANSCRIPTS (208) 446-1300
- Notice of Denial
The requested record is exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-124-1(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124). *CAR CAM BODY CAM VIDE0*
- Notice of Partial Denial *REPORT 22C24238*
Your request has been partially denied. Certain information has been determined to be exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-106-8, 74-124-1(a)(b)(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124), and has therefore been redacted from the requested record. A copy of the requested record with the exempt information redacted is attached.

Request reviewed by: *J. G. Her K414*

Title: RECORDS SPECIALIST

If your request has been denied or partially denied, the attorney for Coeur d'Alene Police Department has reviewed the request, or Coeur d'Alene City has had the opportunity to consult with an attorney regarding the request for examination or copying of a record and has chosen not to do so. If you wish to appeal the denial or partial denial of your request for public records you may do so pursuant to the provisions of Idaho Code §74-115, which requires that a petition be filed in the District Court within 180 days from the date of the mailing of the notice of denial or partial denial.



Coeur d'Alene Police

Report for Incident 22C24238

Nature: CONSPIRACY

Address: 2250 W SELTICE WAY; SPRING
HILL SUITES
COEUR D'ALENE ID 83814

Location: 81

Offense Codes: CONS

Statute Codes:

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

How Received: 9

Agency: CDA

Responding Officers: M.SYCHLA, D.HAGAR, J.BRAZLE, B.TILSON, T.Neal, E.TAYLOR, M.EDWARDS,
A.GILBERT, N.PETERSEN, D.WEISENFLUH, J.CANTRELL, B.MCCORMICK, J.EDWARDS,
A.KNISLEY, L.MORGAN

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Disposition: CAA 06/11/22

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Occurred Between: 13:15:00 06/11/22 and 18:43:04 06/11/22

Assigned To: J.WELCH

Detail: OI

Date Assigned: 06/12/22

Status: AC

Status Date: 06/12/22

Due Date: **/**/**

Complainant:

Last:

First:

Mid:

DOB: **/**/**

Dr Lic:

Address:

Race:

Sex:

Phone:

City: ,

Offense Codes

Reported: NC Not Classified

Observed: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Offense: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Statutes:

Circumstances

VIPR VIPR EVIDENCE STORAGE - CDAPD

SIM Self Initiated Misdemeanor

Responding Officers:

Unit :

M.SYCHLA

K70

D.HAGAR

K3

J.BRAZLE

K97

B.TILSON

K9

T.Neal

K29

E.TAYLOR

K88

M.EDWARDS

K77

A.GILBERT	K101
N.PETERSEN	K46
D.WEISENFLUH	K104
J.CANTRELL	K73
B.MCCORMICK	K6
J.EDWARDS	K79
A.KNISLEY	K82
L.MORGAN	K52

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Agency: CDA

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

Last Radio Log: **.*.*.* **/**/**

How Received: 9 911 Line

Clearance: 1 ARREST REPORT TAKEN

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Disposition: CAA **Date:** 06/11/22

Judicial Status:

Occurred between: 13:15:00 06/11/22

Misc Entry:

and: 18:43:04 06/11/22

Modus Operandi:	Description :	Method :
LT	LOCATION TYPE	LT13 HWY/RD/ALLEY
D	DRUGS/LIQUOR	D99
WT	WEAPONS / TOOLS USED	WT99 NONE

Involvements

Date	Type	Description	Relationship
06/11/22	Name	OLEARY, JUSTIN MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	ROUSSEAU, THOMAS RYAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SIMPSON, SPENCER THOMAS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SMITH, DEREK JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITSON, GRAHAM JONES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TUCKER, STEVEN DERRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORRIS, KIERAN PADRAIG	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CORIO, DYLAN CARTER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	RANKIN, FORREST CLARK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITFIELD, NATHANIEL TAYLOR	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TABLER, DAKOTA RAY	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES JULIUS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	HANEY, BRANDEN MITCHEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITTED, ROBERT ALDEN BENJAMIN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, JOSIAH DANIEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CENTER, DEVIN WAYNE	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	GARLAND, GARRET JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BRENNER, NATHAN DAVID	OFFENDER

06/11/22	Name	RYAN, CONOR JAMES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	DURHAM, WINSTON WORTH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SISENSTEIN, ALEXANDER NICHOLAI	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	NORMAN, LAWRENCE ALEXANDER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WAGNER, MITCHELL FREDERICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, MISHAEL JOSHUA	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JESSOP, RICHARD JACOB	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORAN, CONNOR PATRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	VAN HORN, WESLEY EVAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BOYCE, JARED MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	PRUITT, CAMERON KATHAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BROWN, COLTON MICHAEL	OFFENDER

Narrative

OFFICER: A. Gilbert K101

SUSPECT(S) or DESCRIPTION(S):

(S) Rousseau, Thomas Ryan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Buster, Mishael Joshua

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitfield, Nathaniel Taylor

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Center, Devin Wayne

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Moran, Connor Patrick

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(S) Tabler, Dakota Ray

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(S) Tucker, Steven Derrick

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CASE SUMMARY:

Officers received information of a large group of similarly dressed masked individuals armed with shields entering the back of a U-haul van heading toward downtown Coeur d'Alene. The concerned citizen reported this activity while a "pride" event was taking place downtown which led several nationally known groups condemning the event on various online social media platforms. Officers believed it likely the intent of these individuals was to incite physical confrontation and cause disorder. The U-Haul van was located and an investigative stop was conducted. A total of 31 subjects were contacted inside of the van. Based on the totality of the investigation, it was determined the subjects were part of the 'Patriot Front' and conspired to use violence and/or the threat of the violence to disturb the public peace. All 31 were arrested for conspiracy to riot.

3

From: [COHEN, GABRIELE](#)
To: bradslager@gmail.com
Subject: FW: Crime Reports Request
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:22:28 PM
Attachments: [22C24238_Redacted.pdf](#)

Please see attached.

From: noreply@cdaid.org <noreply@cdaid.org>
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 2:09 PM
To: PD-ReportRequests <PD-ReportRequests@cdaid.org>
Subject: Crime Reports Request

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Your full name:

Brad Slager

Date(s) of records requested:

6/11/22

Records requested:

Arrests of Patriot Front members

I would like copies of records provided to me in printed form:

No

I would like copies of records provided to me in electronic form if available:

Yes

Phone:

(954) 918-7622

Email Address:

BradSlager@gmail.com

Address (Mailing):

1827 Coral Ridge Drive

City (Mailing):

Coral Springs

State (Mailing):

FL

Zip (Mailing):

33071

I Agree:

Yes



Coeur d'Alene Police

Protect and Serve with Excellence

Chief Lee R. White

3818 SCHREIBER WAY
COEUR D'ALENE, ID 83815
(208) 769-2321 – FAX (208) 769-2307

Date: JUNE 13, 2022

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____ E-Mail: _____

I am requesting a copy or to examine certain records of the Coeur d'Alene Police Department which may be identified as follows:

Records Requested/Incident #: 22C24238

Date & Time and Location of Incident(s): _____

(For Office Use Only Below This Line)

Accepted by: *gaher*

- Requested Granted
The requested records is attached
- Response Delayed
 - Additional time is necessary to process requested record(s). You should receive a response no later than three (3) working days following the date of your request.
 - Additional time is necessary to locate or retrieve the requested record. You should receive a response no later than ten (10) working days following the date of your request.
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- Unable to Respond for One or More of the Following Reasons
 - Record not known to exist.
 - The Coeur d'Alene Police Department is not the custodian of the requested record.
CONTACT THE KODIENAI COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE FOR MUG SHOTS AND 9-1-1 TAPES

- Notice of Denial *AND TRANSCRIPTS (208) 446-1300*
The requested record is exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-124-1(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124). *CAR CAM BODY CAM VIDE0*

- Notice of Partial Denial *REPORT 22C24238*
Your request has been partially denied. Certain information has been determined to be exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-106-8, 74-124-1(a)(b)(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124), and has therefore been redacted from the requested record. A copy of the requested record with the exempt information redacted is attached.

Request reviewed by: *gaher K414*

Title: RECORDS SPECIALIST

If your request has been denied or partially denied, the attorney for Coeur d'Alene Police Department has reviewed the request, or Coeur d'Alene City has had the opportunity to consult with an attorney regarding the request for examination or copying of a record and has chosen not to do so. If you wish to appeal the denial or partial denial of your request for public records you may do so pursuant to the provisions of Idaho Code §74-115, which requires that a petition be filed in the District Court within 180 days from the date of the mailing of the notice of denial or partial denial.



Coeur d'Alene Police

Report for Incident 22C24238

Nature: CONSPIRACY

Address: 2250 W SELTICE WAY; SPRING HILL SUITES
COEUR D'ALENE ID 83814

Location: 81

Offense Codes: CONS

Statute Codes:

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

How Received: 9

Agency: CDA

Responding Officers: M.SYCHLA, D.HAGAR, J.BRAZLE, B.TILSON, T.Neal, E.TAYLOR, M.EDWARDS, A.GILBERT, N.PETERSEN, D.WEISENFLUH, J.CANTRELL, B.MCCORMICK, J.EDWARDS, A.KNISLEY, L.MORGAN

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Disposition: CAA 06/11/22

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Occurred Between: 13:15:00 06/11/22 and 18:43:04 06/11/22

Assigned To: J.WELCH

Detail: OI

Date Assigned: 06/12/22

Status: AC

Status Date: 06/12/22

Due Date: **/**/**

Complainant:

Last:

First:

Mid:

DOB: **/**/**

Dr Lic:

Address:

Race:

Sex:

Phone:

City: ,

Offense Codes

Reported: NC Not Classified

Observed: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Offense: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Statutes:

Circumstances

VIPR VIPR EVIDENCE STORAGE - CDAPD

SIM Self Initiated Misdemeanor

Responding Officers:

Unit :

M.SYCHLA

K70

D.HAGAR

K3

J.BRAZLE

K97

B.TILSON

K9

T.Neal

K29

E.TAYLOR

K88

M.EDWARDS

K77

A.GILBERT	K101
N.PETERSEN	K46
D.WEISENFLUH	K104
J.CANTRELL	K73
B.MCCORMICK	K6
J.EDWARDS	K79
A.KNISLEY	K82
L.MORGAN	K52

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Agency: CDA

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

Last Radio Log: **.*.*.* **/**/**

How Received: 9 911 Line

Clearance: 1 ARREST REPORT TAKEN

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Disposition: CAA **Date:** 06/11/22

Judicial Status:

Occurred between: 13:15:00 06/11/22

Misc Entry:

and: 18:43:04 06/11/22

Modus Operandi:	Description :	Method :
LT	LOCATION TYPE	LT13 HWY/RD/ALLEY
D	DRUGS/LIQUOR	D99
WT	WEAPONS / TOOLS USED	WT99 NONE

Involvements

Date	Type	Description	Relationship
06/11/22	Name	OLEARY, JUSTIN MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	ROUSSEAU, THOMAS RYAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SIMPSON, SPENCER THOMAS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SMITH, DEREK JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITSON, GRAHAM JONES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TUCKER, STEVEN DERRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORRIS, KIERAN PADRAIG	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CORIO, DYLAN CARTER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	RANKIN, FORREST CLARK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITFIELD, NATHANIEL TAYLOR	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TABLER, DAKOTA RAY	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES JULIUS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	HANEY, BRANDEN MITCHEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITTED, ROBERT ALDEN BENJAMIN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, JOSIAH DANIEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CENTER, DEVIN WAYNE	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	GARLAND, GARRET JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BRENNER, NATHAN DAVID	OFFENDER

06/11/22	Name	RYAN, CONOR JAMES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	DURHAM, WINSTON WORTH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SISENSTEIN, ALEXANDER NICHOLAI	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	NORMAN, LAWRENCE ALEXANDER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WAGNER, MITCHELL FREDERICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, MISHAEL JOSHUA	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JESSOP, RICHARD JACOB	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORAN, CONNOR PATRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	VAN HORN, WESLEY EVAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BOYCE, JARED MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	PRUITT, CAMERON KATHAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BROWN, COLTON MICHAEL	OFFENDER

Narrative

OFFICER: A. Gilbert K101

SUSPECT(S) or DESCRIPTION(S):

(S) Rousseau, Thomas Ryan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Buster, Mishael Joshua

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitfield, Nathaniel Taylor

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Center, Devin Wayne

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Moran, Connor Patrick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Tabler, Dakota Ray

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitted, Robert Benjamin

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(S) Boyce, Jared Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Corio, Dylan Carter

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Van Horn, Wesley Evan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Morris, Kieran Padraig

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) O'Leary, Justin Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Jessop, Richard Jacob

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Smith, Derek Joseph

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Ryan, Conor James

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Johnson, James Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Brenner, Nathan David

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Garland, Garret Joseph

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Brown, Colton Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Pruitt, Cameron Kathan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Buster, Josiah Daniel

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Sisenstein, Alexander Nicholia

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Norman, Lawrence Alexander

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Johnson, James Julius

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Durham, Winston Worth

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Haney, Branden Mitchel

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Simpson, Spencer Thomas

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Wagner, Mitchell Frederick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Rankin, Forrest Clark

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Tucker, Steven Derrick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

CASE SUMMARY:

Officers received information of a large group of similarly dressed masked individuals armed with shields entering the back of a U-haul van heading toward downtown Coeur d'Alene. The concerned citizen reported this activity while a "pride" event was taking place downtown which led several nationally known groups condemning the event on various online social media platforms. Officers believed it likely the intent of these individuals was to incite physical confrontation and cause disorder. The U-Haul van was located and an investigative stop was conducted. A total of 31 subjects were contacted inside of the van. Based on the totality of the investigation, it was determined the subjects were part of the 'Patriot Front' and conspired to use violence and/or the threat of the violence to disturb the public peace. All 31 were arrested for conspiracy to riot.

3

From: [COHEN, GABRIELE](#)
To: jpaladino@grid.news
Subject: FW: Crime Reports Request
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:21:56 PM
Attachments: [22C24238_Redacted.pdf](#)

Please see attached.

From: noreply@cdaid.org <noreply@cdaid.org>
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 10:14 AM
To: PD-ReportRequests <PD-ReportRequests@cdaid.org>
Subject: Crime Reports Request

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Your full name:

Jason Paladino

Date(s) of records requested:

6/11/22

Records requested:

All records pertaining to the 31 individuals arrested on 6/11/22 allegedly belonging to a group called Patriot Front. Names attached below: BOYCE, JARED MICHAEL BRENNER, NATHAN DAVID BROWN, COLTON MICHAEL BUSTER, JOSIAH DANIEL BUSTER, MISHAEL JOSHUA CENTER, DEVIN WAYNE CORIO, DYLAN CARTER DURHAM, WINSTON WORTH GARLAND, GARRET JOSEPH HANEY, BRANDON MITCHEL JESSOP, RICHARD JACOB JOHNSON, JAMES JULIUS JOHNSON, JAMES MICHAEL MORAN, CONNOR PATRICK MORRIS, KIERAN PADRAIG NORMAN, LAWRENCE ALEXANDER OLEARY, JUSTIN MICHAEL PRUITT, CAMERON KATHAN RANKIN, FORREST CLARK ROUSSEAU, THOMAS RYAN RYAN, CONOR JAMES SIMPSON, SPENCER THOMAS SISENSTEIN, ALEXANDER NICHOLAI SMITH, DEREK JOSEPH TABLER, DAKOTA RAY TUCKER, STEVEN DERRICK VAN HORN, WESLEY EVAN WAGNER, MITCHELL FREDERICK WHITFIELD, NATHANIEL TAYLOR WHITSOM, GRAHAM JONES WHITTED, ROBERT BENJAMIJN

I would like copies of records provided to me in printed form:

No

I would like copies of records provided to me in electronic form if available:

Yes

Phone:

(530) 414-1459

Email Address:

jpaladino@grid.news

Address (Mailing):

2406 Lawrence St NE

City (Mailing):

Washington

State (Mailing):

DC

Zip (Mailing):

20018

I Agree:

Yes



Coeur d'Alene Police

Protect and Serve with Excellence

Chief Lee R. White

3818 SCHREIBER WAY
COEUR D'ALENE, ID 83815
(208) 769-2321 – FAX (208) 769-2307

Date: JUNE 13, 2022

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____ E-Mail: _____

I am requesting a copy or to examine certain records of the Coeur d'Alene Police Department which may be identified as follows:

Records Requested/Incident #: 22C24238

Date & Time and Location of Incident(s): _____

(For Office Use Only Below This Line)

Accepted by: Johan

- Requested Granted
The requested records is attached
- Response Delayed
 - Additional time is necessary to process requested record(s). You should receive a response no later than three (3) working days following the date of your request.
 - Additional time is necessary to locate or retrieve the requested record. You should receive a response no later than ten (10) working days following the date of your request.
 - The electronic record requested will have to be converted to another electronic format which will take more than ten (10) working days following the date of your request to respond. Please contact the Coeur d'Alene Police Department to discuss when you will receive a response.
- Advance Payment Required (Fee Sheet Attached)
The Coeur d'Alene Police Department will require advance payment of the cost associated with responding to your request. Please send payment to: Coeur d'Alene Police Department, 3818 N Schreiber Way, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815.

- Unable to Respond for One or More of the Following Reasons
 - Record not known to exist.
 - The Coeur d'Alene Police Department is not the custodian of the requested record.
CONTACT THE KODIENAI COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE FOR MUG SHOTS AND 9-1-1 TAPES

- Notice of Denial AND TRANSCRIPTS (208) 446-1300
The requested record is exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-124-1(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124). CAR CAM BODY CAM VIDE0

- Notice of Partial Denial REPORT 22C24238
Your request has been partially denied. Certain information has been determined to be exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-106-8, 74-124-1(a)(b)(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124), and has therefore been redacted from the requested record. A copy of the requested record with the exempt information redacted is attached.

Request reviewed by: Johan K414

Title: RECORDS SPECIALIST

If your request has been denied or partially denied, the attorney for Coeur d'Alene Police Department has reviewed the request, or Coeur d'Alene City has had the opportunity to consult with an attorney regarding the request for examination or copying of a record and has chosen not to do so. If you wish to appeal the denial or partial denial of your request for public records you may do so pursuant to the provisions of Idaho Code §74-115, which requires that a petition be filed in the District Court within 180 days from the date of the mailing of the notice of denial or partial denial.



Coeur d'Alene Police

Report for Incident 22C24238

Nature: CONSPIRACY

Address: 2250 W SELTICE WAY; SPRING HILL SUITES
COEUR D'ALENE ID 83814

Location: 81

Offense Codes: CONS

Statute Codes:

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

How Received: 9

Agency: CDA

Responding Officers: M.SYCHLA, D.HAGAR, J.BRAZLE, B.TILSON, T.Neal, E.TAYLOR, M.EDWARDS, A.GILBERT, N.PETERSEN, D.WEISENFLUH, J.CANTRELL, B.MCCORMICK, J.EDWARDS, A.KNISLEY, L.MORGAN

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Disposition: CAA 06/11/22

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Occurred Between: 13:15:00 06/11/22 and 18:43:04 06/11/22

Assigned To: J.WELCH

Detail: OI

Date Assigned: 06/12/22

Status: AC

Status Date: 06/12/22

Due Date: **/**/**

Complainant:

Last:

First:

Mid:

DOB: **/**/**

Dr Lic:

Address:

Race:

Sex:

Phone:

City: ,

Offense Codes

Reported: NC Not Classified

Observed: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Offense: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Statutes:

Circumstances

VIPR VIPR EVIDENCE STORAGE - CDAPD

SIM Self Initiated Misdemeanor

Responding Officers:

Unit :

M.SYCHLA

K70

D.HAGAR

K3

J.BRAZLE

K97

B.TILSON

K9

T.Neal

K29

E.TAYLOR

K88

M.EDWARDS

K77

A.GILBERT	K101
N.PETERSEN	K46
D.WEISENFLUH	K104
J.CANTRELL	K73
B.MCCORMICK	K6
J.EDWARDS	K79
A.KNISLEY	K82
L.MORGAN	K52

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Agency: CDA

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

Last Radio Log: **.*.*.* **/**/**

How Received: 9 911 Line

Clearance: 1 ARREST REPORT TAKEN

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Disposition: CAA **Date:** 06/11/22

Judicial Status:

Occurred between: 13:15:00 06/11/22

Misc Entry:

and: 18:43:04 06/11/22

Modus Operandi:	Description :	Method :
LT	LOCATION TYPE	LT13 HWY/RD/ALLEY
D	DRUGS/LIQUOR	D99
WT	WEAPONS / TOOLS USED	WT99 NONE

Involvements

Date	Type	Description	Relationship
06/11/22	Name	OLEARY, JUSTIN MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	ROUSSEAU, THOMAS RYAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SIMPSON, SPENCER THOMAS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SMITH, DEREK JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITSON, GRAHAM JONES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TUCKER, STEVEN DERRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORRIS, KIERAN PADRAIG	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CORIO, DYLAN CARTER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	RANKIN, FORREST CLARK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITFIELD, NATHANIEL TAYLOR	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TABLER, DAKOTA RAY	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES JULIUS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	HANEY, BRANDEN MITCHEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITTED, ROBERT ALDEN BENJAMIN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, JOSIAH DANIEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CENTER, DEVIN WAYNE	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	GARLAND, GARRET JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BRENNER, NATHAN DAVID	OFFENDER

06/11/22	Name	RYAN, CONOR JAMES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	DURHAM, WINSTON WORTH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SISENSTEIN, ALEXANDER NICHOLAI	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	NORMAN, LAWRENCE ALEXANDER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WAGNER, MITCHELL FREDERICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, MISHAEL JOSHUA	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JESSOP, RICHARD JACOB	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORAN, CONNOR PATRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	VAN HORN, WESLEY EVAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BOYCE, JARED MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	PRUITT, CAMERON KATHAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BROWN, COLTON MICHAEL	OFFENDER

Narrative

OFFICER: A. Gilbert K101

SUSPECT(S) or DESCRIPTION(S):

(S) Rousseau, Thomas Ryan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Buster, Mishael Joshua

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitfield, Nathaniel Taylor

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Center, Devin Wayne

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Moran, Connor Patrick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Tabler, Dakota Ray

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitted, Robert Benjamin

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(S) O'Leary, Justin Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Jessop, Richard Jacob

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Smith, Derek Joseph

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(S) Johnson, James Michael

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(S) Pruitt, Cameron Kathan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Buster, Josiah Daniel

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(S) Sisenstein, Alexander Nicholia

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(S) Johnson, James Julius

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(S) Durham, Winston Worth

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Haney, Branden Mitchel

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Simpson, Spencer Thomas

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(S) Wagner, Mitchell Frederick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Rankin, Forrest Clark

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Tucker, Steven Derrick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

CASE SUMMARY:

Officers received information of a large group of similarly dressed masked individuals armed with shields entering the back of a U-haul van heading toward downtown Coeur d'Alene. The concerned citizen reported this activity while a "pride" event was taking place downtown which led several nationally known groups condemning the event on various online social media platforms. Officers believed it likely the intent of these individuals was to incite physical confrontation and cause disorder. The U-Haul van was located and an investigative stop was conducted. A total of 31 subjects were contacted inside of the van. Based on the totality of the investigation, it was determined the subjects were part of the 'Patriot Front' and conspired to use violence and/or the threat of the violence to disturb the public peace. All 31 were arrested for conspiracy to riot.

3

From: [COHEN, GABRIELE](#)
To: calebrohrer@gmail.com
Subject: FW: Crime Reports Request
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:20:37 PM
Attachments: [22C24238_Redacted.pdf](#)

Please see attached.

From: noreply@cdaid.org <noreply@cdaid.org>
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 5:19 AM
To: PD-ReportRequests <PD-ReportRequests@cdaid.org>
Subject: Crime Reports Request

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Your full name:

Caleb Rohrer

Date(s) of records requested:

06/11/2022

Records requested:

Arrest of 31 Patriot Front members.

I would like copies of records provided to me in printed form:

Yes

I would like copies of records provided to me in electronic form if available:

Yes

Phone:

(712) 301-8037

Email Address:

calebrohrer@gmail.com

Address (Mailing):

4402 G Ave

City (Mailing):

Kearney

State (Mailing):

NE

Zip (Mailing):

68847

I Agree:

Yes



Coeur d'Alene Police

Protect and Serve with Excellence

Chief Lee R. White

3818 SCHREIBER WAY
COEUR D'ALENE, ID 83815
(208) 769-2321 – FAX (208) 769-2307

Date: JUNE 13, 2022

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____ E-Mail: _____

I am requesting a copy or to examine certain records of the Coeur d'Alene Police Department which may be identified as follows:

Records Requested/Incident #: 22C24238

Date & Time and Location of Incident(s): _____

(For Office Use Only Below This Line)

Accepted by: J. G. Her

- Requested Granted
The requested records is attached
- Response Delayed
 - Additional time is necessary to process requested record(s). You should receive a response no later than three (3) working days following the date of your request.
 - Additional time is necessary to locate or retrieve the requested record. You should receive a response no later than ten (10) working days following the date of your request.
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- Unable to Respond for One or More of the Following Reasons
 - Record not known to exist.
 - The Coeur d'Alene Police Department is not the custodian of the requested record.
CONTACT THE KODIENAI COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE FOR MUG SHOTS AND 9-1-1 TAPES

- Notice of Denial AND TRANSCRIPTS (208) 446-1300
The requested record is exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-124-1(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124). CAR CAM BODY CAM VIDE0

- Notice of Partial Denial REPORT 22C24238
Your request has been partially denied. Certain information has been determined to be exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-106-8, 74-124-1(a)(b)(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124), and has therefore been redacted from the requested record. A copy of the requested record with the exempt information redacted is attached.

Request reviewed by: J. G. Her K414

Title: RECORDS SPECIALIST

If your request has been denied or partially denied, the attorney for Coeur d'Alene Police Department has reviewed the request, or Coeur d'Alene City has had the opportunity to consult with an attorney regarding the request for examination or copying of a record and has chosen not to do so. If you wish to appeal the denial or partial denial of your request for public records you may do so pursuant to the provisions of Idaho Code §74-115, which requires that a petition be filed in the District Court within 180 days from the date of the mailing of the notice of denial or partial denial.



Coeur d'Alene Police

Report for Incident 22C24238

Nature: CONSPIRACY

Address: 2250 W SELTICE WAY; SPRING HILL SUITES
COEUR D'ALENE ID 83814

Location: 81

Offense Codes: CONS

Statute Codes:

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

How Received: 9

Agency: CDA

Responding Officers: M.SYCHLA, D.HAGAR, J.BRAZLE, B.TILSON, T.Neal, E.TAYLOR, M.EDWARDS, A.GILBERT, N.PETERSEN, D.WEISENFLUH, J.CANTRELL, B.MCCORMICK, J.EDWARDS, A.KNISLEY, L.MORGAN

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Disposition: CAA 06/11/22

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Occurred Between: 13:15:00 06/11/22 and 18:43:04 06/11/22

Assigned To: J.WELCH

Detail: OI

Date Assigned: 06/12/22

Status: AC

Status Date: 06/12/22

Due Date: **/**/**

Complainant:

Last:

First:

Mid:

DOB: **/**/**

Dr Lic:

Address:

Race:

Sex:

Phone:

City: ,

Offense Codes

Reported: NC Not Classified

Observed: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Offense: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Statutes:

Circumstances

VIPR VIPR EVIDENCE STORAGE - CDAPD

SIM Self Initiated Misdemeanor

Responding Officers:

Unit :

M.SYCHLA

K70

D.HAGAR

K3

J.BRAZLE

K97

B.TILSON

K9

T.Neal

K29

E.TAYLOR

K88

M.EDWARDS

K77

A.GILBERT	K101
N.PETERSEN	K46
D.WEISENFLUH	K104
J.CANTRELL	K73
B.MCCORMICK	K6
J.EDWARDS	K79
A.KNISLEY	K82
L.MORGAN	K52

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Agency: CDA

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

Last Radio Log: **.*.*.* **/**/**

How Received: 9 911 Line

Clearance: 1 ARREST REPORT TAKEN

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Disposition: CAA **Date:** 06/11/22

Judicial Status:

Occurred between: 13:15:00 06/11/22

Misc Entry:

and: 18:43:04 06/11/22

Modus Operandi:

Description :

Method :

LT	LOCATION TYPE	LT13 HWY/RD/ALLEY
D	DRUGS/LIQUOR	D99
WT	WEAPONS / TOOLS USED	WT99 NONE

Involvements

Date	Type	Description	Relationship
06/11/22	Name	OLEARY, JUSTIN MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	ROUSSEAU, THOMAS RYAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SIMPSON, SPENCER THOMAS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SMITH, DEREK JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITSON, GRAHAM JONES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TUCKER, STEVEN DERRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORRIS, KIERAN PADRAIG	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CORIO, DYLAN CARTER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	RANKIN, FORREST CLARK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITFIELD, NATHANIEL TAYLOR	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TABLER, DAKOTA RAY	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES JULIUS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	HANEY, BRANDEN MITCHEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITTED, ROBERT ALDEN BENJAMIN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, JOSIAH DANIEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CENTER, DEVIN WAYNE	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	GARLAND, GARRET JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BRENNER, NATHAN DAVID	OFFENDER

06/11/22	Name	RYAN, CONOR JAMES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	DURHAM, WINSTON WORTH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SISENSTEIN, ALEXANDER NICHOLAI	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	NORMAN, LAWRENCE ALEXANDER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WAGNER, MITCHELL FREDERICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, MISHAEL JOSHUA	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JESSOP, RICHARD JACOB	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORAN, CONNOR PATRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	VAN HORN, WESLEY EVAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BOYCE, JARED MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	PRUITT, CAMERON KATHAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BROWN, COLTON MICHAEL	OFFENDER

Narrative

OFFICER: A. Gilbert K101

SUSPECT(S) or DESCRIPTION(S):

(S) Rousseau, Thomas Ryan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Buster, Mishael Joshua

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitfield, Nathaniel Taylor

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Center, Devin Wayne

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(S) Tabler, Dakota Ray

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitted, Robert Benjamin

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

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(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Corio, Dylan Carter

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(S) Van Horn, Wesley Evan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Morris, Kieran Padraig

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) O'Leary, Justin Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Jessop, Richard Jacob

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Smith, Derek Joseph

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

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(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

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(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

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(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

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(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

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(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Simpson, Spencer Thomas

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Wagner, Mitchell Frederick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Rankin, Forrest Clark

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Tucker, Steven Derrick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

CASE SUMMARY:

Officers received information of a large group of similarly dressed masked individuals armed with shields entering the back of a U-haul van heading toward downtown Coeur d'Alene. The concerned citizen reported this activity while a "pride" event was taking place downtown which led several nationally known groups condemning the event on various online social media platforms. Officers believed it likely the intent of these individuals was to incite physical confrontation and cause disorder. The U-Haul van was located and an investigative stop was conducted. A total of 31 subjects were contacted inside of the van. Based on the totality of the investigation, it was determined the subjects were part of the 'Patriot Front' and conspired to use violence and/or the threat of the violence to disturb the public peace. All 31 were arrested for conspiracy to riot.

3

From: [COHEN, GABRIELE](#)
To: sebastian.murdock@huffpost.com
Subject: FW: Crime Reports Request
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:19:23 PM
Attachments: [22C24238_Redacted.pdf](#)

Please see attached.

From: noreply@cdaid.org <noreply@cdaid.org>
Sent: Saturday, June 11, 2022 2:36 PM
To: PD-ReportRequests <PD-ReportRequests@cdaid.org>
Subject: Crime Reports Request

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Your full name:

Sebastian Murdock

Date(s) of records requested:

06/11/2022

Records requested:

I'd like to request the incident report(s) and any available arrest records, including mugshots, of Patriot Front members who were arrested in Coeur d'Alene on Saturday, June 11 near the Pride in the Park event. I am seeking these records as a member of the press with The Huffington Post, a national media outlet. The purpose of this request is to inform the public on the arrest of a gang whose members have been involved in previous hate crimes.

I would like copies of records provided to me in printed form:

No

I would like copies of records provided to me in electronic form if available:

Yes

Phone:

(864) 420-6550

Email Address:

Sebastian.Murdock@HuffPost.com

Address (Mailing):

111 E. 18th St

City (Mailing):

New York

State (Mailing):

New York

Zip (Mailing):

10003

I Agree:

Yes



Coeur d'Alene Police

Protect and Serve with Excellence

Chief Lee R. White

3818 SCHREIBER WAY
COEUR D'ALENE, ID 83815
(208) 769-2321 – FAX (208) 769-2307

Date: JUNE 13, 2022

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____ E-Mail: _____

I am requesting a copy or to examine certain records of the Coeur d'Alene Police Department which may be identified as follows:

Records Requested/Incident #: 22C24238

Date & Time and Location of Incident(s): _____

(For Office Use Only Below This Line)

Accepted by: *gaher*

- Requested Granted
The requested records is attached
- Response Delayed
 - Additional time is necessary to process requested record(s). You should receive a response no later than three (3) working days following the date of your request.
 - Additional time is necessary to locate or retrieve the requested record. You should receive a response no later than ten (10) working days following the date of your request.
 - The electronic record requested will have to be converted to another electronic format which will take more than ten (10) working days following the date of your request to respond. Please contact the Coeur d'Alene Police Department to discuss when you will receive a response.
- Advance Payment Required (Fee Sheet Attached)
The Coeur d'Alene Police Department will require advance payment of the cost associated with responding to your request. Please send payment to: Coeur d'Alene Police Department, 3818 N Schreiber Way, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815.

- Unable to Respond for One or More of the Following Reasons
 - Record not known to exist.
 - The Coeur d'Alene Police Department is not the custodian of the requested record.
CONTACT THE KODIENAI COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE FOR MUG SHOTS AND 9-1-1 TAPES

- Notice of Denial *AND TRANSCRIPTS (208) 446-1300*
The requested record is exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-124-1(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124). *CAR CAM BODY CAM VIDE0*

- Notice of Partial Denial *REPORT 22C24238*
Your request has been partially denied. Certain information has been determined to be exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-106-8, 74-124-1(a)(b)(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124), and has therefore been redacted from the requested record. A copy of the requested record with the exempt information redacted is attached.

Request reviewed by: *gaher K414*

Title: RECORDS SPECIALIST

If your request has been denied or partially denied, the attorney for Coeur d'Alene Police Department has reviewed the request, or Coeur d'Alene City has had the opportunity to consult with an attorney regarding the request for examination or copying of a record and has chosen not to do so. If you wish to appeal the denial or partial denial of your request for public records you may do so pursuant to the provisions of Idaho Code §74-115, which requires that a petition be filed in the District Court within 180 days from the date of the mailing of the notice of denial or partial denial.



Coeur d'Alene Police

Report for Incident 22C24238

Nature: CONSPIRACY

Address: 2250 W SELTICE WAY; SPRING HILL SUITES
COEUR D'ALENE ID 83814

Location: 81

Offense Codes: CONS

Statute Codes:

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

How Received: 9

Agency: CDA

Responding Officers: M.SYCHLA, D.HAGAR, J.BRAZLE, B.TILSON, T.Neal, E.TAYLOR, M.EDWARDS, A.GILBERT, N.PETERSEN, D.WEISENFLUH, J.CANTRELL, B.MCCORMICK, J.EDWARDS, A.KNISLEY, L.MORGAN

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Disposition: CAA 06/11/22

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Occurred Between: 13:15:00 06/11/22 and 18:43:04 06/11/22

Assigned To: J.WELCH

Detail: OI

Date Assigned: 06/12/22

Status: AC

Status Date: 06/12/22

Due Date: **/**/**

Complainant:

Last:

First:

Mid:

DOB: **/**/**

Dr Lic:

Address:

Race:

Sex:

Phone:

City: ,

Offense Codes

Reported: NC Not Classified

Observed: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Offense: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Statutes:

Circumstances

VIPR VIPR EVIDENCE STORAGE - CDAPD

SIM Self Initiated Misdemeanor

Responding Officers:

Unit :

M.SYCHLA

K70

D.HAGAR

K3

J.BRAZLE

K97

B.TILSON

K9

T.Neal

K29

E.TAYLOR

K88

M.EDWARDS

K77

A.GILBERT	K101
N.PETERSEN	K46
D.WEISENFLUH	K104
J.CANTRELL	K73
B.MCCORMICK	K6
J.EDWARDS	K79
A.KNISLEY	K82
L.MORGAN	K52

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Agency: CDA

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

Last Radio Log: **.*.*.* **/**/**

How Received: 9 911 Line

Clearance: 1 ARREST REPORT TAKEN

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Disposition: CAA **Date:** 06/11/22

Judicial Status:

Occurred between: 13:15:00 06/11/22

Misc Entry:

and: 18:43:04 06/11/22

Modus Operandi:	Description :	Method :
LT	LOCATION TYPE	LT13 HWY/RD/ALLEY
D	DRUGS/LIQUOR	D99
WT	WEAPONS / TOOLS USED	WT99 NONE

Involvements

Date	Type	Description	Relationship
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06/11/22	Name	SIMPSON, SPENCER THOMAS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SMITH, DEREK JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITSON, GRAHAM JONES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TUCKER, STEVEN DERRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORRIS, KIERAN PADRAIG	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CORIO, DYLAN CARTER	OFFENDER
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06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES JULIUS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	HANEY, BRANDEN MITCHEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITTED, ROBERT ALDEN BENJAMIN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, JOSIAH DANIEL	OFFENDER
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06/11/22	Name	GARLAND, GARRET JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BRENNER, NATHAN DAVID	OFFENDER

06/11/22	Name	RYAN, CONOR JAMES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	DURHAM, WINSTON WORTH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SISENSTEIN, ALEXANDER NICHOLAI	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	NORMAN, LAWRENCE ALEXANDER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WAGNER, MITCHELL FREDERICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, MISHAEL JOSHUA	OFFENDER
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06/11/22	Name	VAN HORN, WESLEY EVAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BOYCE, JARED MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	PRUITT, CAMERON KATHAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BROWN, COLTON MICHAEL	OFFENDER

Narrative

OFFICER: A. Gilbert K101

SUSPECT(S) or DESCRIPTION(S):

(S) Rousseau, Thomas Ryan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

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CASE SUMMARY:

Officers received information of a large group of similarly dressed masked individuals armed with shields entering the back of a U-haul van heading toward downtown Coeur d'Alene. The concerned citizen reported this activity while a "pride" event was taking place downtown which led several nationally known groups condemning the event on various online social media platforms. Officers believed it likely the intent of these individuals was to incite physical confrontation and cause disorder. The U-Haul van was located and an investigative stop was conducted. A total of 31 subjects were contacted inside of the van. Based on the totality of the investigation, it was determined the subjects were part of the 'Patriot Front' and conspired to use violence and/or the threat of the violence to disturb the public peace. All 31 were arrested for conspiracy to riot.

3

From: [COHEN, GABRIELE](#)
To: writtn@pm.me
Subject: FW: Crime Reports Request
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 7:16:14 AM
Attachments: [22C24238_Redacted.pdf](#)

Please see attached.

From: noreply@cdaid.org <noreply@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 4:44 PM
To: PD-ReportRequests <PD-ReportRequests@cdaid.org>
Subject: Crime Reports Request

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Your full name:

Dave Pax

Date(s) of records requested:

6/11/22

Records requested:

Can you please send the arrest records of all the "patriot front" members who were arrested on 6/11 according to reports from many sources including the Daily Wire. Looking for full names, home addresses and thr charges. Email okay. Thank you.

I would like copies of records provided to me in printed form:

No

I would like copies of records provided to me in electronic form if available:

Yes

Phone:

(616) 152-0717

Email Address:

writtn@pm.me

Address (Mailing):

Na

City (Mailing):

Na

State (Mailing):

Na

Zip (Mailing):

Na

I Agree:

Yes



Coeur d'Alene Police

Protect and Serve with Excellence

Chief Lee R. White

3818 SCHREIBER WAY
COEUR D'ALENE, ID 83815
(208) 769-2321 – FAX (208) 769-2307

Date: JUNE 13, 2022

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____ E-Mail: _____

I am requesting a copy or to examine certain records of the Coeur d'Alene Police Department which may be identified as follows:

Records Requested/Incident #: 22C24238

Date & Time and Location of Incident(s): _____

(For Office Use Only Below This Line)

Accepted by: Johan

- Requested Granted
The requested records is attached
- Response Delayed
 - Additional time is necessary to process requested record(s). You should receive a response no later than three (3) working days following the date of your request.
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 - The Coeur d'Alene Police Department is not the custodian of the requested record.
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- Notice of Denial AND TRANSCRIPTS (208) 446-1300
The requested record is exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-124-1(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124). CAR CAM BODY CAM VIDE0

- Notice of Partial Denial REPORT 22C24238
Your request has been partially denied. Certain information has been determined to be exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-106-8, 74-124-1(a)(b)(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124), and has therefore been redacted from the requested record. A copy of the requested record with the exempt information redacted is attached.

Request reviewed by: Johan K414

Title: RECORDS SPECIALIST

If your request has been denied or partially denied, the attorney for Coeur d'Alene Police Department has reviewed the request, or Coeur d'Alene City has had the opportunity to consult with an attorney regarding the request for examination or copying of a record and has chosen not to do so. If you wish to appeal the denial or partial denial of your request for public records you may do so pursuant to the provisions of Idaho Code §74-115, which requires that a petition be filed in the District Court within 180 days from the date of the mailing of the notice of denial or partial denial.



Coeur d'Alene Police

Report for Incident 22C24238

Nature: CONSPIRACY

Address: 2250 W SELTICE WAY; SPRING
HILL SUITES
COEUR D'ALENE ID 83814

Location: 81

Offense Codes: CONS

Statute Codes:

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

How Received: 9

Agency: CDA

Responding Officers: M.SYCHLA, D.HAGAR, J.BRAZLE, B.TILSON, T.Neal, E.TAYLOR, M.EDWARDS,
A.GILBERT, N.PETERSEN, D.WEISENFLUH, J.CANTRELL, B.MCCORMICK, J.EDWARDS,
A.KNISLEY, L.MORGAN

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Disposition: CAA 06/11/22

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Occurred Between: 13:15:00 06/11/22 and 18:43:04 06/11/22

Assigned To: J.WELCH

Detail: OI

Date Assigned: 06/12/22

Status: AC

Status Date: 06/12/22

Due Date: **/**/**

Complainant:

Last:

First:

Mid:

DOB: **/**/**

Dr Lic:

Address:

Race:

Sex:

Phone:

City: ,

Offense Codes

Reported: NC Not Classified

Observed: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Offense: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Statutes:

Circumstances

VIPR VIPR EVIDENCE STORAGE - CDAPD

SIM Self Initiated Misdemeanor

Responding Officers:

Unit :

M.SYCHLA

K70

D.HAGAR

K3

J.BRAZLE

K97

B.TILSON

K9

T.Neal

K29

E.TAYLOR

K88

M.EDWARDS

K77

A.GILBERT	K101
N.PETERSEN	K46
D.WEISENFLUH	K104
J.CANTRELL	K73
B.MCCORMICK	K6
J.EDWARDS	K79
A.KNISLEY	K82
L.MORGAN	K52

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Agency: CDA

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

Last Radio Log: **.*.*.* **/**/**

How Received: 9 911 Line

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Judicial Status:

Occurred between: 13:15:00 06/11/22

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and: 18:43:04 06/11/22

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WT	WEAPONS / TOOLS USED	WT99 NONE

Involvements

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06/11/22	Name	SIMPSON, SPENCER THOMAS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SMITH, DEREK JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITSON, GRAHAM JONES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TUCKER, STEVEN DERRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORRIS, KIERAN PADRAIG	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CORIO, DYLAN CARTER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	RANKIN, FORREST CLARK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITFIELD, NATHANIEL TAYLOR	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TABLER, DAKOTA RAY	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES JULIUS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	HANEY, BRANDEN MITCHEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITTED, ROBERT ALDEN BENJAMIN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, JOSIAH DANIEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CENTER, DEVIN WAYNE	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	GARLAND, GARRET JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BRENNER, NATHAN DAVID	OFFENDER

06/11/22	Name	RYAN, CONOR JAMES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	DURHAM, WINSTON WORTH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SISENSTEIN, ALEXANDER NICHOLAI	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	NORMAN, LAWRENCE ALEXANDER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WAGNER, MITCHELL FREDERICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, MISHAEL JOSHUA	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JESSOP, RICHARD JACOB	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORAN, CONNOR PATRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	VAN HORN, WESLEY EVAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BOYCE, JARED MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	PRUITT, CAMERON KATHAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BROWN, COLTON MICHAEL	OFFENDER

Narrative

OFFICER: A. Gilbert K101

SUSPECT(S) or DESCRIPTION(S):

(S) Rousseau, Thomas Ryan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Buster, Mishael Joshua

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitfield, Nathaniel Taylor

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Center, Devin Wayne

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Moran, Connor Patrick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Tabler, Dakota Ray

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitted, Robert Benjamin

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitson, Graham Jones

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Boyce, Jared Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Corio, Dylan Carter

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Van Horn, Wesley Evan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Morris, Kieran Padraig

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) O'Leary, Justin Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Jessop, Richard Jacob

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Smith, Derek Joseph

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Ryan, Conor James

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Johnson, James Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Brenner, Nathan David

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Garland, Garret Joseph

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Brown, Colton Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Pruitt, Cameron Kathan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Buster, Josiah Daniel

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Sisenstein, Alexander Nicholia

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Norman, Lawrence Alexander

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Johnson, James Julius

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Durham, Winston Worth

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Haney, Branden Mitchel

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Simpson, Spencer Thomas

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Wagner, Mitchell Frederick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Rankin, Forrest Clark

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Tucker, Steven Derrick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

CASE SUMMARY:

Officers received information of a large group of similarly dressed masked individuals armed with shields entering the back of a U-haul van heading toward downtown Coeur d'Alene. The concerned citizen reported this activity while a "pride" event was taking place downtown which led several nationally known groups condemning the event on various online social media platforms. Officers believed it likely the intent of these individuals was to incite physical confrontation and cause disorder. The U-Haul van was located and an investigative stop was conducted. A total of 31 subjects were contacted inside of the van. Based on the totality of the investigation, it was determined the subjects were part of the 'Patriot Front' and conspired to use violence and/or the threat of the violence to disturb the public peace. All 31 were arrested for conspiracy to riot.

3

From: [Linda Coppess](#)
To: [Rasmussen, Rick](#); athomas@mountainwestbank.com; [Jody Azevedo](#); cschroeder@hagadone.com; tstevenson@cdatribe-nsn.gov; troy@cdaid.org; delliott@kec.com
Subject: FW: John Webb with KHQ
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 4:59:11 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[Outlook-2wke4col.png](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

FYI – in case any of you get questions from KHQ as Exec BOD: please see my below response to questions I received from them re: CDA in the national news. I doubt any of you will be contacted, but who knows!!

I always welcome your feedback on ways I could've answered the questions differently or better. PR is always a little unnerving for me.

Thanks very much!

Linda

Linda J. Coppess
President and CEO | Coeur d'Alene Regional Chamber
Email: linda@cdachamber.com | Office: 208.415.0104 | Mobile: 208.651.2302



From: John Webb <john.webb@khq.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 4:53 PM
To: Linda Coppess <linda@cdachamber.com>
Subject: Re: John Webb with KHQ

Thanks so much! If you guys have something big coming up, please don't hesitate to reach out.

Happy Monday

John Webb
North Idaho Reporter
KHQ Local News
(509) 570-4393



From: Linda Coppess <linda@cdachamber.com>

Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:54 PM
To: John Webb <john.webb@khq.com>
Subject: RE: John Webb with KHQ

Caution: This email originated outside of our organization. Please be sure you trust the sender before opening attachments or links.

Hi John,

Thanks so much for your understanding. In regards to "national/international media", may I assume you are referring to the recent news of the [arrest of 31 men](#) with ties to the white nationalist hate group, Patriot Front? If so, please see my responses:

What kind of impact does this type of national/international media coverage have on a tourism destination?

- Coverage like this is disappointing for sure, as this group (the 31 men arrested) DOES NOT represent our city.
- Coeur d'Alene and our surrounding region is a beautiful area with gorgeous lakes and endless outdoor recreation possibilities. We are a community with great people, and we have no room for hate-groups.

Going forward, what can agency's/organizations like the chamber and city do to prevent a poor image from connecting with the name of our city?

- We definitely have an opportunity to showcase more positive stories, ones that reflect the true nature of our community.
- For example: in April of this year, the members of our Coeur d'Alene Regional Chamber held our annual scholarship breakfast, where 50 top scholars, (graduating seniors) are honored and students are awarded scholarships. This year, we gave out \$2,000 scholarships for post-secondary education to 52 students in our community, for a total of **\$104,000**. This is in comparison to five, \$1,000 scholarships last year. Now THAT is great news! This was in big part, due to a very generous match challenge from Chief J. Allan, Chairman of the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council. His challenge inspired others to lean in to help achieve our community's education goals. I am continually overwhelmed by the generosity of people and businesses in our community, who do great things, like supporting education.
- I would love to see THAT kind of story making national news headlines.

Thanks again, for the opportunity, John!

Linda

Linda J. Coppess
President and CEO | Coeur d'Alene Regional Chamber
Email: linda@cdachamber.com | Office: 208.415.0104 | Mobile: 208.651.2302



From: John Webb <john.webb@khq.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:18 PM
To: Linda Coppess <linda@cdachamber.com>
Subject: John Webb with KHQ

Hi, Linda - thanks for taking my phone call today!

Just a couple of brief questions if you're still willing!

>What kind of impact does this type of national/international media coverage have on a tourism destination?

>Going forward, what can agency's/organizations like the chamber and city do to prevent a poor image from connecting with the name of our city?

Thanks so much, I really appreciate your time!

John





From: [BRANDT, MELISSA](#)
To: [WALTER, MARK](#); [KEMPTON, MIKE](#)
Cc: [ERICKSON, JEFF](#); [COOPER, ROBERT](#); [GREENWOOD, BILL](#)
Subject: FW: Love Lives Here Signs for NIC
Date: Monday, September 13, 2021 3:32:35 PM

Just double checking that our staff are NOT removing any signage at the corner of NW Blvd & River (see **highlight** below). Their signs have disappeared again. The first time they were removed, they were left on their doorstep, this last time the signs and plants were taken and not found or returned.

Any tagging or graffiti in the parks that could be related to the “patriot front” (see **highlight** below) please take photos and email them to lmorgan@cdaid.org. That officer is leading this case.

From: ERICKSON, JEFF <JERICKSON@cdaid.org>
Sent: Wednesday, September 08, 2021 7:48 AM
To: GREENWOOD, BILL <BGREENWOOD@cdaid.org>; Jeanette Laster <jlaster@hrei.org>; BRANDT, MELISSA <Melissa.Brandt@cdaid.org>
Cc: TYMESEN, TROY <TROY@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: Love Lives Here Signs for NIC

Will do. We will do a thorough walk through the park today and look for any problems.
Thanks

From: GREENWOOD, BILL <BGREENWOOD@cdaid.org>
Sent: Wednesday, September 08, 2021 7:05 AM
To: Jeanette Laster <jlaster@hrei.org>; ERICKSON, JEFF <JERICKSON@cdaid.org>; BRANDT, MELISSA <Melissa.Brandt@cdaid.org>
Cc: TYMESEN, TROY <TROY@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: Love Lives Here Signs for NIC

Jeff look into this
Thanks
Bg

Sent from my iPhone

On Sep 8, 2021, at 12:10 AM, Jeanette Laster <jlaster@hrei.org> wrote:

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Good Evening Bill,

Graydon Stanley and I are trying to track down two yard signs and a banner that were placed at the corner of River and Northwest Boulevard entrance to the University Sector. These signs were placed there a few weeks ago as a counter message to the Patriot Front Posters in agreement with the NIC Diversity Council and President Rick MacLennan.

After a diversity council meeting last week, it was decided that this display should be refreshed on both corners for the next two weeks as campuses resumed classes and a florist was supposed to drop potted mums and adjust the signs. When I drove by this morning, there were no signs and no mums. I have not yet reached the florist, but NIC security and facilities have been notified and they appear to not have the signs.

I just wanted to double check and make sure these were not something that were accidentally removed by the city. If you don't have them, we will be placing a police report for theft.

I also wanted to mention the images of the recent racist picnic table vandalism in City Park. I wasn't sure if you had seen these yet. I was told these images have been uploaded and attached to the citizen report that was made to CDA PD and HREI. The case number assigned is 21C40718. Officer Lee Morgan, who was assisting with the Patriot Front Poster/Sticker Case thought it was a good idea to match this vandalism as well. He has returned to his SRO duty at Canfield Middle School but said we could contact him anytime if there was further incident and he would continue to be our liaison for these posters and things. The instructions he gave were to document the time and location and take an image before tearing down. He can be emailed directly. We haven't had any more that I am aware of. Please let me know if your team comes across anything. We have a working spreadsheet that is tracking between a couple different agencies.

That's all for now. I really appreciate you and your team. The staff in City Park is the best ever!

Good night!



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)
Executive Director
208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org



From: [HAGAR, DAVID](#)
To: [RENEAU, JARED](#); [WHITE, LEE](#); [WALTHER, JEFF](#)
Subject: FW: Media request — Patriot Front arrests
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 8:08:17 AM

There is a link in this email to the youtube video of the press conference. This might be useful for media enquiries.

From: HAGAR, DAVID
Sent: Saturday, June 11, 2022 7:44 PM
To: Katherine Tangalakis-Lippert <ktangalakislippert@insider.com>; PD-PIO <PD-PIO@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: Media request — Patriot Front arrests

Katherine,

The link below is for a press conference we held earlier today. We won't have any further information until Monday.

<https://youtu.be/pOBDCaUWLmk>

Thanks,

Dave Hagar

----- Original message -----

From: Katherine Tangalakis-Lippert <ktangalakislippert@insider.com>
Date: 6/11/22 7:36 PM (GMT-08:00)
To: PD-PIO <pd-pio@cdaid.org>
Subject: Media request — Patriot Front arrests

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello Coeur d'Alene Police PIO — I hope you're well. My name is Katherine, I'm a reporter with [Insider.com](https://www.insider.com) I'm reaching out to see if an official may be available for an interview regarding the members of Patriot Front who were arrested today. If no one is available, is a written statement available? Thanks for your time.

Best,

Katherine Tangalakis-Lippert
Reporter, Breaking News
Pronouns: she/her



[Business](#) - [Life](#) - [News](#)

C: 805-404-6255

One Liberty Plaza, 8th FL, New York, NY 10006

From: [ADAMS, RANDY](#)
To: [SOMERTON, WES](#); [TYMESEN, TROY](#); [WHITE, LEE](#)
Subject: FW: NBC News Inquiry: Patriot Front Pride arrests
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 1:20:05 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

FYI

Randall R. Adams
City Attorney/Legal Services Director
(208) 769-2350
radams@cdaid.org

From: ADAMS, RANDY
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 1:19 PM
To: Madani, Doha (NBCUniversal) <Doha.Madani@nbcuni.com>
Cc: Romero, Dennis (NBCUniversal) <Dennis.Romero@nbcuni.com>; Ortiz, Erik (NBCUniversal) <Erik.Ortiz@nbcuni.com>
Subject: RE: NBC News Inquiry: Patriot Front Pride arrests

I have no additional information on new court dates. To my knowledge, none of the arrestees have yet contacted the court for a date for their first appearances.

Police and the Prosecutor's Office are still gathering evidence and assessing the information. If the evidence justifies additional charges, they will be filed. At the moment, there is only the one charge.

Randall R. Adams
City Attorney/Legal Services Director
(208) 769-2350
radams@cdaid.org

From: Madani, Doha (NBCUniversal) <Doha.Madani@nbcuni.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 1:13 PM
To: ADAMS, RANDY <RADAMS@cdaid.org>
Cc: Romero, Dennis (NBCUniversal) <Dennis.Romero@nbcuni.com>; Ortiz, Erik (NBCUniversal) <Erik.Ortiz@nbcuni.com>
Subject: Re: NBC News Inquiry: Patriot Front Pride arrests

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hi Randall,

I wanted to follow up post-press conference to see if there was any additional information coming on the arraignment dates for these 31 arrests and whether we might anticipate added charges to any of them. I did see a report stating there might be some illegal weapon

possession charges out there but wasn't sure to its validity.

I've CC'ed my NBC News colleagues Dennis and Erik who are also monitoring for updates.

Thanks,
Doha

From: Madani, Doha (NBCUniversal) <Doha.Madani@nbcuni.com>
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 at 11:17 AM
To: ADAMS, RANDY <RADAMS@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: NBC News Inquiry: Patriot Front Pride arrests

Thank you!

From: ADAMS, RANDY <RADAMS@cdaid.org>
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 at 11:13 AM
To: Madani, Doha (NBCUniversal) <Doha.Madani@nbcuni.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: NBC News Inquiry: Patriot Front Pride arrests

There will be a press conference today at 11:00 in the Library Community Room in Coeur d'Alene. The conference will be conducted by the Mayor and Chief of Police.

Randall R. Adams
City Attorney/Legal Services Director
(208) 769-2350
radams@cdaid.org

From: Madani, Doha (NBCUniversal) <Doha.Madani@nbcuni.com>
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 7:48 AM
To: ADAMS, RANDY <radams@cdaid.org>
Subject: NBC News Inquiry: Patriot Front Pride arrests

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello,

My name is Doha Madani with NBC News Digital, my colleagues Michelle and Dennis covered the startling news out of Coeur d'Alene regarding [31 white nationalists who were arrested](#) near Saturday's annual Pride event. I understand that they are set to be arraigned tomorrow.

I was just hoping to follow up and see if there was any new information ready for release, including the identifications of all 31 individuals or any additional charges. If you have any additional releases, please let me know.

Thank you

--

 **NBC NEWS** DIGITAL

Doha Madani

Senior Breaking News Reporter

NBC News Digital

M: (347) 491-1646

View previous work [here](#).

 **NBC NEWS** DIGITAL

From: [MCLEOD, BILL](#)
To: [HAGAR, DAVID](#); [WALTHER, JEFF](#)
Subject: FW: NIC Diversity Symposium
Date: Monday, September 13, 2021 12:54:03 PM
Attachments: [Diversity.PNG](#)

FYI only

From: WESSEL, GUS <GWESSEL@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, September 13, 2021 12:26 PM
To: TODD, MARK <MTODD@cdaid.org>; MCLEOD, BILL <BMCLEOD@cdaid.org>
Cc: TURRELL, ERIK <ETURRELL@cdaid.org>; SCHMITZ, JOHANN <JSCHMITZ@cdaid.org>
Subject: NIC Diversity Symposium

Morning all,

This event is going to be held at NIC on Wednesday. We do not expect any issues, but wanted you to be aware. There have been more of the Patriot Front stickers placed around campus this weekend, but nothing directed at the event or the speakers. The keynote speaker is well known and has drawn protestors in the past. NIC has procedures allowing protests in certain areas, so that should not cause any issues either.

I mainly wanted patrol to be aware in case I called for additional support, it will be in the Student Union Building upstairs where the academy holds the graduations.

Thanks and happy Monday,

GW

SRO Detective Gus Wessel K21
Coeur d'Alene Police Department
3818Schreiber Way
CDA, ID 83815
(208)769-3374

GWESSEL@CDAID.ORG

The North Idaho College DIVERSITY COUNCIL presents the 5th Annual

20 DIVERSITY 21 SYMPOSIUM

North Idaho College, Lake Coeur d'Alene Room, Edminster Student Union (1000 W. Gardier, CoA)
Events are FREE but seating may be limited. Please check nic.edu/diversity for venue changes.

SEPT 15

Digital Divides: New Technologies & Persistent Inequalities

SPEAKER

9:00 AM - 10:15 AM
via Live Stream

"Disability in the Wake: Ableism, Atmosphere and Affect"

Dr. Ryan C. Farrow, a lecturer and program director of Disability Studies at Eastern Washington University, will discuss via Zoom his teaching and research on disability experiences and lived experiences of ableism.

STUDENT WORKSHOP

10:30 AM - 11:45 AM

NIC Students Speak:

"Identifying Issues and Solutions Surrounding Technology and Access at NIC"

ASMC leaders will facilitate a discussion of challenges NIC students have faced with technology at NIC, particular during the pandemic. Prizes will be offered.

FACULTY WORKSHOP

12:00 PM - 12:50 PM

"Make Your Class 1% Better: Tips for Developing Accessible Course Documents"

NIC IT Accessibility Coordinator Jeremy Seda will go over basic strategies for designing accessible course documents.

KEYNOTE

SPEAKER

1:00 PM - 2:15 PM

SAMMY RANGEL: "Restoration"

Sammy Rangel will share his "restorative narrative" as he discusses technological pathways to hope and restoration. He is the executive director and co-founder of Life After Hate. Sammy overcame drug addiction and a life of abuse, gangs, violence, and incarceration to become a college graduate, mentor, a street-smart counselor, and father of four.

PANEL

2:30 PM - 3:45 PM

"Technology and Challenges to Equal Educational Access During Covid-19 and Beyond"

Representatives from the Department of Education of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Coeur d'Alene Public Schools, and North Idaho College will discuss education and technology access issues within their respective communities.



For accommodation or questions about physical access, call (208) 768-3300 in advance of your visit.

 nic.edu/diversity



This program is supported in part by a grant from the state Human Rights Council, a state-based partner of the National Endowment for the Humanities. Event made possible with funding from the NIC Foundation and the NIC Diversity Council.
Logistical support provided by North Idaho College Deans, Informatics, Technology Committee and the Human Rights Education Institute.

From: [PoliceTips](#)
To: [POLICETIPS](#)
Subject: FW: New tip received
Date: Saturday, June 11, 2022 7:01:44 PM

From: Citizen Observer
Sent: Saturday, June 11, 2022 7:01:11 PM (UTC-08:00) Pacific Time (US & Canada)
To: PoliceTips
Subject: New tip received

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.



Subject: Pride in Park Event June 11 - Patriot Front

Group: Coeur d'Alene Police Dept

Tipster Conversation: 1a82ca42

Message: I saw individuals conducting reconnaissance. A single white male would stand under a tree next to my booth and observe the crowd and the police officers. Then he would leave and another would come in the same place. It stopped at 1:00pm. They had backpacks like the people arrested. Courtney Beebe

Location: Coeur d Alene City Park

Login to view the tip details:

[Tip Details](#)

Or copy and paste the following link into your browser:

<https://www.tip411.com/tips/1a82ca42>

This message sent from tip411.

[Manage your email preferences](#)

55 East 5th Street, Ste. 1150, St. Paul, MN 55101 • 1-888-952-2200

[Terms/Privacy](#) • info@tip411.com

From: [CHAMBERS, TAMI](#)
To: [SOMERTON, WES](#)
Subject: FW: Patriot Front arraignments
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 9:15:03 AM

From: Heath Druzin <hdruzin@gmail.com>
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 9:05 AM
To: Pros Attys <ProsAttys@cdaid.org>
Subject: Patriot Front arraignments

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hi there,

This is Heath Druzin, a contributing reporter for Boise State Public Radio. Just checking to see if arraignments are scheduled for the Patriot Front members who were arrested Saturday. Thanks.

Best,

Heath

--

Heath Druzin
Multimedia Journalist
+1 (650) 283 5882
hdruzin@gmail.com
Twitter: @HDruzin

From: [ADAMS, RANDY](#)
To: [HAMMOND, JIM](#); [TYMESEN, TROY](#); [WHITE, LEE](#)
Subject: FW: Patriot Front citations
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 10:58:32 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

FYI – Here’s the latest on the first appearances for the defendants on the weekend’s arrests.

Randall R. Adams
City Attorney/Legal Services Director
(208) 769-2350
radams@cdaid.org

From: BREECE, SHANNON <SHANNON@cdaid.org>
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 9:55 AM
To: CHAMBERS, TAMI <TAMIC@CDAID.ORG>; CUNNINGHAM, CHARITYE <CCUNNINGHAM@cdaid.org>; HUNTER, RYAN <RHUNTER@cdaid.org>; KOERNER, SUSAN <SKOERNER@cdaid.org>; SEARS, KYLE <KSEARS@cdaid.org>; SIMMONS, MATTHEW <MSIMMONS@cdaid.org>; SOMERTON, WES <WSOMERTON@cdaid.org>
Cc: ADAMS, RANDY <RADAMS@cdaid.org>
Subject: Patriot Front citations

Gayle from Court left me a message that court will be resetting the 1st Appearance hearings that were set for July 18, 2022 and scheduling approximately 6 cases per week for security reasons.

Thank you,

Shannon Breece
Sr. Legal Assistant
Coeur d’Alene Prosecutor’s Office
710 E. Mullan Avenue
CDA, ID 83814
208-769-2324





From: HAGAR, DAVID
To: "Schoffstall, Zachery C. (SU) (FBI)"
Subject: FW: Patriot Front posters
Date: Tuesday, August 03, 2021 12:07:43 PM
Attachments: image001.png

Zach,

Apparently we did have a few calls. Some of these were KCSO calls as you read through them.

Dave

From: PETERSON, LIZ <LPETERSON@cdaid.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 3, 2021 11:32 AM
To: HAGAR, DAVID <DHAGAR@cdaid.org>; CUMMINGS, SARA <SCUMMINGS@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: Patriot Front posters

Local Reports / Calls in Spillman since November 2020 indicate the following:

- **Mischief** call CD2822574 on 8/2/2021 (1140 hrs) at **W Prairie Ave & N Hwy 95**: Patriot Front Recruitment signs on the large green boxes (near the Farmer's Market). KCSO jurisdiction. Closed No Report Taken.
- **Malicious Injury to Property** call CD2821947 on 7/31/2021 (2339 hrs) at **W Honeysuckle Ave & N Hwy 95**: Two males reportedly spray painting the traffic control box wearing ski masks. KCSO responded and located Patriots of America poster taped to an electrical box. Closed Unfounded.
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- **Citizen Assist** call CD2794991 (photos / info on Crime Analysis Weekly Report) on 6/13/2021 (0756 hrs) at **N 7th St & E Interstate 90**: White Supremacist sign reported on the **9th St Bridge** that said "reclaim America.patriotfront.us. Sign was removed and disposed of. Officer submitted FI 21C27057 that describes the sign as being a large white canvas sign with water bottles taped to the lower corners for weight and zip-tied to the railing. At that time, it was not known who placed the sign.
- **Graffiti** report 21C21900 (photos / info on Weekly Report) on 5/14/2021 (1047 hrs) at **NIC – 1000 W Garden Ave** (1047 hrs): Three white males wearing face masks walking through the NIC campus placing stickers on various poles and signs. This incident occurred a couple of days prior to when reported (5/12) and the signs stickers were printed with "United We Stand" and Patriotfront.us" along with a picture of a hand hold arrows. NIC **SRO Wessel** investigated the incident and indicated that approximately 25 stickers were located on campus resulting in a cost of about \$500 for employees to remove them. He also reported that during his investigation he found two similar cases in Spokane involving three men;

however, when researched nothing was found reference these cases. **Note:** Spokane Crime Analysis was contacted in May with no similar cases to report. indicates similar cases in Washington in the past

- **Suspicious** call CD2708086 (1620 hrs) at **845 N 4th St**: Two males reported walking up and down 4th St putting propaganda stickers on light poles that read “for the nation against the state, Patriotfront.us.” This incident was reported by the FBI and the call notes indicate they were unable to locate the individuals involved. GOA.

LiNX: A search indicates 54 cases that reference Patriotfront.us across the country dating back to January 2019. Notably, many of which occurred in Washington (Bellevue, Bremerton, Montesano).

Elizabeth Peterson, Crime Analyst



Coeur d' Alene Police Department
(208)666-5747 (Liz) or (208) 666-5744 (Sara)
lpeterson@cdaid.org or scummings@cdaid.org



From: [HAGAR, DAVID](#)
To: [CUMMINGS, SARA](#); [PETERSON, LIZ](#)
Subject: FW: Patriot Front posters
Date: Tuesday, August 03, 2021 10:18:15 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Can you look and see if we got any calls about this?

From: Neil Uhrig <NUhrig@postfallspolice.com>
Sent: Monday, August 2, 2021 3:29 PM
To: All <All@postfallspolice.com>
Cc: 'Zachery Schoffstall' <zcschoffstall@fbi.gov>; HAGAR, DAVID <DHAGAR@cdaid.org>
Subject: Patriot Front posters

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

All,

Our city and CDA were papered with a number of large Patriot Front posters that advertises the website patriotfront.us. The Patriot Front has been listed as a white-nationalist organization and has some III% undertones ([Patriot Front \(adl.org\)](#)). In Post Falls, these poster were found on electrical junction boxes, so by city code, they were against the law and removed by patrol officers. If you come across these and the posters are in an illegal location, please remove them.

If you happen to see someone posting these posters, please attempt an FI.

Thanks!

Neil J. Uhrig
Detective Sergeant
City of Post Falls Police Department

Direct: (208)777-7140
Dispatch: (208)773-3517
Fax: (208)773-4122
1717 E Polston Ave, Post Falls, ID 83854
nuhrig@postfallspolice.com





From: [Laura Somerton](#)
To: [Wes Somerton](#)
Subject: FW: Patriot Front posters
Date: Tuesday, August 03, 2021 8:56:45 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

FYI

From: Neil Uhrig <NUhrig@postfallspolice.com>
Sent: Monday, August 2, 2021 3:29 PM
To: All <All@postfallspolice.com>
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nuhrig@postfallspolice.com





From: [HAGAR, DAVID](#)
To: [WHITE, LEE](#)
Subject: FW: Patriot Front posters
Date: Monday, August 02, 2021 3:35:10 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

I forgot you.

From: HAGAR, DAVID
Sent: Monday, August 2, 2021 3:30 PM
To: WALTHER, JEFF <JWALTHER@cdaid.org>; SCHMITZ, JOHANN <JSCHMITZ@cdaid.org>; REED, BRADY <BREED@cdaid.org>; MCLEOD, BILL <BMCLEOD@cdaid.org>
Subject: FW: Patriot Front posters

FYI

From: Neil Uhrig <NUhrig@postfallspolice.com>
Sent: Monday, August 2, 2021 3:29 PM
To: All <All@postfallspolice.com>
Cc: 'Zachery Schoffstall' <zcschoffstall@fbi.gov>; HAGAR, DAVID <DHAGAR@cdaid.org>
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nuhrig@postfallspolice.com





From: [HAGAR, DAVID](#)
To: [WALTHER, JEFF](#); [SCHMITZ, JOHANN](#); [REED, BRADY](#); [MCLEOD, BILL](#)
Subject: FW: Patriot Front posters
Date: Monday, August 02, 2021 3:30:18 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

FYI

From: Neil Uhrig <NUhrig@postfallspolice.com>
Sent: Monday, August 2, 2021 3:29 PM
To: All <All@postfallspolice.com>
Cc: 'Zachery Schoffstall' <zcschoffstall@fbi.gov>; HAGAR, DAVID <DHAGAR@cdaid.org>
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nuhrig@postfallspolice.com





From: [HAGAR, DAVID](#)
To: [REED, BRADY](#); [SCHMITZ, JOHANN](#); [WALTHER, JEFF](#)
Subject: FW: Patriot Front posters
Date: Wednesday, August 04, 2021 1:09:17 PM
Attachments: [image004.png](#)
[image001.png](#)

----- Original message -----

From: "PETERSON, LIZ" <LPETERSON@cdaid.org>
Date: 8/3/21 11:31 AM (GMT-08:00)
To: "HAGAR, DAVID" <DHAGAR@cdaid.org>, "CUMMINGS, SARA" <SCUMMINGS@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: Patriot Front posters

Local Reports / Calls in Spillman since November 2020 indicate the following:

- **Mischief** call CD2822574 on 8/2/2021 (1140 hrs) at **W Prairie Ave & N Hwy 95**: Patriot Front Recruitment signs on the large green boxes (near the Farmer's Market). KCSO jurisdiction. Closed No Report Taken.
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LINX: A search indicates 54 cases that reference Patriotfront.us across the country dating back to January 2019. Notably, many of which occurred in Washington (Bellevue, Bremerton, Montesano).

Elizabeth Peterson, Crime Analyst



Coeur d' Alene Police Department
(208)666-5747 (Liz) or (208) 666-5744 (Sara)
lpeterson@cdaid.org or scummings@cdaid.org

From: HAGAR, DAVID <DHAGAR@cdaid.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 3, 2021 10:18 AM
To: CUMMINGS, SARA <SCUMMINGS@cdaid.org>; PETERSON, LIZ <LPETERSON@cdaid.org>
Subject: FW: Patriot Front posters

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From: Neil Uhrig <NUhrig@postfallspolice.com>
Sent: Monday, August 2, 2021 3:29 PM
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Cc: 'Zachery Schoffstall' <zcschoffstall@fbi.gov>; HAGAR, DAVID <DHAGAR@cdaid.org>
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City of Post Falls Police Department

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nuhrig@postfallspolice.com

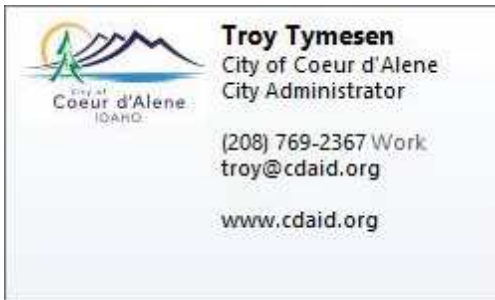






From: [WHITE, LEE](#)
To: [HAGAR, DAVID](#); [WALTHER, JEFF](#)
Subject: FW: Patriot Front sticker by NIC
Date: Wednesday, August 04, 2021 12:48:33 PM
Attachments: [Troy Tymesen.vcf](#)

From: TYMESEN, TROY <TROY@cdaid.org>
Sent: Wednesday, August 04, 2021 12:42 PM
To: WHITE, LEE <Lee.White@cdaid.org>
Subject: FW: Patriot Front sticker by NIC



From: STEVE WIDMYER [<mailto:swidm10608@aol.com>]
Sent: Wednesday, August 04, 2021 12:24 PM
To: TYMESEN, TROY
Subject: Fwd: Patriot Front sticker by NIC

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Troy , please make PD aware that we have had another one. We need to catch who is doing this.

Tks.

Steve Widmyer

Begin forwarded message:

From: STEVE WIDMYER <swidm10608@aol.com>
Date: August 4, 2021 at 12:22:22 PM PDT
To: Brinnon Mandel <brinnongarrett@gmail.com>
Subject: Re: Patriot Front sticker by NIC

Brinnon , thank you for taking care of this. I will have it forwarded to PD. This is at least the 4th one that we have had. We need to catch these people. Disgusting.

Take care ,

Steve Widmyer

On Aug 4, 2021, at 12:18 PM, Brinnon Mandel <brinnongarrett@gmail.com> wrote:

I just saw this. (12:10)

I think it must have been placed mid morning as I didn't see it earlier when I came into neighborhood. I took it down and have it in my car.

Should I report to CdA PD?

<image0.jpeg>

From: Gus Wessel
To: gwessel@nic.edu
Subject: FW: Patriot Front sticker
Date: Monday, December 20, 2021 9:55:48 AM
Attachments: Outlook-SkyDrive.png
image001.png

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

From: Stuart Wagner
Sent: Monday, December 13, 2021 7:06 AM
To: Alex Harris <aharris@NIC.EDU>
Cc: Gus Wessel <abwessel@NIC.EDU>
Subject: Re: Patriot Front sticker

We have removed that one on NW boulevard and found another one at NW boulevard and River. We have also walked through buildings/ and checked the campus first thing this morning. When day light hits, we will do another sweep of the area.

Also, I have opened the dorm/mol gate so we can test the theory that we don't need the gate there anymore.

Stuart Wagner

Security Supervisor/ ADV First Aid/CPR Instructor

Email: smwagner@nic.edu

Phone: 208-769-5912 | Mobile: 208-660-6396



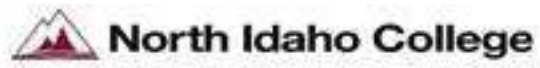
"Never flinch, never weary, never despair." Winston Churchill

[Create your own email signature](#)

From: Melanie McLean <mcmclean@nic.edu>
Sent: Monday, December 13, 2021 5:38 AM
To: Alex Harris <aharris@NIC.EDU>; Stuart Wagner <SMWagner@NIC.EDU>
Cc: Gus Wessel <abwessel@NIC.EDU>
Subject: Patriot Front sticker

New this morning. Corner of NW Boulevard and Hubbard.





North Idaho College



From: [HAGAR, DAVID](#)
To: [WHITE, LEE](#)
Cc: [WALTHER, JEFF](#)
Subject: FW: Press conference
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 6:00:28 PM

I will be sending this out shortly once I can get to my desktop.

----- Original message -----

From: "WOOD, CHRISTIE" <CWOOD@cdaid.org>
Date: 6/12/22 5:47 PM (GMT-08:00)
To: "HAGAR, DAVID" <DHAGAR@cdaid.org>
Subject: Press conference

Hi Dave,

Please send out the following: (feel free to edit and correct grammar and spelling)

Coeur d'Alene Mayor Jim Hammond and Police Chief Lee White will host a press conference to discuss the weekend arrest of the Patriot Front members. The media is asked to meet at the Library Community Room on Monday June 13th at 11:00 am at Coeur d'Alene City Hall.

Thank you very much,

Christie

Sent from my iPhone

From: [WHITE, LEE](#)
To: [WHITE, LEE](#)
Subject: FW: Press contact re June 11
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 11:34:48 AM

From: WHITE, LEE
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 11:33 AM
To: TYMESEN, TROY (TROY@cdaid.org) <TROY@cdaid.org>
Subject: Press contact re June 11

In addition to the requests from CNN, WA Post, NY Times, 3 affiliates in TX, and a few others which I declined, I was contacted by Maureen Dolan this morning requesting to do a follow-up story on yesterday's arrests. I provided some of the same information I did yesterday in the press conference, but added that it was disheartening to read online comments from people who mistakenly believe that these people were Antifa in disguise, or some FBI false-flag operation, or some other goofy conspiracy theory. I clarified again that these 31 people belong to Patriot Front, a far-right extremist hate group. I added that it was clear that they came to riot: They had shields, protective headwear, chin guards, long metal poles, smoke grenades, and an operation plan that detailed how they were going to riot. I said again that none of these people came from North Idaho- they all traveled far to attempt to destroy our town and disrupt the Pride event.

We also spoke about the overall Pride event and positive and negative comments we have received since yesterday. I informed her that our tip lines (phone and email) have been flooded with comments: about half from appreciative community members and half from people who are mad at us for arresting their far-right, riotous allies.

I anticipate this story running early next week.

As always, please feel free to call with any questions or concerns.

Council bcc'd

From: [WALTHER, JEFF](#)
To: [MCLEOD, BILL](#)
Subject: FW: Regarding Telegram activity targeting North Idaho Pride Alliance events
Date: Tuesday, April 26, 2022 9:01:48 AM
Attachments: [Outlook-1483582018.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-46-15-810.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-26-28-173-1.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-26-28-173-2.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-26-28-173-7.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-26-28-173-4.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-26-28-173-12.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-19-09-02-52-970.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-19-09-02-52-970-1.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-26-28-173-8.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-26-28-173-6.png](#)

From: Laura Bonneville <LBonneville@myheritagehealth.org>
Sent: Wednesday, April 20, 2022 4:42 PM
To: WALTHER, JEFF <JWALTHER@cdaid.org>
Subject: Fw: Regarding Telegram activity targeting North Idaho Pride Alliance events

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.



Laura Bonneville, M.Ed., LPC, NCC

Behavioral Health Consultant

she/her

1090 W. Park Place

Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

Office: (208) 620.5248

Fax: (208) 292.0705

Email: [Ibonneville@myheritagehealth.org](mailto:lbonneville@myheritagehealth.org)

Website: www.myHeritageHealth.org

From: North Idaho Pride Alliance <nipridealliance@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 20, 2022 1:05 PM
To: Jeanette Laster <jlaster@hrei.org>; Laura Bonneville <LBonneville@myheritagehealth.org>;
Michelle Brostmeyer <mbrosty@gmail.com>
Subject: Fwd: Regarding Telegram activity targeting North Idaho Pride Alliance events

CAUTION: This message originated outside of Heritage Health. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, are expecting something from them, and know the content is safe.

I have not responded to the "Redbout Antifascists" and do not know anyone associated with this group. I am not really that trustworthy of interacting here. I am not sure if the optics are very good with us coordinating with them either. But what they are saying confirms what we know and has additional information. Screenshots from them are attached.

Jessica

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Redoubt Antifascists** <redoubtafa@riseup.net>
Date: Wed, Apr 20, 2022 at 11:53 AM
Subject: Regarding Telegram activity targeting North Idaho Pride Alliance events
To: <nipridealliance@gmail.com>

Hello and I hope you're doing as well as can be in these difficult times. I want to start off by clearly stating that, while the activity that we're seeing is concerning, there don't appear to be immediate or imminent threats against any individuals. I know that's small comfort but another thing that I know is that these are scary times. It's not our intent to create undue fear or anxiety.

Our project monitors a lot of hate spaces, one of the biggest in the region is run by Vincent James Foxx and his social media platforms, of over 150,000 followers between Gab and Telegram. That number is pretty concerning, I know. The good news is that he's only recently relocated to Idaho. His on-the-ground footprint is significantly smaller than his online impressions would lead one to believe.

He's mostly failed to gain traction as a recent arrival selling bigotry with an abrasive and hostile attitude; KCRCC and Janice McGeachin's campaign were the only ones working with him for a long while. See: <https://www.mediamatters.org/white-nationalism/idaho-lt-gov-janice-mcgeachin-was-pictured-vincent-james-foxx-white-nationalist>

Recently, though, he's adopted the "groomers" rhetoric that's become popular with certain groups (attachment 1). From his public profiles and anonymous troll accounts, Vince James and Dave Reilly

have been organizing what can only be described as a pro-religious / anti-LGBTQIA panic against their political and philosophical enemies. Mostly, that's only been picked up and amplified by folks in the KCRCC Telegram, "North Idaho Freedom Fighters", and Vince's troll social media followers, who call themselves groypers.

Anyway, this all sets the stage for when Vince, during a high-point of the "groomer panic," decided to expose your Pride event, and all your sponsors, to his homophobic audience (attachment 2, attachment 3).

From there, we saw it shared to the North Idaho Freedom Fighters chat with a call to organize against Pride (attachment 4). There, it had been shared, with a call to organize, by white supremacist, Lana Lokteff (attachment 5) who has around 60k followers between Twitter and Gab.

From there, we started seeing Vince James content show up in hate spaces that ignored him before this. White Lives Matter shared it (attachment 6) and so did the Proud Boys (attachment 7, attachment 8).

We've started seeing spaces for counter demonstrations to CDA Pride begin to organize with folks from all of these groups: Nazis, white supremacists, Proud Boys, WLM activists, and KCRCC/North Idaho Freedom Fighters.

They've also used the momentum to start making calls for resisting anything supportive of the LGBTQIA community (attachment 9, attachment 10).

This is all very alarming because:

- they're getting organized and growing
- no one has done anything to them; they're responding to imagined threats
- it's being done in view of (far-right) republican politicians without any sort of resistance or pushback from within their ranks; they're allowing this hate to organize in their spaces
- it's escalating and coalescing rapidly

We want you to be aware that most of the focus is on CDA Pride. That's where they want to counter-demonstrate and recruit into white supremacy. Additionally, and just speaking as humans, it's concerning rhetoric in general and feels like it's creating the conditions for a climate of violence against LGBTQIA folks at events and in general.

We support and stand with the LGBTQIA community and do not want to see anyone hurt. We couldn't stay silent as we see this hate gather against North Idaho and CDA Pride, specifically. We will continue to monitor these threats and work to undermine them every chance we get.

I assume your expectations of us are not very high, and that's where they should be. We see this problem on the horizon but don't have a part to play besides giving you a heads up. Please do what you need to do to keep folks safe.

Thank you for your time. Be well. We'll reach out again if we see anything else that you should be

aware of. Please let us know if there's anything we can help with or elaborate upon.

NOTICE: The information contained in this transmission may contain privileged and confidential information, including patient information protected by federal and state privacy laws, including the HIPAA privacy rule set forth under 45 C.F.R. Part 164. This information is intended to be used solely by the entity or individual to whom this message is addressed. If you are not the intended recipient, any review, dissemination, distribution, or duplication of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you received this email in error, please notify the sender by reply email and destroy all copies of this message.





Vincent James

44K subscribers



Pinned Message

I NEED YOUR HELP Help us get fully funded so we can...



7:43 PM · 03 Apr 22 · Twitter Web App

1,029 Retweets · 108 Quote Tweets

Weird that these all came out the same day.

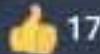
We should be calling liberals pedophiles though. That's what they are, proponents of child grooming, pedophilia, and child sacrifice.

<https://www.bitchute.com/video/U44XZcNixKY8/>

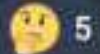
Follow @RealVincentJames



131



17



5

3K edited 12:43 PM





The Red Elephants @RealRedElephants

16h · 🌐

Groomers are going to try to gather in the park in North Idaho in June. Here's all the companies in the area supporting these groomers.

More info:

t.me/RealVincentJames/12446

PRIDE IN THE PARK
JUNE 11, 2022
10AM - 3PM
CDA CITY PARK & BANDSHELL
A FAMILY FRIENDLY CELEBRATION OF LIGHTQ+ DIVERSITY
DRAG DANCE PARTY | LOCAL MUSICIANS | FOOD TRUCKS
FAMILY ACTIVITIES | COMMUNITY VILLAGE & ARTISAN MARKET
PRIDE STRIDE @ 10:30 AM **COLOR KINDNESS WALK ART CHALLENGE** **"SAY PRIDE" PHOTO BOOTH**

THANK YOU COMMUNITY SPONSORS!
 TDS, Clark's, FISH & CRAB, JIM CREATIVE, PICCU



Vincent James
44.2K subscribers



Pinned Message

I NEED YOUR HELP Help us get fully funded so we can...



Vincent James
Pre-School teacher says her favorite t...



Groomers are going to try to gather in the park in North Idaho in June. Here's all the companies in the area supporting these groomers.

<https://t.me/RealVincentJames/12446>

Follow @RealVincentJames

👍 188 🗣️ 33 👍 3 🗣️ 3 🔥 3

👁️ 6.7K edited 11:00 PM





North Idaho Freedom Fighte...

823 members, 55 online



Pinned Message

This week 3 locations to choose from



1 23.3K 6:31 PM

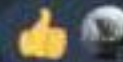


PRIDE IN THE PARK
JUNE 11, 2022
10 AM - 3 PM
CDA CITY PARK & BANDSHELL
A FAMILY FRIENDLY CELEBRATION OF LGBTQ+ DIVERSITY
DRAG DANCE PARTY | LOCAL MUSICIANS | FOOD TRUCKS
FAMILY ACTIVITIES | COMMUNITY VILLAGE & ARTISAN MARKET
PRIDE STRIDE @ 10:30 AM | COLOR KINDNESS CHALK ART CHALLENGE | "SAY PRIDE!" PHOTO BOOTH

THANK YOU COMMUNITY SPONSORS!

TDS **Clark's** **PRO-1 FILTER** **inw creative** **PIFCU**
Heritage Health

Time to organize a protest against this pedophile groomer "family friendly" event in Cda on June 11!



1 6:39 PM



Lana Lokteff

redice.tv/radio-3fourteen

Lana Jennifer Lokteff is an American far-right, antisemitic conspiracy theorist, and white supremacist, who is part of the alt-right movement. She became a prominent YouTube personality before being banned. She is the host of Radio 3Fourteen. **Wikipedia**



[Website](#)



[Wikipedia](#)



[IMDb](#)



WLM_USA_IDAHO_CHAT

63 members



Pinned Message

WLM, just like the vast majority of pro-White efforts...
action.



What does being pro-White mean?

A pro-White is someone who intentionally, through their actions, speech, and behavior is a net positive in the long term in the struggle for securing a future for White Children. Someone you could be friends with, collaborate with, be a neighbor of, or even have your White kids intermarry. Someone who you could trust as family. A Pro-White will always behave in a way in which they will ATTRACT other Whites towards the struggle.

If you are a pro-White, you are invited to prove it. 16th April, Wordwide. Message [@wlmcontactbot](#) for more.



[@WhiteLivesMatterOfficial](#)

[@wlm_reading](#)

1 2.9K 1:34 PM



RAGNAR

HAIL CAP'N 4:14 PM

MrSurge joined the group

April 14

Contrarian [#NoUkrainianMilitaryIntervention](#)

WLM_USA_IDAHO

WLM, just like the vast majority of pro-W...

<https://t.me/RealVincentJames/12558?single>

9:32 PM





PROUD BOYS OF THE AMER...

841 subscribers



(208) 664-9096

18 5:54 PM

Forwarded message
From Vincent James



Groomers are going to try to gather in the park in North Idaho in June. Here's all the companies in the area supporting these groomers.

<https://t.me/RealVincentJames/12446>

Follow @RealVincentJames

18 5:54 PM

Forwarded message
From Vincent James





PROUD BOYS OF THE AMER...

841 subscribers



Forwarded message
From Vincent James



Groomers are planning a drag show in north Idaho.

This was hanging in the Lucky Monkey clothing store in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

(208) 664-9096

18 5:54 PM





North Idaho Freedom Fighte...

>> Patriot#1456423 is sending a file



Pinned Message

This week 3 locations to choose from



Any patriots want to go into the belly of the beast on the grooming book battle? The wicked are having an event at HREI. Sponsored by NIC diversity council? Limited to 80 people, register for the free event through Eventbrite and fill those seats!



edited 6:50 PM





Vincent James

44.2K subscribers



Pinned Message

I NEED YOUR HELP Help us get fully funded so we can...



Vincent James

Groomers are going to try to gather in...



Groomers are planning a drag show in north Idaho.

This was hanging in the Lucky Monkey clothing store in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

(208) 664-9096

96
 8
 6
 4
 1

1.5K edited 7:58 PM



From: [COHEN, GABRIELE](#)
To: michael.pool@charter.com
Subject: FW: Spectrum news 1 Texas Request
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:23:37 PM
Attachments: [22C24238_Redacted.pdf](#)

Please see attached.

From: Pool, Michael E <Michael.Pool@charter.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 5:25 AM
To: *PD-RECORDS <RECORDS@cdaid.org>
Subject: Spectrum news 1 Texas Request

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Good Morning,

I am requesting the names, addresses and mugs of the suspects from Texas who were arrested Saturday as part of the Patriot Front incident.

Thank you,



Mike Pool | Sr. Producer, Spectrum News 1 | 214-208-6527
Michael.Pool@charter.com

The contents of this e-mail message and any attachments are intended solely for the addressee(s) and may contain confidential and/or legally privileged information. If you are not the intended recipient of this message or if this message has been addressed to you in error, please immediately alert the sender by reply e-mail and then delete this message and any attachments. If you are not the intended recipient, you are notified that any use, dissemination, distribution, copying, or storage of this message or any attachment is strictly prohibited.



Coeur d'Alene Police

Protect and Serve with Excellence

Chief Lee R. White

3818 SCHREIBER WAY
COEUR D'ALENE, ID 83815
(208) 769-2321 – FAX (208) 769-2307

Date: JUNE 13, 2022

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____ E-Mail: _____

I am requesting a copy or to examine certain records of the Coeur d'Alene Police Department which may be identified as follows:

Records Requested/Incident #: 22C24238

Date & Time and Location of Incident(s): _____

(For Office Use Only Below This Line)

Accepted by: *J. G. Her*

- Requested Granted
The requested records is attached
- Response Delayed
 - Additional time is necessary to process requested record(s). You should receive a response no later than three (3) working days following the date of your request.
 - Additional time is necessary to locate or retrieve the requested record. You should receive a response no later than ten (10) working days following the date of your request.
 - The electronic record requested will have to be converted to another electronic format which will take more than ten (10) working days following the date of your request to respond. Please contact the Coeur d'Alene Police Department to discuss when you will receive a response.
- Advance Payment Required (Fee Sheet Attached)
The Coeur d'Alene Police Department will require advance payment of the cost associated with responding to your request. Please send payment to: Coeur d'Alene Police Department, 3818 N Schreiber Way, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815.

- Unable to Respond for One or More of the Following Reasons
 - Record not known to exist.
 - The Coeur d'Alene Police Department is not the custodian of the requested record.
CONTACT THE KODIENAI COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE FOR MUG SHOTS AND 9-1-1 TAPES

- Notice of Denial *AND TRANSCRIPTS (208) 446-1300*
The requested record is exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-124-1(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124). *CAR CAM BODY CAM VIDE0*

- Notice of Partial Denial *REPORT 22C24238*
Your request has been partially denied. Certain information has been determined to be exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-106-8, 74-124-1(a)(b)(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124), and has therefore been redacted from the requested record. A copy of the requested record with the exempt information redacted is attached.

Request reviewed by: *J. G. Her K414*

Title: RECORDS SPECIALIST

If your request has been denied or partially denied, the attorney for Coeur d'Alene Police Department has reviewed the request, or Coeur d'Alene City has had the opportunity to consult with an attorney regarding the request for examination or copying of a record and has chosen not to do so. If you wish to appeal the denial or partial denial of your request for public records you may do so pursuant to the provisions of Idaho Code §74-115, which requires that a petition be filed in the District Court within 180 days from the date of the mailing of the notice of denial or partial denial.



Coeur d'Alene Police

Report for Incident 22C24238

Nature: CONSPIRACY

Address: 2250 W SELTICE WAY; SPRING HILL SUITES
COEUR D'ALENE ID 83814

Location: 81

Offense Codes: CONS

Statute Codes:

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

How Received: 9

Agency: CDA

Responding Officers: M.SYCHLA, D.HAGAR, J.BRAZLE, B.TILSON, T.Neal, E.TAYLOR, M.EDWARDS, A.GILBERT, N.PETERSEN, D.WEISENFLUH, J.CANTRELL, B.MCCORMICK, J.EDWARDS, A.KNISLEY, L.MORGAN

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Disposition: CAA 06/11/22

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Occurred Between: 13:15:00 06/11/22 and 18:43:04 06/11/22

Assigned To: J.WELCH

Detail: OI

Date Assigned: 06/12/22

Status: AC

Status Date: 06/12/22

Due Date: **/**/**

Complainant:

Last:

First:

Mid:

DOB: **/**/**

Dr Lic:

Address:

Race:

Sex:

Phone:

City: ,

Offense Codes

Reported: NC Not Classified

Observed: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Offense: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Statutes:

Circumstances

VIPR VIPR EVIDENCE STORAGE - CDAPD

SIM Self Initiated Misdemeanor

Responding Officers:

Unit :

M.SYCHLA

K70

D.HAGAR

K3

J.BRAZLE

K97

B.TILSON

K9

T.Neal

K29

E.TAYLOR

K88

M.EDWARDS

K77

A.GILBERT	K101
N.PETERSEN	K46
D.WEISENFLUH	K104
J.CANTRELL	K73
B.MCCORMICK	K6
J.EDWARDS	K79
A.KNISLEY	K82
L.MORGAN	K52

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Agency: CDA

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

Last Radio Log: **.*.*.* **/**/**

How Received: 9 911 Line

Clearance: 1 ARREST REPORT TAKEN

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Disposition: CAA **Date:** 06/11/22

Judicial Status:

Occurred between: 13:15:00 06/11/22

Misc Entry:

and: 18:43:04 06/11/22

Modus Operandi:

Description :

Method :

LT	LOCATION TYPE	LT13 HWY/RD/ALLEY
D	DRUGS/LIQUOR	D99
WT	WEAPONS / TOOLS USED	WT99 NONE

Involvements

Date	Type	Description	Relationship
06/11/22	Name	OLEARY, JUSTIN MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	ROUSSEAU, THOMAS RYAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SIMPSON, SPENCER THOMAS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SMITH, DEREK JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITSON, GRAHAM JONES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TUCKER, STEVEN DERRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORRIS, KIERAN PADRAIG	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CORIO, DYLAN CARTER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	RANKIN, FORREST CLARK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITFIELD, NATHANIEL TAYLOR	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TABLER, DAKOTA RAY	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES JULIUS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	HANEY, BRANDEN MITCHEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITTED, ROBERT ALDEN BENJAMIN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, JOSIAH DANIEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CENTER, DEVIN WAYNE	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	GARLAND, GARRET JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BRENNER, NATHAN DAVID	OFFENDER

06/11/22	Name	RYAN, CONOR JAMES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	DURHAM, WINSTON WORTH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SISENSTEIN, ALEXANDER NICHOLAI	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	NORMAN, LAWRENCE ALEXANDER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WAGNER, MITCHELL FREDERICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, MISHAEL JOSHUA	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JESSOP, RICHARD JACOB	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORAN, CONNOR PATRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	VAN HORN, WESLEY EVAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BOYCE, JARED MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	PRUITT, CAMERON KATHAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BROWN, COLTON MICHAEL	OFFENDER

Narrative

OFFICER: A. Gilbert K101

SUSPECT(S) or DESCRIPTION(S):

(S) Rousseau, Thomas Ryan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Buster, Mishael Joshua

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitfield, Nathaniel Taylor

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Center, Devin Wayne

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Moran, Connor Patrick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Tabler, Dakota Ray

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitted, Robert Benjamin

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitson, Graham Jones

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Boyce, Jared Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Corio, Dylan Carter

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Van Horn, Wesley Evan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Morris, Kieran Padraig

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) O'Leary, Justin Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Jessop, Richard Jacob

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Smith, Derek Joseph

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Ryan, Conor James

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Johnson, James Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Brenner, Nathan David

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Garland, Garret Joseph

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Brown, Colton Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Pruitt, Cameron Kathan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Buster, Josiah Daniel

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Sisenstein, Alexander Nicholia

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Norman, Lawrence Alexander

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Johnson, James Julius

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Durham, Winston Worth

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Haney, Branden Mitchel

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Simpson, Spencer Thomas

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Wagner, Mitchell Frederick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Rankin, Forrest Clark

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Tucker, Steven Derrick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

CASE SUMMARY:

Officers received information of a large group of similarly dressed masked individuals armed with shields entering the back of a U-haul van heading toward downtown Coeur d'Alene. The concerned citizen reported this activity while a "pride" event was taking place downtown which led several nationally known groups condemning the event on various online social media platforms. Officers believed it likely the intent of these individuals was to incite physical confrontation and cause disorder. The U-Haul van was located and an investigative stop was conducted. A total of 31 subjects were contacted inside of the van. Based on the totality of the investigation, it was determined the subjects were part of the 'Patriot Front' and conspired to use violence and/or the threat of the violence to disturb the public peace. All 31 were arrested for conspiracy to riot.

3

From: [WESSEL, GUS](#)
To: [AVRIETT, SHANE](#)
Subject: FW: Stickered
Date: Monday, July 26, 2021 6:52:12 PM

I am sure it was more of these. Patriot Front is the group.

From: Gus Wessel <abwessel@NIC.EDU>
Sent: Monday, July 26, 2021 6:49 PM
To: WESSEL, GUS <GWESSEL@cdaid.org>
Subject: Fwd: Stickered

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Alex Harris <afharris@nic.edu>
Date: July 22, 2021 at 10:32:11 AM EDT
To: Gus Wessel <abwessel@nic.edu>
Subject: FW: Stickered

See below. You may want to look around for more....

From: Alex Harris
Sent: Thursday, July 22, 2021 7:31 AM
To: Stuart Wagner <SMWagner@NIC.EDU>; Mike James <mtjames@NIC.EDU>
Subject: FW: Stickered

Found before 7 this morning. Can we look for others, document w photos, and attempt to remove? Then obviously compile in a report and Gus can include it with his stuff from earlier this summer.

Thanks,
Alex

From: Melanie McLean
Sent: Thursday, July 22, 2021 5:34 AM
To: Alex Harris <afharris@NIC.EDU>
Subject: Fwd: Stickered

Meant to include you on this.

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

From: Melanie McLean
Sent: Thursday, July 22, 2021 5:23:00 AM
To: Chris Martin <camartin@NIC.EDU>; Graydon Stanley <gastanley@NIC.EDU>
Subject: Stickered

From my walk this morning... wasn't sure who to send it to.

M.



Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

From: [WHITE, LEE](#)
To: [HAGAR, DAVID](#); [WALTHER, JEFF](#)
Subject: FW: Thank you!
Date: Saturday, June 11, 2022 7:31:14 PM

-----Original Message-----

From: Brinnon Mandel <brinnongarrett@gmail.com>
Sent: Saturday, June 11, 2022 7:30 PM
To: WHITE, LEE <Lee.White@cdaid.org>
Cc: Ben Mandel <bmandel@gmail.com>
Subject: Thank you!

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Although I know your force were doing their jobs, I commend CDAPD for their presence and poise today at Pride...and McCuen and obviously for busting up the UHaul of Patriot Front.

It's not easy to be in law enforcement but maintaining a safe environment for everyone is very.much.appreciated.

A heartfelt thank you to your team on behalf of our family and many others

Brinnon and Ben Mandel

From: [Ryan Higgins](#)
To: "MCLEOD, BILL"
Subject: FW: URGENT: CBS News Inquiry
Date: Saturday, June 11, 2022 3:30:25 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

[Here is another one.](#)

From: Marcia Heglie <mheglie@kcgov.us>
Sent: Saturday, June 11, 2022 3:30 PM
To: Ryan Higgins <rhiggins@kcgov.us>
Subject: Fwd: URGENT: CBS News Inquiry

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

From: Fitzmaurice, Henri <FitzmauriceH@cbsnews.com>
Sent: Saturday, June 11, 2022 2:55:25 PM
To: kcsso@kcgov.us <kcsso@kcgov.us>
Cc: @CND National Desk Staff <CNDNationalStaff@cbs.com>
Subject: URGENT: CBS News Inquiry

Hello,

Reaching out from CBS News. Do you have a statement or any information you can provide about reports around 20 arrests of men in "Patriot Front" uniforms apparently headed in a U-Haul truck to a Pride event? Was the group armed?

Please reply all to this email as we prepare for our evening broadcast.

Thank you,
Henri

Henri Fitzmaurice
CBS News, National Desk

From: [COHEN, GABRIELE](#)
To: cmccrory1@tegna.com
Subject: FW: [GovQA] PD Records Request Received and Closed by City on Request R002065-061122
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:31:44 PM
Attachments: [22C24238_Redacted.pdf](#)

Please see attached.

From: City of Coeur d'Alene Public Records Request Center <coeurdaleneid@govqa.us>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 1:01 PM
To: PD-ReportRequests <PD-ReportRequests@cdaid.org>
Subject: [GovQA] PD Records Request Received and Closed by City on Request R002065-061122

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

A Police Department Request has been received and closed by GovQA. The Requester has received a notice that their request has been forwarded to the Police Department for completion. Please complete and respond to the below request via your current public records request method.

Request Public Records Request / [#R002065-061122](#)
[View the Request](#)

Request Information

Assigned Staff: Alison Palmer

Status: Received

Create Date: 6/11/2022 6:32:43 PM

Customer Name: Chris McCrory

Customer Email: cmccrory1@tegna.com

Customer Phone: 661-542-1654 Ext.

Customer Address: [CUSTADD1] [CUSTADD2] Baltimore MD 21202

Record(s) Requested: Hello, this is a records request for any records retained by Coeur d'Alene Police Department related to the Patriot Front group, and an arrest of 31 members of the group on June 11, 2022 by the department. This request includes but is not limited to, emails, memos, reports, and any other documents related to the group and arrest.

If a time limit is needed for the request to be fulfilled in a timely manner, please limit all searches to a time period from Jan. 1, 2022 to June 11, 2022.

Because these records are being requested by a credentialed member of the media for the purpose of informing the public, if there are any fees associated with this request, I respectfully

ask that they be waived. If that is not possible, please consult me about any associated fees before complying with this request.

If any parts of any records are deemed exempt, please indicate exactly which portions and under which relevant legal statute they are being withheld under.

I am reachable with any questions by email at cmccrory1@tegn.com or by calling/texting 661-542-1654.

Thank you

-Chris McCrory

Digital Reporter

Tegna Central Content Team

Address Related to Request: N/A

Clarifications Sent to Requester:

Clarifications Received from Requester:

This is an auto-generated email and has originated from an unmonitored email account. Please DO NOT REPLY

|
|
|



Coeur d'Alene Police

Protect and Serve with Excellence

Chief Lee R. White

3818 SCHREIBER WAY
COEUR D'ALENE, ID 83815
(208) 769-2321 – FAX (208) 769-2307

Date: JUNE 13, 2022

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____ E-Mail: _____

I am requesting a copy or to examine certain records of the Coeur d'Alene Police Department which may be identified as follows:

Records Requested/Incident #: 22C24238

Date & Time and Location of Incident(s): _____

(For Office Use Only Below This Line)

Accepted by: J. G. Her

- Requested Granted
The requested records is attached
- Response Delayed
 - Additional time is necessary to process requested record(s). You should receive a response no later than three (3) working days following the date of your request.
 - Additional time is necessary to locate or retrieve the requested record. You should receive a response no later than ten (10) working days following the date of your request.
 - The electronic record requested will have to be converted to another electronic format which will take more than ten (10) working days following the date of your request to respond. Please contact the Coeur d'Alene Police Department to discuss when you will receive a response.
- Advance Payment Required (Fee Sheet Attached)
The Coeur d'Alene Police Department will require advance payment of the cost associated with responding to your request. Please send payment to: Coeur d'Alene Police Department, 3818 N Schreiber Way, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815.

- Unable to Respond for One or More of the Following Reasons
 - Record not known to exist.
 - The Coeur d'Alene Police Department is not the custodian of the requested record.
CONTACT THE KODIENAI COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE FOR MUG SHOTS AND 9-1-1 TAPES

- Notice of Denial AND TRANSCRIPTS (208) 446-1300
The requested record is exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-124-1(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124). CAR CAM BODY CAM VIDE0

- Notice of Partial Denial REPORT 22C24238
Your request has been partially denied. Certain information has been determined to be exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-106-8, 74-124-1(a)(b)(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124), and has therefore been redacted from the requested record. A copy of the requested record with the exempt information redacted is attached.

Request reviewed by: J. G. Her K414

Title: RECORDS SPECIALIST

If your request has been denied or partially denied, the attorney for Coeur d'Alene Police Department has reviewed the request, or Coeur d'Alene City has had the opportunity to consult with an attorney regarding the request for examination or copying of a record and has chosen not to do so. If you wish to appeal the denial or partial denial of your request for public records you may do so pursuant to the provisions of Idaho Code §74-115, which requires that a petition be filed in the District Court within 180 days from the date of the mailing of the notice of denial or partial denial.



Coeur d'Alene Police

Report for Incident 22C24238

Nature: CONSPIRACY

Address: 2250 W SELTICE WAY; SPRING HILL SUITES
COEUR D'ALENE ID 83814

Location: 81

Offense Codes: CONS

Statute Codes:

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

How Received: 9

Agency: CDA

Responding Officers: M.SYCHLA, D.HAGAR, J.BRAZLE, B.TILSON, T.Neal, E.TAYLOR, M.EDWARDS, A.GILBERT, N.PETERSEN, D.WEISENFLUH, J.CANTRELL, B.MCCORMICK, J.EDWARDS, A.KNISLEY, L.MORGAN

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Disposition: CAA 06/11/22

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Occurred Between: 13:15:00 06/11/22 and 18:43:04 06/11/22

Assigned To: J.WELCH

Detail: OI

Date Assigned: 06/12/22

Status: AC

Status Date: 06/12/22

Due Date: **/**/**

Complainant:

Last:

First:

Mid:

DOB: **/**/**

Dr Lic:

Address:

Race:

Sex:

Phone:

City: ,

Offense Codes

Reported: NC Not Classified

Observed: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Offense: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Statutes:

Circumstances

VIPR VIPR EVIDENCE STORAGE - CDAPD

SIM Self Initiated Misdemeanor

Responding Officers:

Unit :

M.SYCHLA

K70

D.HAGAR

K3

J.BRAZLE

K97

B.TILSON

K9

T.Neal

K29

E.TAYLOR

K88

M.EDWARDS

K77

A.GILBERT	K101
N.PETERSEN	K46
D.WEISENFLUH	K104
J.CANTRELL	K73
B.MCCORMICK	K6
J.EDWARDS	K79
A.KNISLEY	K82
L.MORGAN	K52

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Agency: CDA

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

Last Radio Log: **:*** **/**/**

How Received: 9 911 Line

Clearance: 1 ARREST REPORT TAKEN

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Disposition: CAA **Date:** 06/11/22

Judicial Status:

Occurred between: 13:15:00 06/11/22

Misc Entry:

and: 18:43:04 06/11/22

Modus Operandi:	Description :	Method :
LT	LOCATION TYPE	LT13 HWY/RD/ALLEY
D	DRUGS/LIQUOR	D99
WT	WEAPONS / TOOLS USED	WT99 NONE

Involvements

Date	Type	Description	Relationship
06/11/22	Name	OLEARY, JUSTIN MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	ROUSSEAU, THOMAS RYAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SIMPSON, SPENCER THOMAS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SMITH, DEREK JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITSON, GRAHAM JONES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TUCKER, STEVEN DERRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORRIS, KIERAN PADRAIG	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CORIO, DYLAN CARTER	OFFENDER
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06/11/22	Name	TABLER, DAKOTA RAY	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES JULIUS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	HANEY, BRANDEN MITCHEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITTED, ROBERT ALDEN BENJAMIN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, JOSIAH DANIEL	OFFENDER
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06/11/22	Name	GARLAND, GARRET JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BRENNER, NATHAN DAVID	OFFENDER

06/11/22	Name	RYAN, CONOR JAMES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	DURHAM, WINSTON WORTH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SISENSTEIN, ALEXANDER NICHOLAI	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	NORMAN, LAWRENCE ALEXANDER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WAGNER, MITCHELL FREDERICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, MISHAEL JOSHUA	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JESSOP, RICHARD JACOB	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORAN, CONNOR PATRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	VAN HORN, WESLEY EVAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BOYCE, JARED MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	PRUITT, CAMERON KATHAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BROWN, COLTON MICHAEL	OFFENDER

Narrative

OFFICER: A. Gilbert K101

SUSPECT(S) or DESCRIPTION(S):

(S) Rousseau, Thomas Ryan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Buster, Mishael Joshua

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitfield, Nathaniel Taylor

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Center, Devin Wayne

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Moran, Connor Patrick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Tabler, Dakota Ray

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitted, Robert Benjamin

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(S) Whitson, Graham Jones

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(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Van Horn, Wesley Evan

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(S) Morris, Kieran Padraig

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) O'Leary, Justin Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Jessop, Richard Jacob

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

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(S) Brenner, Nathan David

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(S) Garland, Garret Joseph

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

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(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Simpson, Spencer Thomas

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Wagner, Mitchell Frederick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Rankin, Forrest Clark

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Tucker, Steven Derrick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

CASE SUMMARY:

Officers received information of a large group of similarly dressed masked individuals armed with shields entering the back of a U-haul van heading toward downtown Coeur d'Alene. The concerned citizen reported this activity while a "pride" event was taking place downtown which led several nationally known groups condemning the event on various online social media platforms. Officers believed it likely the intent of these individuals was to incite physical confrontation and cause disorder. The U-Haul van was located and an investigative stop was conducted. A total of 31 subjects were contacted inside of the van. Based on the totality of the investigation, it was determined the subjects were part of the 'Patriot Front' and conspired to use violence and/or the threat of the violence to disturb the public peace. All 31 were arrested for conspiracy to riot.

3

From: [COHEN, GABRIELE](#)
To: jpaladino@grid.news
Subject: FW: [GovQA] PD Records Request Received and Closed by City on Request R002068-061222
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:30:16 PM
Attachments: [22C24238_Redacted.pdf](#)

Please see attached.

From: City of Coeur d'Alene Public Records Request Center <coeurdaleneid@govqa.us>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:05 PM
To: PD-ReportRequests <PD-ReportRequests@cdaid.org>
Subject: [GovQA] PD Records Request Received and Closed by City on Request R002068-061222

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

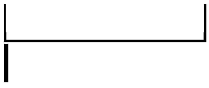
A Police Department Request has been received and closed by GovQA. The Requester has received a notice that their request has been forwarded to the Police Department for completion. Please complete and respond to the below request via your current public records request method.

Request Public Records Request / [#R002068-061222](#)
[View the Request](#)

Request Information

Assigned Staff: Alison Palmer
Status: Received
Create Date: 6/12/2022 10:11:19 AM
Customer Name: Jason Paladino
Customer Email: jpaladino@grid.news
Customer Phone: 530-414-1459 Ext.
Customer Address: [CUSTADD1] [CUSTADD2] Washington DC 20018
Record(s) Requested: Records pertaining to the arrest and investigation of 31 members of Patriot Front, a far-right militia group.
Address Related to Request: N/A
Clarifications Sent to Requester:
Clarifications Received from Requester:

This is an auto-generated email and has originated from an unmonitored email account. Please DO NOT REPLY





Coeur d'Alene Police

Protect and Serve with Excellence

Chief Lee R. White

3818 SCHREIBER WAY
COEUR D'ALENE, ID 83815
(208) 769-2321 – FAX (208) 769-2307

Date: JUNE 13, 2022

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____ E-Mail: _____

I am requesting a copy or to examine certain records of the Coeur d'Alene Police Department which may be identified as follows:

Records Requested/Incident #: 22C24238

Date & Time and Location of Incident(s): _____

(For Office Use Only Below This Line)

Accepted by: J. G. Her

- Requested Granted
The requested records is attached
- Response Delayed
 - Additional time is necessary to process requested record(s). You should receive a response no later than three (3) working days following the date of your request.
 - Additional time is necessary to locate or retrieve the requested record. You should receive a response no later than ten (10) working days following the date of your request.
 - The electronic record requested will have to be converted to another electronic format which will take more than ten (10) working days following the date of your request to respond. Please contact the Coeur d'Alene Police Department to discuss when you will receive a response.
- Advance Payment Required (Fee Sheet Attached)
The Coeur d'Alene Police Department will require advance payment of the cost associated with responding to your request. Please send payment to: Coeur d'Alene Police Department, 3818 N Schreiber Way, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815.

- Unable to Respond for One or More of the Following Reasons
 - Record not known to exist.
 - The Coeur d'Alene Police Department is not the custodian of the requested record.
CONTACT THE KODIENAI COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE FOR MUG SHOTS AND 9-1-1 TAPES

- Notice of Denial AND TRANSCRIPTS (208) 446-1300
The requested record is exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-124-1(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124). CAR CAM BODY CAM VIDE0

- Notice of Partial Denial REPORT 22C24238
Your request has been partially denied. Certain information has been determined to be exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-106-8, 74-124-1(a)(b)(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124), and has therefore been redacted from the requested record. A copy of the requested record with the exempt information redacted is attached.

Request reviewed by: J. G. Her K414

Title: RECORDS SPECIALIST

If your request has been denied or partially denied, the attorney for Coeur d'Alene Police Department has reviewed the request, or Coeur d'Alene City has had the opportunity to consult with an attorney regarding the request for examination or copying of a record and has chosen not to do so. If you wish to appeal the denial or partial denial of your request for public records you may do so pursuant to the provisions of Idaho Code §74-115, which requires that a petition be filed in the District Court within 180 days from the date of the mailing of the notice of denial or partial denial.



Coeur d'Alene Police

Report for Incident 22C24238

Nature: CONSPIRACY

Address: 2250 W SELTICE WAY; SPRING HILL SUITES
COEUR D'ALENE ID 83814

Location: 81

Offense Codes: CONS

Statute Codes:

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

How Received: 9

Agency: CDA

Responding Officers: M.SYCHLA, D.HAGAR, J.BRAZLE, B.TILSON, T.Neal, E.TAYLOR, M.EDWARDS, A.GILBERT, N.PETERSEN, D.WEISENFLUH, J.CANTRELL, B.MCCORMICK, J.EDWARDS, A.KNISLEY, L.MORGAN

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Disposition: CAA 06/11/22

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Occurred Between: 13:15:00 06/11/22 and 18:43:04 06/11/22

Assigned To: J.WELCH

Detail: OI

Date Assigned: 06/12/22

Status: AC

Status Date: 06/12/22

Due Date: **/**/**

Complainant:

Last:

First:

Mid:

DOB: **/**/**

Dr Lic:

Address:

Race:

Sex:

Phone:

City: ,

Offense Codes

Reported: NC Not Classified

Observed: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Offense: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Statutes:

Circumstances

VIPR VIPR EVIDENCE STORAGE - CDAPD

SIM Self Initiated Misdemeanor

Responding Officers:

Unit :

M.SYCHLA

K70

D.HAGAR

K3

J.BRAZLE

K97

B.TILSON

K9

T.Neal

K29

E.TAYLOR

K88

M.EDWARDS

K77

A.GILBERT	K101
N.PETERSEN	K46
D.WEISENFLUH	K104
J.CANTRELL	K73
B.MCCORMICK	K6
J.EDWARDS	K79
A.KNISLEY	K82
L.MORGAN	K52

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Agency: CDA

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

Last Radio Log: **.*.*.* **/**/**

How Received: 9 911 Line

Clearance: 1 ARREST REPORT TAKEN

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Disposition: CAA **Date:** 06/11/22

Judicial Status:

Occurred between: 13:15:00 06/11/22

Misc Entry:

and: 18:43:04 06/11/22

Modus Operandi:	Description :	Method :
LT	LOCATION TYPE	LT13 HWY/RD/ALLEY
D	DRUGS/LIQUOR	D99
WT	WEAPONS / TOOLS USED	WT99 NONE

Involvements

Date	Type	Description	Relationship
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06/11/22	Name	ROUSSEAU, THOMAS RYAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SIMPSON, SPENCER THOMAS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES MICHAEL	OFFENDER
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06/11/22	Name	WHITSON, GRAHAM JONES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TUCKER, STEVEN DERRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORRIS, KIERAN PADRAIG	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CORIO, DYLAN CARTER	OFFENDER
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06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, JOSIAH DANIEL	OFFENDER
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06/11/22	Name	BRENNER, NATHAN DAVID	OFFENDER

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06/11/22	Name	SISENSTEIN, ALEXANDER NICHOLAI	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	NORMAN, LAWRENCE ALEXANDER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WAGNER, MITCHELL FREDERICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, MISHAEL JOSHUA	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JESSOP, RICHARD JACOB	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORAN, CONNOR PATRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	VAN HORN, WESLEY EVAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BOYCE, JARED MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	PRUITT, CAMERON KATHAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BROWN, COLTON MICHAEL	OFFENDER

Narrative

OFFICER: A. Gilbert K101

SUSPECT(S) or DESCRIPTION(S):

- (S) Rousseau, Thomas Ryan
- (M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

- (S) Buster, Mishael Joshua
- (M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

- (S) Whitfield, Nathaniel Taylor
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CASE SUMMARY:

Officers received information of a large group of similarly dressed masked individuals armed with shields entering the back of a U-haul van heading toward downtown Coeur d'Alene. The concerned citizen reported this activity while a "pride" event was taking place downtown which led several nationally known groups condemning the event on various online social media platforms. Officers believed it likely the intent of these individuals was to incite physical confrontation and cause disorder. The U-Haul van was located and an investigative stop was conducted. A total of 31 subjects were contacted inside of the van. Based on the totality of the investigation, it was determined the subjects were part of the 'Patriot Front' and conspired to use violence and/or the threat of the violence to disturb the public peace. All 31 were arrested for conspiracy to riot.

3

From: [COHEN, GABRIELE](#)
To: scgarrick2@gmail.com
Subject: FW: [GovQA] PD Records Request Received and Closed by City on Request R002071-061322
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:27:53 PM
Attachments: [22C24238_Redacted.pdf](#)

Please see attached.

From: City of Coeur d'Alene Public Records Request Center <coeurdaleneid@govqa.us>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 10:21 AM
To: PD-ReportRequests <PD-ReportRequests@cdaid.org>
Subject: [GovQA] PD Records Request Received and Closed by City on Request R002071-061322

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

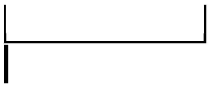
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Request Public Records Request / [#R002071-061322](#)
[View the Request](#)

Request Information

Assigned Staff: Alison Palmer
Status: Received
Create Date: 6/13/2022 2:44:48 AM
Customer Name: Stephen Garrick
Customer Email: scgarrick2@gmail.com
Customer Phone: 817-995-5636 Ext.
Customer Address: [CUSTADD1] [CUSTADD2] McKinney TX 75071
Record(s) Requested: All reports related to the arrest of members of the group "Patriot Front."
All footage from body cameras and in car cameras from the arrests.
Address Related to Request: Northwest Blvd and W Garden Ave
Clarifications Sent to Requester:
Clarifications Received from Requester:

This is an auto-generated email and has originated from an unmonitored email account. Please DO NOT REPLY





Coeur d'Alene Police

Protect and Serve with Excellence

Chief Lee R. White

3818 SCHREIBER WAY
COEUR D'ALENE, ID 83815
(208) 769-2321 – FAX (208) 769-2307

Date: JUNE 13, 2022

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____ E-Mail: _____

I am requesting a copy or to examine certain records of the Coeur d'Alene Police Department which may be identified as follows:

Records Requested/Incident #: 22C24238

Date & Time and Location of Incident(s): _____

(For Office Use Only Below This Line)

Accepted by: Johan

- Requested Granted
The requested records is attached
- Response Delayed
 - Additional time is necessary to process requested record(s). You should receive a response no later than three (3) working days following the date of your request.
 - Additional time is necessary to locate or retrieve the requested record. You should receive a response no later than ten (10) working days following the date of your request.
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 - Record not known to exist.
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- Notice of Denial AND TRANSCRIPTS (208) 446-1300
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Request reviewed by: Johan K414

Title: RECORDS SPECIALIST

If your request has been denied or partially denied, the attorney for Coeur d'Alene Police Department has reviewed the request, or Coeur d'Alene City has had the opportunity to consult with an attorney regarding the request for examination or copying of a record and has chosen not to do so. If you wish to appeal the denial or partial denial of your request for public records you may do so pursuant to the provisions of Idaho Code §74-115, which requires that a petition be filed in the District Court within 180 days from the date of the mailing of the notice of denial or partial denial.



Coeur d'Alene Police

Report for Incident 22C24238

Nature: CONSPIRACY

Address: 2250 W SELTICE WAY; SPRING HILL SUITES
COEUR D'ALENE ID 83814

Location: 81

Offense Codes: CONS

Statute Codes:

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

How Received: 9

Agency: CDA

Responding Officers: M.SYCHLA, D.HAGAR, J.BRAZLE, B.TILSON, T.Neal, E.TAYLOR, M.EDWARDS, A.GILBERT, N.PETERSEN, D.WEISENFLUH, J.CANTRELL, B.MCCORMICK, J.EDWARDS, A.KNISLEY, L.MORGAN

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Disposition: CAA 06/11/22

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Occurred Between: 13:15:00 06/11/22 and 18:43:04 06/11/22

Assigned To: J.WELCH

Detail: OI

Date Assigned: 06/12/22

Status: AC

Status Date: 06/12/22

Due Date: **/**/**

Complainant:

Last:

First:

Mid:

DOB: **/**/**

Dr Lic:

Address:

Race:

Sex:

Phone:

City: ,

Offense Codes

Reported: NC Not Classified

Observed: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Offense: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Statutes:

Circumstances

VIPR VIPR EVIDENCE STORAGE - CDAPD

SIM Self Initiated Misdemeanor

Responding Officers:

Unit :

M.SYCHLA

K70

D.HAGAR

K3

J.BRAZLE

K97

B.TILSON

K9

T.Neal

K29

E.TAYLOR

K88

M.EDWARDS

K77

A.GILBERT	K101
N.PETERSEN	K46
D.WEISENFLUH	K104
J.CANTRELL	K73
B.MCCORMICK	K6
J.EDWARDS	K79
A.KNISLEY	K82
L.MORGAN	K52

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Agency: CDA

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

Last Radio Log: **:*** **/**/**

How Received: 9 911 Line

Clearance: 1 ARREST REPORT TAKEN

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Disposition: CAA **Date:** 06/11/22

Judicial Status:

Occurred between: 13:15:00 06/11/22

Misc Entry:

and: 18:43:04 06/11/22

Modus Operandi:	Description :	Method :
LT	LOCATION TYPE	LT13 HWY/RD/ALLEY
D	DRUGS/LIQUOR	D99
WT	WEAPONS / TOOLS USED	WT99 NONE

Involvements

Date	Type	Description	Relationship
06/11/22	Name	OLEARY, JUSTIN MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	ROUSSEAU, THOMAS RYAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SIMPSON, SPENCER THOMAS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SMITH, DEREK JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITSON, GRAHAM JONES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TUCKER, STEVEN DERRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORRIS, KIERAN PADRAIG	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CORIO, DYLAN CARTER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	RANKIN, FORREST CLARK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITFIELD, NATHANIEL TAYLOR	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TABLER, DAKOTA RAY	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES JULIUS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	HANEY, BRANDEN MITCHEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITTED, ROBERT ALDEN BENJAMIN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, JOSIAH DANIEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CENTER, DEVIN WAYNE	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	GARLAND, GARRET JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BRENNER, NATHAN DAVID	OFFENDER

06/11/22	Name	RYAN, CONOR JAMES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	DURHAM, WINSTON WORTH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SISENSTEIN, ALEXANDER NICHOLAI	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	NORMAN, LAWRENCE ALEXANDER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WAGNER, MITCHELL FREDERICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, MISHAEL JOSHUA	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JESSOP, RICHARD JACOB	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORAN, CONNOR PATRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	VAN HORN, WESLEY EVAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BOYCE, JARED MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	PRUITT, CAMERON KATHAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BROWN, COLTON MICHAEL	OFFENDER

Narrative

OFFICER: A. Gilbert K101

SUSPECT(S) or DESCRIPTION(S):

(S) Rousseau, Thomas Ryan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Buster, Mishael Joshua

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitfield, Nathaniel Taylor

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Center, Devin Wayne

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Moran, Connor Patrick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Tabler, Dakota Ray

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitted, Robert Benjamin

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitson, Graham Jones

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Boyce, Jared Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Corio, Dylan Carter

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Van Horn, Wesley Evan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Morris, Kieran Padraig

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) O'Leary, Justin Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Jessop, Richard Jacob

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Smith, Derek Joseph

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Ryan, Conor James

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Johnson, James Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Brenner, Nathan David

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Garland, Garret Joseph

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(S) Brown, Colton Michael

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(S) Pruitt, Cameron Kathan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

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(S) Sisenstein, Alexander Nicholia

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(S) Norman, Lawrence Alexander

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Johnson, James Julius

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Durham, Winston Worth

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Haney, Branden Mitchel

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Simpson, Spencer Thomas

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Wagner, Mitchell Frederick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Rankin, Forrest Clark

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Tucker, Steven Derrick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

CASE SUMMARY:

Officers received information of a large group of similarly dressed masked individuals armed with shields entering the back of a U-haul van heading toward downtown Coeur d'Alene. The concerned citizen reported this activity while a "pride" event was taking place downtown which led several nationally known groups condemning the event on various online social media platforms. Officers believed it likely the intent of these individuals was to incite physical confrontation and cause disorder. The U-Haul van was located and an investigative stop was conducted. A total of 31 subjects were contacted inside of the van. Based on the totality of the investigation, it was determined the subjects were part of the 'Patriot Front' and conspired to use violence and/or the threat of the violence to disturb the public peace. All 31 were arrested for conspiracy to riot.

3

From: [COHEN, GABRIELE](#)
To: jimbru554@gmail.com
Subject: FW: [GovQA] PD Records Request Received and Closed by City on Request R002077-061322
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 7:17:01 AM
Attachments: [22C24238_Redacted.pdf](#)

Please see attached.

From: City of Coeur d'Alene Public Records Request Center <coeurdaleneid@govqa.us>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 4:47 PM
To: PD-ReportRequests <PD-ReportRequests@cdaid.org>
Subject: [GovQA] PD Records Request Received and Closed by City on Request R002077-061322

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

A Police Department Request has been received and closed by GovQA. The Requester has received a notice that their request has been forwarded to the Police Department for completion. Please complete and respond to the below request via your current public records request method.

Request Public Records Request / [#R002077-061322](#)
[View the Request](#)

Request Information

Assigned Staff: Alison Palmer

Status: Received

Create Date: 6/13/2022 4:39:11 PM

Customer Name: Good Citizen

Customer Email: jimbru554@gmail.com

Customer Phone: 509-280-0551 Ext.

Customer Address: [CUSTADD1] [CUSTADD2] Rockford WA 99030

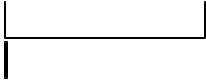
Record(s) Requested: I would like to get the names of all of the 31 people from the so-called "Patriot Front" group that was apparently arrested in Cd'A on Saturday June 11th on NW Blvd. I would also like the names, ranks, and badge numbers of all the arresting officers, as well as all of the riot police who were standing by during the detainment.

Address Related to Request: N/A

Clarifications Sent to Requester:

Clarifications Received from Requester:

This is an auto-generated email and has originated from an unmonitored email account. Please DO NOT REPLY





Coeur d'Alene Police

Protect and Serve with Excellence

Chief Lee R. White

3818 SCHREIBER WAY
COEUR D'ALENE, ID 83815
(208) 769-2321 – FAX (208) 769-2307

Date: JUNE 13, 2022

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____ E-Mail: _____

I am requesting a copy or to examine certain records of the Coeur d'Alene Police Department which may be identified as follows:

Records Requested/Incident #: 22C24238

Date & Time and Location of Incident(s): _____

(For Office Use Only Below This Line)

Accepted by: J. G. Her

- Requested Granted
The requested records is attached
- Response Delayed
 - Additional time is necessary to process requested record(s). You should receive a response no later than three (3) working days following the date of your request.
 - Additional time is necessary to locate or retrieve the requested record. You should receive a response no later than ten (10) working days following the date of your request.
 - The electronic record requested will have to be converted to another electronic format which will take more than ten (10) working days following the date of your request to respond. Please contact the Coeur d'Alene Police Department to discuss when you will receive a response.
- Advance Payment Required (Fee Sheet Attached)
The Coeur d'Alene Police Department will require advance payment of the cost associated with responding to your request. Please send payment to: Coeur d'Alene Police Department, 3818 N Schreiber Way, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815.

- Unable to Respond for One or More of the Following Reasons
 - Record not known to exist.
 - The Coeur d'Alene Police Department is not the custodian of the requested record.
CONTACT THE KODIENAI COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE FOR MUG SHOTS AND 9-1-1 TAPES

- Notice of Denial AND TRANSCRIPTS (208) 446-1300
The requested record is exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-124-1(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124). CAR CAM BODY CAM VIDE0

- Notice of Partial Denial REPORT 22C24238
Your request has been partially denied. Certain information has been determined to be exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-106-8, 74-124-1(a)(b)(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124), and has therefore been redacted from the requested record. A copy of the requested record with the exempt information redacted is attached.

Request reviewed by: J. G. Her K414

Title: RECORDS SPECIALIST

If your request has been denied or partially denied, the attorney for Coeur d'Alene Police Department has reviewed the request, or Coeur d'Alene City has had the opportunity to consult with an attorney regarding the request for examination or copying of a record and has chosen not to do so. If you wish to appeal the denial or partial denial of your request for public records you may do so pursuant to the provisions of Idaho Code §74-115, which requires that a petition be filed in the District Court within 180 days from the date of the mailing of the notice of denial or partial denial.



Coeur d'Alene Police

Report for Incident 22C24238

Nature: CONSPIRACY

Address: 2250 W SELTICE WAY; SPRING HILL SUITES
COEUR D'ALENE ID 83814

Location: 81

Offense Codes: CONS

Statute Codes:

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

How Received: 9

Agency: CDA

Responding Officers: M.SYCHLA, D.HAGAR, J.BRAZLE, B.TILSON, T.Neal, E.TAYLOR, M.EDWARDS, A.GILBERT, N.PETERSEN, D.WEISENFLUH, J.CANTRELL, B.MCCORMICK, J.EDWARDS, A.KNISLEY, L.MORGAN

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Disposition: CAA 06/11/22

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Occurred Between: 13:15:00 06/11/22 and 18:43:04 06/11/22

Assigned To: J.WELCH

Detail: OI

Date Assigned: 06/12/22

Status: AC

Status Date: 06/12/22

Due Date: **/**/**

Complainant:

Last:

First:

Mid:

DOB: **/**/**

Dr Lic:

Address:

Race:

Sex:

Phone:

City: ,

Offense Codes

Reported: NC Not Classified

Observed: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Offense: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Statutes:

Circumstances

VIPR VIPR EVIDENCE STORAGE - CDAPD

SIM Self Initiated Misdemeanor

Responding Officers:

Unit :

M.SYCHLA

K70

D.HAGAR

K3

J.BRAZLE

K97

B.TILSON

K9

T.Neal

K29

E.TAYLOR

K88

M.EDWARDS

K77

A.GILBERT	K101
N.PETERSEN	K46
D.WEISENFLUH	K104
J.CANTRELL	K73
B.MCCORMICK	K6
J.EDWARDS	K79
A.KNISLEY	K82
L.MORGAN	K52

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Agency: CDA

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

Last Radio Log: **.*.*.* **/**/**

How Received: 9 911 Line

Clearance: 1 ARREST REPORT TAKEN

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Disposition: CAA **Date:** 06/11/22

Judicial Status:

Occurred between: 13:15:00 06/11/22

Misc Entry:

and: 18:43:04 06/11/22

Modus Operandi:

Description :

Method :

LT	LOCATION TYPE	LT13 HWY/RD/ALLEY
D	DRUGS/LIQUOR	D99
WT	WEAPONS / TOOLS USED	WT99 NONE

Involvements

Date	Type	Description	Relationship
06/11/22	Name	OLEARY, JUSTIN MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	ROUSSEAU, THOMAS RYAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SIMPSON, SPENCER THOMAS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SMITH, DEREK JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITSON, GRAHAM JONES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TUCKER, STEVEN DERRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORRIS, KIERAN PADRAIG	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CORIO, DYLAN CARTER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	RANKIN, FORREST CLARK	OFFENDER
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06/11/22	Name	TABLER, DAKOTA RAY	OFFENDER
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06/11/22	Name	HANEY, BRANDEN MITCHEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITTED, ROBERT ALDEN BENJAMIN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, JOSIAH DANIEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CENTER, DEVIN WAYNE	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	GARLAND, GARRET JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BRENNER, NATHAN DAVID	OFFENDER

06/11/22	Name	RYAN, CONOR JAMES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	DURHAM, WINSTON WORTH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SISENSTEIN, ALEXANDER NICHOLAI	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	NORMAN, LAWRENCE ALEXANDER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WAGNER, MITCHELL FREDERICK	OFFENDER
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06/11/22	Name	MORAN, CONNOR PATRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	VAN HORN, WESLEY EVAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BOYCE, JARED MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	PRUITT, CAMERON KATHAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BROWN, COLTON MICHAEL	OFFENDER

Narrative

OFFICER: A. Gilbert K101

SUSPECT(S) or DESCRIPTION(S):

(S) Rousseau, Thomas Ryan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Buster, Mishael Joshua

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitfield, Nathaniel Taylor

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Center, Devin Wayne

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Moran, Connor Patrick

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(S) Tabler, Dakota Ray

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(S) Haney, Branden Mitchel

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(S) Simpson, Spencer Thomas

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(S) Wagner, Mitchell Frederick

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(S) Rankin, Forrest Clark

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Tucker, Steven Derrick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

CASE SUMMARY:

Officers received information of a large group of similarly dressed masked individuals armed with shields entering the back of a U-haul van heading toward downtown Coeur d'Alene. The concerned citizen reported this activity while a "pride" event was taking place downtown which led several nationally known groups condemning the event on various online social media platforms. Officers believed it likely the intent of these individuals was to incite physical confrontation and cause disorder. The U-Haul van was located and an investigative stop was conducted. A total of 31 subjects were contacted inside of the van. Based on the totality of the investigation, it was determined the subjects were part of the 'Patriot Front' and conspired to use violence and/or the threat of the violence to disturb the public peace. All 31 were arrested for conspiracy to riot.

3

From: [Jeanette Laster](#)
To: lmorgan@cdaid.org
Subject: FYI - police report
Date: Wednesday, September 08, 2021 12:33:10 PM
Attachments: [Print Report - IdCoeurAlenePd 090821.pdf](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

No biggie, but I just thought you might want to know. I have arranged for the flowers and signage to be replaced tomorrow.

Hope you are doing great!



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)
Executive Director
208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org





This incident has been reported to the
Coeur d'Alene Police Department
and is pending approval

Coeur d'Alene Police Department
3818 N Schreiber Way
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815
208-769-2320

General Information

Incident Type	Theft
Tracking Number	T21000802
Report Date	09/08/2021 01:27 PM

Reporting Person Information

Employer Name	Human Rights Education Institute
Work Address	414 West Fort Grounds Drive, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814, US
Name	Laster, Jeanette
Home Address	7760 North Gila Court, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815, US
Home Phone	208-772-0981
Mobile Phone	805-816-9333
Email	JLaster@HREI.org
Work Phone	208-292-2359
Sex	Female
DOB	11/13/1968
ID Type	State ID
ID State	Idaho
ID Number	CD255742E
Driver License No	CD255742E
Licensing State	ID

Incident Information

Where did this incident occur?	North Northwest Boulevard / West RIVER Avenue , COEUR D'ALENE, ID 83814
Incident Time (start)	08/30/2021 12:00 PM
Incident Time (end)	08/31/2021 10:00 AM
Location Type	School/College

Property Information

No 1	
Type	Sign
Brand	Love Lives Here CDA
Color	White
How Many	3
Value of Item (\$)	200
Property Description	three yard signs and one logo banner, potted flowers

Narrative

Incident Description

Two Love Lives Here CDA yard signs and a logo banner were placed at the corner of River and Northwest Boulevard entrance to the University Sector. These signs were placed there a few weeks ago as a counter message to the Patriot Front Posters in agreement with the NIC Diversity Council and President Rick MacLennan. HREI serves on the NIC Council as a community liaison.

After an NIC diversity council meeting last week, it was decided that this display should be refreshed with new flowers on both corners for the next two weeks as campuses resumed classes. We assigned the florist to drop 6 large potted mums and adjusted the signs yesterday. When we drove by Tuesday morning, there were no signs and no mums.

We have reached out to NIC security and facilities, and City parks and they have confirmed that neither have the display.

We can just repurchase the signs and flowers, but I am required to file a report.

Print This Report

From: [GILLMORE, JOSH](#)
To: [FINNIGAN, KRISTIN](#); [GILBERT, ALAN](#); [BRAZLE, JACOB](#); [WADE, CRAIG](#); [JOHNS, ZACH](#); [GUTHRIE, JON](#)
Cc: [TURRELL, ERIK](#)
Subject: Fw: NIC Diversity Symposium
Date: Tuesday, September 14, 2021 10:02:25 AM
Attachments: [Diversity.PNG](#)

Just a reminder.

From: TURRELL, ERIK
Sent: Monday, September 13, 2021 12:28 PM
To: GILLMORE, JOSH
Subject: Fwd: NIC Diversity Symposium

FYI

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "WESSEL, GUS" <GWESSEL@cdaid.org>
Date: September 13, 2021 at 12:25:48 PDT
To: "TODD, MARK" <MTODD@cdaid.org>, "MCLEOD, BILL" <BMCLEOD@cdaid.org>
Cc: "TURRELL, ERIK" <ETURRELL@cdaid.org>, "SCHMITZ, JOHANN" <JSCHMITZ@cdaid.org>
Subject: **NIC Diversity Symposium**

Morning all,

This event is going to be held at NIC on Wednesday. We do not expect any issues, but wanted you to be aware. There have been more of the Patriot Front stickers placed around campus this weekend, but nothing directed at the event or the speakers. The keynote speaker is well known and has drawn protestors in the past. NIC has procedures allowing protests in certain areas, so that should not cause any issues either.

I mainly wanted patrol to be aware in case I called for additional support, it will be in the Student Union Building upstairs where the academy holds the graduations.

Thanks and happy Monday,
GW

SRO Detective Gus Wessel K21
Coeur d'Alene Police Department
3818 Schreiber Way
CDA, ID 83815
(208)769-3374
GWESSEL@CDAID.ORG

The North Idaho College DIVERSITY COUNCIL presents the 5th Annual

20 DIVERSITY 21 SYMPOSIUM

North Idaho College, Lake Coeur d'Alene Room. Edminster Student Union [1000 W. Garden, CdA]
Events are FREE but seating may be limited. Please check nic.edu/diversity for venue changes.

SEPT 15

Digital Divides: New Technologies & Persistent Inequalities

SPEAKER

9:00 AM – 10:15 AM
via Live Stream

"Disability in the Wake: Ableism, Atmosphere and Affect"

Dr. Ryan C. Parrey, a lecturer and program director of Disability Studies at Eastern Washington University, will discuss via Zoom his teaching and research on disability experiences and lived experiences of ableism.

STUDENT WORKSHOP

10:30 AM – 11:45 AM

NIC Students Speak:

"Identifying Issues and Solutions Surrounding Technology and Access at NIC."

ASNIC leaders will facilitate a discussion of challenges NIC students have faced with technology at NIC, particular during the pandemic. Prizes will be offered.

FACULTY WORKSHOP

12:00 PM – 12:50 PM

"Make Your Class 1% Better: Tips for Developing Accessible Course Documents"

NIC IT Accessibility Coordinator Jeremy Seda will go over basic strategies for designing accessible course documents.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

1:00 PM – 2:15 PM

SAMMY RANGEL : "Restoration"

Sammy Rangel will share his "restorative narrative" as he discusses technological pathways to hate and restoration. He is the executive director and co-founder of Life After Hate. Sammy overcame drug addiction and a life of abuse, gangs, violence, and incarceration to become a college graduate, mentor, a street-savvy counselor, and father of four.

PANEL

2:30 PM – 3:45 PM

"Technology and Challenges to Equal Educational Access During Covid-19 and Beyond"

Representatives from the Department of Education of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Coeur d'Alene Public Schools, and North Idaho College will discuss education and technology access issues within their respective communities.



For accommodation or questions about physical access, call (208) 789-3300 in advance of your visit.

 nic.edu/diversity



This program is supported in part by a grant from the Idaho Humanities Council, a state-based partner of the National Endowment for the Humanities. Event made possible with funding from the NIC Foundation and the NIC Diversity Council.
Logistical support provided by North Idaho College Electronic, Information, Technology Committee and the Human Rights Education Institute.

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 nic.edu/diversity



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Logistical support provided by North Idaho College Deans, Informatics, Technology Committee and the Human Rights Education Institute.

From: [CANTRELL, JON](#)
To: [*PD-PATROL](#)
Subject: Fw: New tagging potential and a conversation about burning a sign
Date: Monday, September 27, 2021 6:33:24 PM

Patrol,

The following information is sent to you for a heads up only. Unless Command Staff changes our direction in the future for any calls related to this, lets D6 and forward to CPAO for review. Just remember most of these activist groups are looking to get a rise from LE for their 5 minutes of fame on YouTube in hopes of making money from a Government agency so lets keep their pursuit of happiness (RICH) in pursuit mode from a different governmental agency.

SERGEANT JON CANTRELL
COEUR D'ALENE POLICE DEPARTMENT
208.769.2320

From: MCLEOD, BILL
Sent: Monday, September 27, 2021 6:09 PM
To: CANTRELL, JON; HAGAR, DAVID; WALTHER, JEFF
Subject: Fwd: New tagging potential and a conversation about burning a sign

Jon -

Per our phone conversation.

Sent from iPhone

From: WESSEL, GUS <GWESSEL@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, September 27, 2021 17:36
To: MCLEOD, BILL
Subject: Fwd: New tagging potential and a conversation about burning a sign

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "WESSEL, GUS" <GWESSEL@cdaid.org>
Date: September 27, 2021 at 4:28:53 PM PDT
To: "TODD, MARK" <MTODD@cdaid.org>
Subject: Fwd: New tagging potential and a conversation about burning a sign

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Jeanette Laster <jlaster@hrei.org>
Date: September 27, 2021 at 2:33:40 PM PDT
To: "WESSEL, GUS" <GWESSEL@cdaid.org>
Subject: New tagging potential and a conversation about burning a sign

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Gus,

I caught wind of this last night and just thought you should know in case they came on campus. I encouraged the person reporting it to me to make a formal crime tip report. I don't know if they have done this yet, however, they promised they would.

For context:

- The Telegram handle of this group is The White Rose North Idaho. "The White Rose is a global network of independent activists, all working in unison to disseminate a much needed counter narrative to the relentless fear mongering, lies and propaganda"
- You will recognize W. Le.
- I am pretty sure that Grizzley70 is a member of the Panhandle Patriot Riding group that made a subtle threat against me/HREI building during Pride month. Then followed that with an online attack on me on a social media platform a few weeks later. It was something that C Whalen started and this person carried on. I would have to go back through my notes to be sure, but the social media handles are similar from platform to platform.
- Lucky Barnard is the owner of The Artful Badger Tattoo Parlor and husband of Erin Barnard, who runs the Kootenai County Spectator. There has been ongoing postings that they are inciting and the "call to protests" and even "planting" people at these meetings that have no stake in the game, and a possible financial tie to the political cartooned postcards going around.

I want to be clear, I have no problem with their freedom of speech, but again they are talking about defacing with stickers that take staff time to remove (we still don't have all the adhesive off the box at NW Blvd and River and it looks horrible). It sounds like it will be a continued concerted effort. I hope the son is not a juvenile.

Also to note, the remaining sticker that I have from Patriot Front tagging at our place (last round) is 2" x 4" and clearly a home printed product from a label sheet.

I sent this similar message over to Bill Greenwood at Parks and I will send an abbreviated note to Brian at Diversity Council. I will look out around our building tonight and tomorrow. I didn't send this to L Morgan because nothing has happened here yet, but if you think he should be aware feel free to share with whomever.

The second conversation was just that...a conversation but had a suggestion to burn a sign on campus. If things continue to accelerate, I would hate for something like this to happen.

See attached images (they should be in order)...Good Luck! And I want you all to know that I am constantly praying for safety and patience. I know people are frustrated but I hate that your teams always get the brunt of it. You don't deserve any of that. Know you all are appreciated so much!

Be well,




Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)
Executive Director
208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org



@disclosetv 425.2K 1:07 AM

Beata Klosowski joined the group via invite link

Forwarded message
From The White Rose



Step 1 - Buy a cheap thermal label printer.

Step 2 - Download the latest sticker archive for free, pinned at the top of [@jointhewhitrose](#)

Step 3 - Print hundreds of stickers, for DIRT cheap, from the comfort of your home.

Step 4 - Wake up the sleeping giant!

Find us on Telegram messenger [T.me/jointhewhitrose](#) or



Join in get stickering...

@jointhewhiterose

LEAROYD

26.09.21 at 10:49 AM



Pinned Message

Welcome 🙏 - The White Rose North Idaho will only e...



September 26

Lucky

I slapped some at Winco, Prarie Pavilion and Sherman Ave over the last 2 days. I have 2 of my artists doing the the same all over with big stacks. I have a plan to go out Monday night and sling slappers for a few hours in high traffic areas in CDA.

↩ 3 1:02 AM

Will

Niiiiice 1:04 AM

Lucky

I slapped some at Winco, Prarie Pavilion a...



You mean you heard some vandals were gonna do that, right? 😬 1:04 AM

Lucky

Will

You mean you heard some vandals were go...

Yes....youth's. Hoodlums. Miscreants. I'm trying to catch them!

1:05 AM

Pinned Message

Welcome 🙏 - The White Rose North Idaho will only e...



world lives in, there is no possibility of a pandemic September 26 is not a pandemic — there was no statistical increase in deaths in 2020.



24.8K 4:44 PM



Here's a few of the 25 or so from today after church.

5:23 PM

Lucky

Anyone want to join my son and I tomorrow night to stroll downtown/ Sherman area?

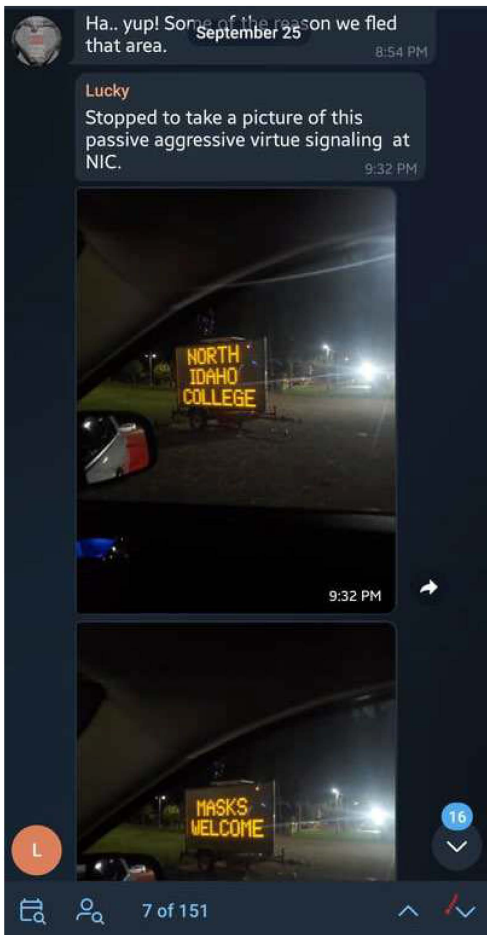
10:24 PM

Will

ill hangout with you guys. maybe we can find out who the heck is putting all these right-wing stickers everywhere 😊

← 2 10:37 PM





GRIZZLY70



Lucky
Photo

Wouldn't it be sad if somebody accidentally set fire to their sign 🤔🤔
😂😂

10:51 PM

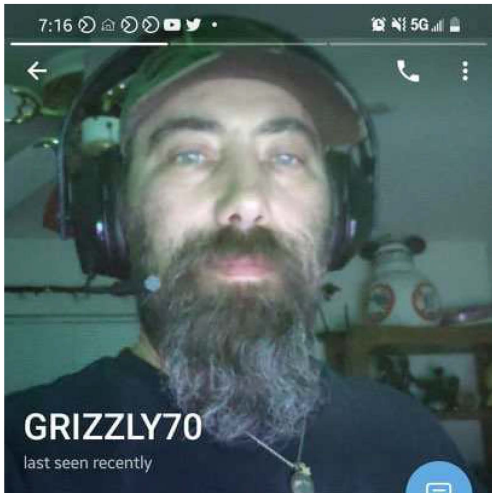
J E

It would NOT be good (maybe satisfying but not good) if the electronic sign at NIC were burned or if gift shops were looted. The "other side" would beat us over the head with it, and rightly so. They use lies now, we can't give them real ammo.

7:13 AM

J E

7:16 5G



GRIZZLY70
last seen recently



Info

Patriot Warrior
Bio

@SSGT_GRIZZLY_55TH_LF
Username

Notifications
On

Groups

-  **The White Rose North Idaho**
33 members
-  **Kootenai County Spectator**
259 members

From: [Laura Bonneville](#)
To: jwalther@cdaid.org
Subject: Fw: Regarding Telegram activity targeting North Idaho Pride Alliance events
Date: Wednesday, April 20, 2022 4:41:39 PM
Attachments: [Outlook-1483582018.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-46-15-810.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-26-28-173-1.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-26-28-173-2.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-26-28-173-7.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-26-28-173-4.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-26-28-173-12.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-19-09-02-52-970.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-19-09-02-52-970-1.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-26-28-173-8.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-26-28-173-6.png](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.



Laura Bonneville, M.Ed., LPC, NCC
Behavioral Health Consultant
she/her
1090 W. Park Place
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814
Office: (208) 620.5248
Fax: (208) 292.0705
Email: lbonneville@myheritagehealth.org
Website: www.myHeritageHealth.org

From: North Idaho Pride Alliance <nipridealliance@gmail.com>
Sent: Wednesday, April 20, 2022 1:05 PM
To: Jeanette Laster <jlaster@hrei.org>; Laura Bonneville <LBonneville@myheritagehealth.org>;
Michelle Brostmeyer <mbrosty@gmail.com>
Subject: Fwd: Regarding Telegram activity targeting North Idaho Pride Alliance events

CAUTION: This message originated outside of Heritage Health. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, are expecting something from them, and know the content is safe.

I have not responded to the "Redboubt Antifascists" and do not know anyone associated with this group. I am not really that trustworthy of interacting here. I am not sure if the optics are very good with us coordinating with them either. But what they are saying confirms what we know and has additional information. Screenshots from them are attached.

Jessica

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Redoubt Antifascists** <redoubtafa@riseup.net>

Date: Wed, Apr 20, 2022 at 11:53 AM

Subject: Regarding Telegram activity targeting North Idaho Pride Alliance events

To: <nipridealliance@gmail.com>

Hello and I hope you're doing as well as can be in these difficult times. I want to start off by clearly stating that, while the activity that we're seeing is concerning, there don't appear to be immediate or imminent threats against any individuals. I know that's small comfort but another thing that I know is that these are scary times. It's not our intent to create undue fear or anxiety.

Our project monitors a lot of hate spaces, one of the biggest in the region is run by Vincent James Foxx and his social media platforms, of over 150,000 followers between Gab and Telegram. That number is pretty concerning, I know. The good news is that he's only recently relocated to Idaho. His on-the-ground footprint is significantly smaller than his online impressions would lead one to believe.

He's mostly failed to gain traction as a recent arrival selling bigotry with an abrasive and hostile attitude; KCRCC and Janice McGeachin's campaign were the only ones working with him for a long while. See: <https://www.mediamatters.org/white-nationalism/idaho-lt-gov-janice-mcgeachin-was-pictured-vincent-james-foxx-white-nationalist>

Recently, though, he's adopted the "groomers" rhetoric that's become popular with certain groups (attachment 1). From his public profiles and anonymous troll accounts, Vince James and Dave Reilly have been organizing what can only be described as a pro-religious / anti-LGBTQIA panic against their political and philosophical enemies. Mostly, that's only been picked up and amplified by folks in the KCRCC Telegram, "North Idaho Freedom Fighters", and Vince's troll social media followers, who call themselves groypers.

Anyway, this all sets the stage for when Vince, during a high-point of the "groomer panic," decided to expose your Pride event, and all your sponsors, to his homophobic audience (attachment 2, attachment 3).

From there, we saw it shared to the North Idaho Freedom Fighters chat with a call to organize against Pride (attachment 4). There, it had been shared, with a call to organize, by white supremacist, Lana Lokteff (attachment 5) who has around 60k followers between Twitter and Gab.

From there, we started seeing Vince James content show up in hate spaces that ignored him before this. White Lives Matter shared it (attachment 6) and so did the Proud Boys (attachment 7, attachment 8).

We've started seeing spaces for counter demonstrations to CDA Pride begin to organize with folks from all of these groups: Nazis, white supremacists, Proud Boys, WLM activists, and KCRCC/North Idaho Freedom Fighters.

They've also used the momentum to start making calls for resisting anything supportive of the LGBTQIA community (attachment 9, attachment 10).

This is all very alarming because:

- they're getting organized and growing
- no one has done anything to them; they're responding to imagined threats
- it's being done in view of (far-right) republican politicians without any sort of resistance or pushback from within their ranks; they're allowing this hate to organize in their spaces
- it's escalating and coalescing rapidly

We want you to be aware that most of the focus is on CDA Pride. That's where they want to counter-demonstrate and recruit into white supremacy. Additionally, and just speaking as humans, it's concerning rhetoric in general and feels like it's creating the conditions for a climate of violence against LGBTQIA folks at events and in general.

We support and stand with the LGBTQIA community and do not want to see anyone hurt. We couldn't stay silent as we see this hate gather against North Idaho and CDA Pride, specifically. We will continue to monitor these threats and work to undermine them every chance we get.

I assume your expectations of us are not very high, and that's where they should be. We see this problem on the horizon but don't have a part to play besides giving you a heads up. Please do what you need to do to keep folks safe.

Thank you for your time. Be well. We'll reach out again if we see anything else that you should be aware of. Please let us know if there's anything we can help with or elaborate upon.

NOTICE: The information contained in this transmission may contain privileged and confidential information, including patient information protected by federal and state privacy laws, including the HIPAA privacy rule set forth under 45 C.F.R. Part 164. This information is intended to be used solely by the entity or individual to whom this message is addressed. If you are not the intended recipient, any review, dissemination, distribution, or duplication of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you received this email in error, please notify the sender by reply email and destroy all copies of this message.





Vincent James

44K subscribers



Pinned Message

I NEED YOUR HELP Help us get fully funded so we can...



7:43 PM · 03 Apr 22 · Twitter Web App

1,029 Retweets · 108 Quote Tweets

Weird that these all came out the same day.

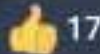
We should be calling liberals pedophiles though. That's what they are, proponents of child grooming, pedophilia, and child sacrifice.

<https://www.bitchute.com/video/U44XZcNixKY8/>

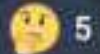
Follow @RealVincentJames



131



17



5

3K edited 12:43 PM





The Red Elephants @RealRedElephants

16h · 🌐

Groomers are going to try to gather in the park in North Idaho in June. Here's all the companies in the area supporting these groomers.

More info:

t.me/RealVincentJames/12446

PRIDE IN THE PARK
JUNE 11, 2022
10AM - 3PM
CDA CITY PARK & BANDSHELL
A FAMILY FRIENDLY CELEBRATION OF LGBTQ+ DIVERSITY
DRAG DANCE PARTY | LOCAL MUSICIANS | FOOD TRUCKS
FAMILY ACTIVITIES | COMMUNITY VILLAGE & ARTISAN MARKET
PRIDE STRIDE @ 10:30 AM **COLOR KINDNESS WALK/ART CHALLENGE** **"SAY PRIDE" PHOTO BOOTH**

THANK YOU COMMUNITY SPONSORS!
 TDS, Clark's, FISH & CHIPS, THE CREATIVE, PICCU



Vincent James

44.2K subscribers



Pinned Message

I NEED YOUR HELP Help us get fully funded so we can...



Vincent James

Pre-School teacher says her favorite t...



CDA Pride NonProfit Partners.cs

Company Name	Contact Information
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100. [Company Name]	[Address] [Phone]

Groomers are going to try to gather in the park in North Idaho in June. Here's all the companies in the area supporting these groomers.

<https://t.me/RealVincentJames/12446>

Follow @RealVincentJames

188
 33
 3
 3
 3

6.7K · edited 11:00 PM





North Idaho Freedom Fighte...

823 members, 55 online



Pinned Message

This week 3 locations to choose from



1 23.3K 6:31 PM



nipridealliance

PRIDE IN THE PARK

JUNE 11, 2022

10AM - 3PM

CDA CITY PARK & BANDSHELL

A FAMILY FRIENDLY CELEBRATION OF LGBTQ+ DIVERSITY

DRAG DANCE PARTY | LOCAL MUSICIANS | FOOD TRUCKS

FAMILY ACTIVITIES | COMMUNITY VILLAGE & ARTISAN MARKET

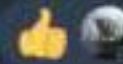
PRIDE STRIDE @ 10:30 AM COLOR KINDNESS CHALK ART CHALLENGE "SAY PRIDE!" PHOTO BOOTH

THANK YOU COMMUNITY SPONSORS!

TDS Clark's PHOTO FILTER inw creative PIFCU

Heritage Health

Time to organize a protest against this pedophile groomer "family friendly" event in Cda on June 11!



1 6:39 PM



Lana Lokteff

redice.tv/radio-3fourteen

Lana Jennifer Lokteff is an American far-right, antisemitic conspiracy theorist, and white supremacist, who is part of the alt-right movement. She became a prominent YouTube personality before being banned. She is the host of Radio 3Fourteen. **Wikipedia**



[Website](#)



[Wikipedia](#)



[IMDb](#)



WLM_USA_IDAHO_CHAT

63 members



Pinned Message

WLM, just like the vast majority of pro-White efforts...
action.



What does being pro-White mean?

A pro-White is someone who intentionally, through their actions, speech, and behavior is a net positive in the long term in the struggle for securing a future for White Children. Someone you could be friends with, collaborate with, be a neighbor of, or even have your White kids intermarry. Someone who you could trust as family. A Pro-White will always behave in a way in which they will ATTRACT other Whites towards the struggle.

If you are a pro-White, you are invited to prove it. 16th April, Worldwide. Message [@wlmcontactbot](#) for more.



[@WhiteLivesMatterOfficial](#)

[@wlm_reading](#)

1 2.9K 1:34 PM



RAGNAR

HAIL CAP'N 4:14 PM

MrSurge joined the group

April 14

Contrarian [#NoUkrainianMilitaryIntervention](#)

WLM_USA_IDAHO

WLM, just like the vast majority of pro-W...

<https://t.me/RealVincentJames/12558?single>

9:32 PM





PROUD BOYS OF THE AMER...

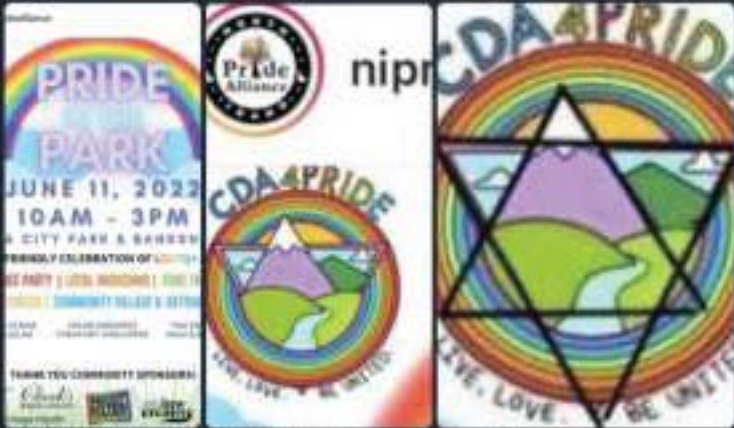
841 subscribers



(208) 664-9096

18 5:54 PM

Forwarded message
From Vincent James



Groomers are going to try to gather in the park in North Idaho in June. Here's all the companies in the area supporting these groomers.

<https://t.me/RealVincentJames/12446>

Follow @RealVincentJames

18 5:54 PM

Forwarded message
From Vincent James





PROUD BOYS OF THE AMER...

841 subscribers



Forwarded message
From Vincent James



Groomers are planning a drag show in north Idaho.

This was hanging in the Lucky Monkey clothing store in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

(208) 664-9096

18 5:54 PM





North Idaho Freedom Fighte...

>> Patriot#1456423 is sending a file



Pinned Message

This week 3 locations to choose from



Any patriots want to go into the belly of the beast on the grooming book battle? The wicked are having an event at HREI. Sponsored by NIC diversity council? Limited to 80 people, register for the free event through Eventbrite and fill those seats!



edited 6:50 PM





Vincent James

44.2K subscribers



Pinned Message

I NEED YOUR HELP Help us get fully funded so we can...



Vincent James

Groomers are going to try to gather in...



Groomers are planning a drag show in north Idaho.

This was hanging in the Lucky Monkey clothing store in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

(208) 664-9096



96



8



6



4



1

👁️ 1.5K edited 7:58 PM



From: [Laura Bonneville](#)
To: [SOMERTON, WES](#)
Subject: Fw: Regarding Telegram activity targeting North Idaho Pride Alliance events
Date: Thursday, April 21, 2022 10:06:36 AM
Attachments: [Outlook-1483582018.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-46-15-810.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-26-28-173-1.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-26-28-173-2.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-26-28-173-7.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-26-28-173-4.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-26-28-173-12.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-19-09-02-52-970.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-19-09-02-52-970-1.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-26-28-173-8.png](#)
[signal-2022-04-15-09-26-28-173-6.png](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.



Laura Bonneville, M.Ed., LPC, NCC
Behavioral Health Consultant
she/her/hers
1090 W. Park Place
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814
Office: (208) 620.5248
Fax: (208) 292.0705
Email: lbonneville@myheritagehealth.org
Website: www.myHeritageHealth.org

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Redoubt Antifascists** <redoubtafa@riseup.net>
Date: Wed, Apr 20, 2022 at 11:53 AM
Subject: Regarding Telegram activity targeting North Idaho Pride Alliance events
To: <nipridealliance@gmail.com>

Hello and I hope you're doing as well as can be in these difficult times. I want to start off by clearly stating that, while the activity that we're seeing is concerning, there don't appear to be immediate or imminent threats against any individuals. I know that's small comfort but another thing that I know is that these are scary times. It's not our intent to create undue fear or anxiety.

Our project monitors a lot of hate spaces, one of the biggest in the region is run by Vincent James Foxx and his social media platforms, of over 150,000 followers between Gab and Telegram. That number is pretty concerning, I know. The good news is that he's only recently relocated to Idaho. His on-the-ground footprint is significantly smaller than his online

impressions would lead one to believe.

He's mostly failed to gain traction as a recent arrival selling bigotry with an abrasive and hostile attitude; KCRCC and Janice McGeachin's campaign were the only ones working with him for a long while. See: <https://www.mediamatters.org/white-nationalism/idaho-lt-gov-janice-mcgeachin-was-pictured-vincent-james-foxx-white-nationalist>

Recently, though, he's adopted the "groomers" rhetoric that's become popular with certain groups (attachment 1). From his public profiles and anonymous troll accounts, Vince James and Dave Reilly have been organizing what can only be described as a pro-religious / anti-LGBTQIA panic against their political and philosophical enemies. Mostly, that's only been picked up and amplified by folks in the KCRCC Telegram, "North Idaho Freedom Fighters", and Vince's troll social media followers, who call themselves groypers.

Anyway, this all sets the stage for when Vince, during a high-point of the "groomer panic," decided to expose your Pride event, and all your sponsors, to his homophobic audience (attachment 2, attachment 3).

From there, we saw it shared to the North Idaho Freedom Fighters chat with a call to organize against Pride (attachment 4). There, it had been shared, with a call to organize, by white supremacist, Lana Lokteff (attachment 5) who has around 60k followers between Twitter and Gab.

From there, we started seeing Vince James content show up in hate spaces that ignored him before this. White Lives Matter shared it (attachment 6) and so did the Proud Boys (attachment 7, attachment 8).

We've started seeing spaces for counter demonstrations to CDA Pride begin to organize with folks from all of these groups: Nazis, white supremacists, Proud Boys, WLM activists, and KCRCC/North Idaho Freedom Fighters.

They've also used the momentum to start making calls for resisting anything supportive of the LGBTQIA community (attachment 9, attachment 10).

This is all very alarming because:

- they're getting organized and growing
- no one has done anything to them; they're responding to imagined threats
- it's being done in view of (far-right) republican politicians without any sort of resistance or pushback from within their ranks; they're allowing this hate to organize in their spaces
- it's escalating and coalescing rapidly

We want you to be aware that most of the focus is on CDA Pride. That's where they want to counter-demonstrate and recruit into white supremacy. Additionally, and just speaking as humans, it's concerning rhetoric in general and feels like it's creating the conditions for a climate of violence against LGBTQIA folks at events and in general.

We support and stand with the LGBTQIA community and do not want to see anyone hurt. We couldn't stay silent as we see this hate gather against North Idaho and CDA Pride, specifically. We will continue to monitor these threats and work to undermine them every chance we get.

I assume your expectations of us are not very high, and that's where they should be. We see this problem on the horizon but don't have a part to play besides giving you a heads up. Please do what you need to do to keep folks safe.

Thank you for your time. Be well. We'll reach out again if we see anything else that you should be aware of. Please let us know if there's anything we can help with or elaborate upon.

NOTICE: The information contained in this transmission may contain privileged and confidential information, including patient information protected by federal and state privacy laws, including the HIPAA privacy rule set forth under 45 C.F.R. Part 164. This information is intended to be used solely by the entity or individual to whom this message is addressed. If you are not the intended recipient, any review, dissemination, distribution, or duplication of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you received this email in error, please notify the sender by reply email and destroy all copies of this message.





Vincent James

44K subscribers



Pinned Message

I NEED YOUR HELP Help us get fully funded so we can...



7:43 PM · 03 Apr 22 · Twitter Web App

1,029 Retweets · 108 Quote Tweets

Weird that these all came out the same day.

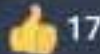
We should be calling liberals pedophiles though. That's what they are, proponents of child grooming, pedophilia, and child sacrifice.

<https://www.bitchute.com/video/U44XZcNixKY8/>

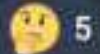
Follow @RealVincentJames



131



17



5

3K edited 12:43 PM





The Red Elephants @RealRedElephants

16h · 🌐

Groomers are going to try to gather in the park in North Idaho in June. Here's all the companies in the area supporting these groomers.

More info:

t.me/RealVincentJames/12446

PRIDE IN THE PARK
JUNE 11, 2022
10AM - 3PM
CDA CITY PARK & BANDSHELL
A FAMILY FRIENDLY CELEBRATION OF LGBTQ+ DIVERSITY
DRAG DANCE PARTY | LOCAL MUSICIANS | FOOD TRUCKS
FAMILY ACTIVITIES | COMMUNITY VILLAGE & ARTISAN MARKET
PRIDE STRIDE @ 10:30 AM **COLOR KINDNESS WALK/ART CHALLENGE** **"SAY PRIDE" PHOTO BOOTH**

THANK YOU COMMUNITY SPONSORS!
 TDS, Clark's, FISH & CRAB, JIM CREATIVE, PICCU



Vincent James

44.2K subscribers



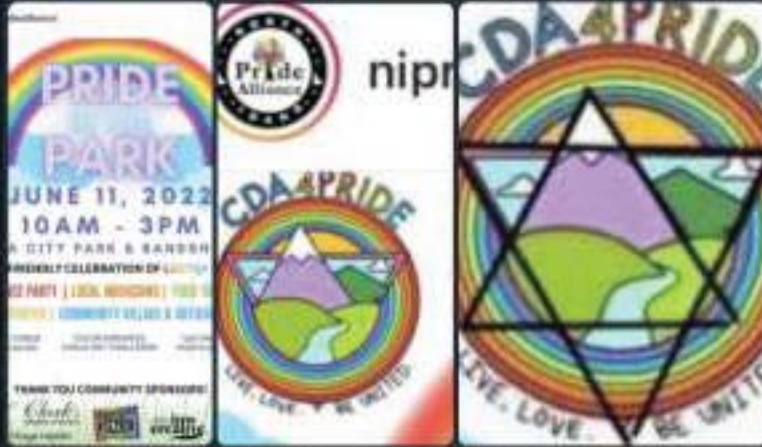
Pinned Message

I NEED YOUR HELP Help us get fully funded so we can...



Vincent James

Pre-School teacher says her favorite t...



CDA Pride NonProfit Partners.cs



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<https://t.me/RealVincentJames/12446>

Follow @RealVincentJames



188



33



3



3



3

6.7K · edited 11:00 PM



North Idaho Freedom Fighte...

823 members, 55 online



Pinned Message

This week 3 locations to choose from



1 23.3K 6:31 PM



nipridealliance

PRIDE IN THE PARK

JUNE 11, 2022

10AM - 3PM

CDA CITY PARK & BANDSHELL

A FAMILY FRIENDLY CELEBRATION OF LGBTQ+ DIVERSITY

DRAG DANCE PARTY | LOCAL MUSICIANS | FOOD TRUCKS

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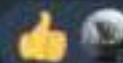
PRIDE STRIDE @ 10:30 AM COLOR KINDNESS CHALK ART CHALLENGE "SAY PRIDE!" PHOTO BOOTH

THANK YOU COMMUNITY SPONSORS!

TDS Clark's PHOTO FILTER inw creative PIFCU

Heritage Health

Time to organize a protest against this pedophile groomer "family friendly" event in Cda on June 11!



1 6:39 PM



Lana Lokteff

redice.tv/radio-3fourteen

Lana Jennifer Lokteff is an American far-right, antisemitic conspiracy theorist, and white supremacist, who is part of the alt-right movement. She became a prominent YouTube personality before being banned. She is the host of Radio 3Fourteen. **Wikipedia**



[Website](#)



[Wikipedia](#)



[IMDb](#)



WLM_USA_IDAHO_CHAT

63 members



Pinned Message

WLM, just like the vast majority of pro-White efforts...
action.



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@wlm_reading

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RAGNAR

HAIL CAP'N 4:14 PM

MrSurge joined the group

April 14

Contrarian #NoUkrainianMilitaryIntervention

WLM_USA_IDAHO

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<https://t.me/RealVincentJames/12558?single>

9:32 PM





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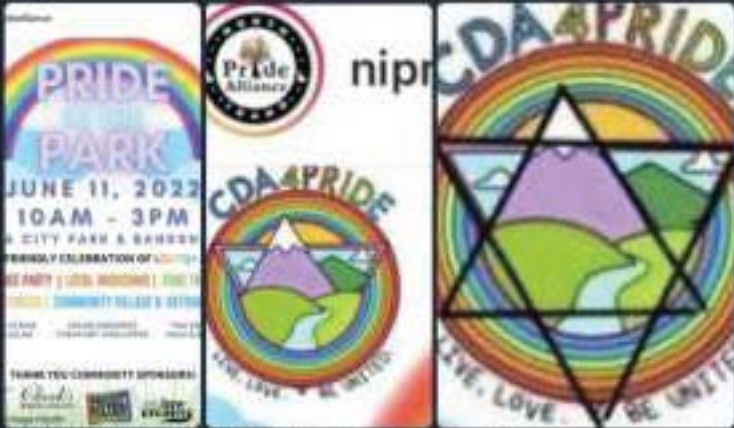
841 subscribers



(208) 664-9096

18 5:54 PM

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From Vincent James



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<https://t.me/RealVincentJames/12446>

Follow @RealVincentJames

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PROUD BOYS OF THE AMER...

841 subscribers



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(208) 664-9096

18 5:54 PM





North Idaho Freedom Fighte...

>> Patriot#1456423 is sending a file



Pinned Message

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edited 6:50 PM





Vincent James

44.2K subscribers



Pinned Message

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(208) 664-9096



96



8



6



4



1

1.5K edited 7:58 PM



From: [MCCORMICK, BRANDON](#)
To: [Ryan Higgins](#)
Subject: Fwd: 22c24238
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 8:59:39 AM

Ryan,

Please see below email chain in reference to Judge Pittman signed a seal order in regard to our Patriot Front arrests.

Thank You,

Brandon McCormick

Begin forwarded message:

From: "MCCORMICK, BRANDON" <BMCCORMICK@cdaid.org>
Date: June 14, 2022 at 8:55:34 AM PDT
To: "SOMERTON, WES" <WSOMERTON@cdaid.org>
Cc: "WELCH, JESSE" <JWELCH@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: 22c24238

Thank You

Brandon McCormick

On Jun 14, 2022, at 8:54 AM, SOMERTON, WES
<WSOMERTON@cdaid.org> wrote:

Those were signed yesterday by Judge Pittman.

However 911 audio and call log should not be released without removing that information.

Wes Somerton
from my Verizon 4G LTE smartphone

----- Original message -----

From: "WELCH, JESSE" <JWELCH@cdaid.org>
Date: 6/14/22 8:50 AM (GMT-08:00)
To: "SOMERTON, WES" <WSOMERTON@cdaid.org>
Subject: 22c24238

Hey McCormick is asking if the seal order ever got signed for the RP on the Patriot Front case?

DETECTIVE J.WELCH K95
COEUR D'ALENE POLICE DEPT.
3818 SCHREIBER WAY
DESK PHONE: 208-769-2293
WORK CELL: 208-952-8408
jwelch@cdaid.org



From: [WIDMYER, STEVE](#)
To: [TYMESEN, TROY](#); [FEUSIER, TODD](#)
Subject: Fwd: 5th and Sherman
Date: Tuesday, August 03, 2021 9:05:59 AM

Can we get this taken care of ASAP.

Tks

Steve Widmyer

Begin forwarded message:

From: Emily Arthurs <emilyarthurs8625@gmail.com>
Date: August 3, 2021 at 8:09:12 AM PDT
To: "WIDMYER, STEVE" <SWIDMYER@cdaid.org>, "ENGLISH, DAN" <DENGLISH@cdaid.org>, "EVANS, AMY" <AEVANS@cdaid.org>, "MCEVERS, WOODY" <WMCEVERS@cdaid.org>, "MILLER, KIKI" <KMILLER@cdaid.org>, "WOOD, CHRISTIE" <CWOOD@cdaid.org>
Subject: 5th and Sherman

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello Mr. Mayor -

There has been an act of vandalism at the utility box on the corner of 5th and Sherman. A white supremacist group has posted a large sticker up on the utility box on the corner, I believe they go by Patriot Front. This is a disturbing image and message and one of hate and violence. Can it be removed ASAP, please?

Thank you,
Emily Arthurs

From: [SOPIO](#)
To: [Lieutenant Bill McLeod](#)
Subject: Fwd: NBC News national inquiry
Date: Saturday, June 11, 2022 3:46:10 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "Romero, Dennis (NBCUniversal)" <Dennis.Romero@nbcuni.com>
Date: June 11, 2022 at 3:41:03 PM PDT
To: SOPIO <SOPIO@kcgov.us>
Cc: "Acevedo, Michelle (NBCUniversal, MSNBC)" <Michelle.Acevedo@nbcuni.com>
Subject: NBC News national inquiry

Hi:

Does your office have information on the detention or arrest of Patriot Front members near Pride in the Park today?

We're hoping to confirm any arrests and any allegations leading to those arrests as well as a time, location, and any other details you might be willing to share.

Any help would be appreciated.

Thanks,
Dennis Romero
NBC News Digital
310-623-7097

From: [TURRELL, ERIK](#)
To: [GILLMORE, JOSH](#)
Subject: Fwd: NIC Diversity Symposium
Date: Monday, September 13, 2021 12:28:40 PM
Attachments: [Diversity.PNG](#)

FYI
Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "WESSEL, GUS" <GWESSEL@cdaid.org>
Date: September 13, 2021 at 12:25:48 PDT
To: "TODD, MARK" <MTODD@cdaid.org>, "MCLEOD, BILL" <BMCLEOD@cdaid.org>
Cc: "TURRELL, ERIK" <ETURRELL@cdaid.org>, "SCHMITZ, JOHANN" <JSCHMITZ@cdaid.org>
Subject: NIC Diversity Symposium

Morning all,

This event is going to be held at NIC on Wednesday. We do not expect any issues, but wanted you to be aware. There have been more of the Patriot Front stickers placed around campus this weekend, but nothing directed at the event or the speakers. The keynote speaker is well known and has drawn protestors in the past. NIC has procedures allowing protests in certain areas, so that should not cause any issues either.

I mainly wanted patrol to be aware in case I called for additional support, it will be in the Student Union Building upstairs where the academy holds the graduations.

Thanks and happy Monday,

GW

SRO Detective Gus Wessel K21
Coeur d'Alene Police Department
3818Schreiber Way
CDA, ID 83815
(208)769-3374
GWESSEL@CDAID.ORG

The North Idaho College DIVERSITY COUNCIL presents the 5th Annual

20 DIVERSITY 21 SYMPOSIUM

North Idaho College, Lake Coeur d'Alene Room. Edminster Student Union [1000 W. Garden, CdA]
Events are FREE but seating may be limited. Please check nic.edu/diversity for venue changes.

SEPT 15

Digital Divides: New Technologies & Persistent Inequalities

SPEAKER

9:00 AM – 10:15 AM
via Live Stream

"Disability in the Wake: Ableism, Atmosphere and Affect"

Dr. Ryan C. Parrey, a lecturer and program director of Disability Studies at Eastern Washington University, will discuss via Zoom his teaching and research on disability experiences and lived experiences of ableism.

STUDENT WORKSHOP

10:30 AM – 11:45 AM

NIC Students Speak:

"Identifying Issues and Solutions Surrounding Technology and Access at NIC."

ASNIC leaders will facilitate a discussion of challenges NIC students have faced with technology at NIC, particular during the pandemic. Prizes will be offered.

FACULTY WORKSHOP

12:00 PM – 12:50 PM

"Make Your Class 1% Better: Tips for Developing Accessible Course Documents"

NIC IT Accessibility Coordinator Jeremy Seda will go over basic strategies for designing accessible course documents.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

1:00 PM – 2:15 PM

SAMMY RANGEL : "Restoration"

Sammy Rangel will share his "restorative narrative" as he discusses technological pathways to hate and restoration. He is the executive director and co-founder of Life After Hate. Sammy overcame drug addiction and a life of abuse, gangs, violence, and incarceration to become a college graduate, mentor, a street-savvy counselor, and father of four.

PANEL

2:30 PM – 3:45 PM

"Technology and Challenges to Equal Educational Access During Covid-19 and Beyond"

Representatives from the Department of Education of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Coeur d'Alene Public Schools, and North Idaho College will discuss education and technology access issues within their respective communities.



For accommodation or questions about physical access, call (208) 789-3300 in advance of your visit.

 nic.edu/diversity



This program is supported in part by a grant from the Idaho Humanities Council, a state-based partner of the National Endowment for the Humanities. Event made possible with funding from the NIC Foundation and the NIC Diversity Council.
Logistical support provided by North Idaho College Electronic, Information, Technology Committee and the Human Rights Education Institute.

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 nic.edu/diversity



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Logistical support provided by North Idaho College Deans, Informatics, Technology Committee and the Human Rights Education Institute.

From: [MCLEOD, BILL](#)
To: [CANTRELL, JON](#); [HAGAR, DAVID](#); [WALTHER, JEFF](#)
Subject: Fwd: New tagging potential and a conversation about burning a sign
Date: Monday, September 27, 2021 6:09:19 PM

Jon -

Per our phone conversation.

Sent from iPhone

From: WESSEL, GUS <GWESSEL@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, September 27, 2021 17:36
To: MCLEOD, BILL
Subject: Fwd: New tagging potential and a conversation about burning a sign

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "WESSEL, GUS" <GWESSEL@cdaid.org>
Date: September 27, 2021 at 4:28:53 PM PDT
To: "TODD, MARK" <MTODD@cdaid.org>
Subject: Fwd: New tagging potential and a conversation about burning a sign

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Jeanette Laster <jlaster@hrei.org>
Date: September 27, 2021 at 2:33:40 PM PDT
To: "WESSEL, GUS" <GWESSEL@cdaid.org>
Subject: New tagging potential and a conversation about burning a sign

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Gus,

I caught wind of this last night and just thought you should know in case they came on campus. I encouraged the person reporting it to me to make a formal crime tip report. I don't know if they have done this yet, however, they promised they would.

For context:

- The Telegram handle of this group is The White Rose North Idaho. "The White Rose is a global network of independent activists, all working in unison to disseminate a much needed counter narrative to the relentless fear mongering, lies and propaganda"
- You will recognize W. Le.
- I am pretty sure that Grizzley70 is a member of the Panhandle Patriot Riding group that made a subtle threat against me/HREI building during Pride month. Then followed that with an online attack on me on a social media platform a few weeks later. It was something that C Whalen started and this person carried on. I would have to go back through my notes to be sure, but the social media handles are similar from platform to platform.
- Lucky Barnard is the owner of The Artful Badger Tattoo Parlor and husband of Erin Barnard, who runs the Kootenai County Spectator. There has been ongoing postings that they are inciting and the "call to protests" and even "planting" people at these meetings that have no stake in the game, and a possible financial tie to the political cartooned postcards going around.

I want to be clear, I have no problem with their freedom of speech, but again they are talking about defacing with stickers that take staff time to remove (we still don't have all the adhesive off the box at NW Blvd and River and it looks horrible). It sounds like it will be a continued concerted effort. I hope the son is not a juvenile.

Also to note, the remaining sticker that I have from Patriot Front tagging at our place (last round) is 2" x 4" and clearly a home printed product from a label sheet.

I sent this similar message over to Bill Greenwood at Parks and I will send an abbreviated note to Brian at Diversity Council. I will look out around our building tonight and tomorrow. I didn't send this to L Morgan because nothing has happened here yet, but if you think he should be aware feel free to share with whomever.

The second conversation was just that...a conversation but had a suggestion to burn a sign on campus. If things continue to accelerate, I would hate for something like this to happen.

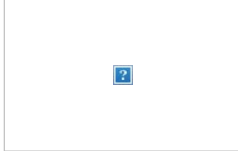
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Executive Director
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26.09.21 at 10:49 AM



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Welcome 🙏 - The White Rose North Idaho will only e...



September 26

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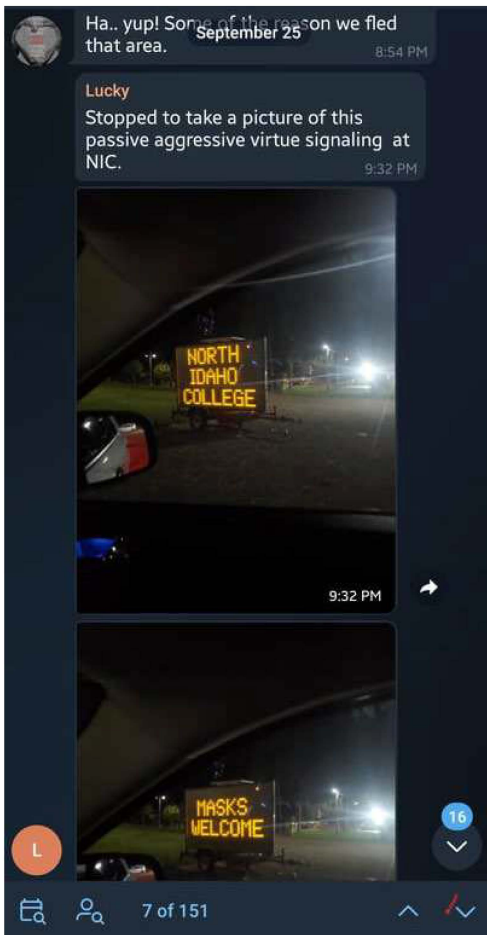
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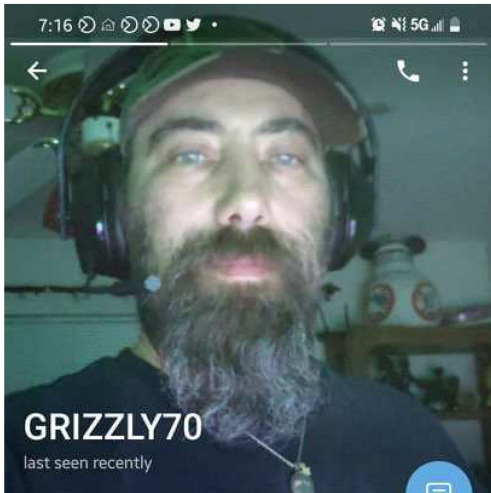
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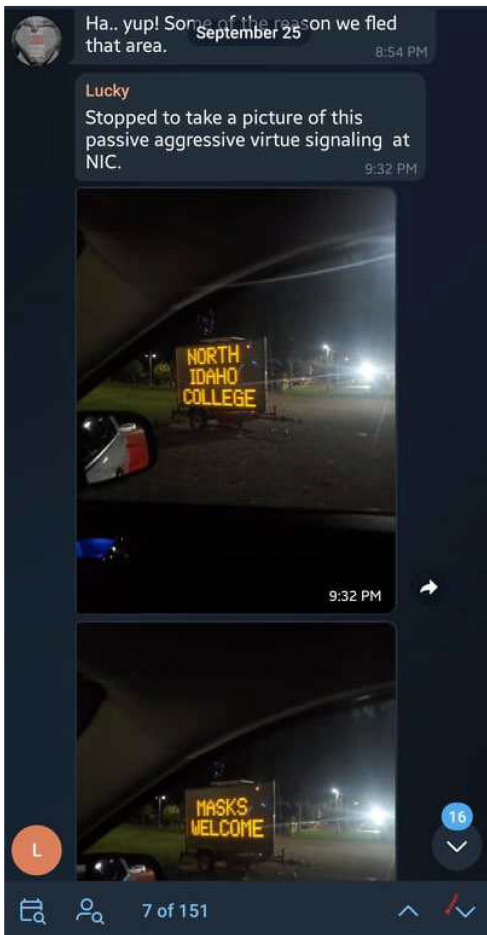


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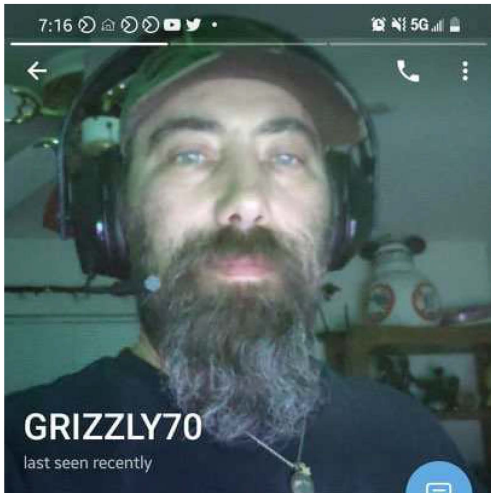
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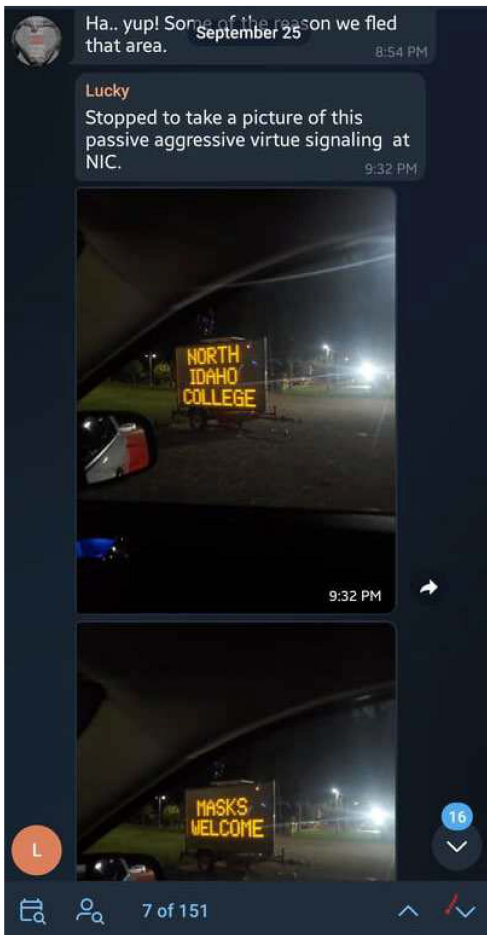
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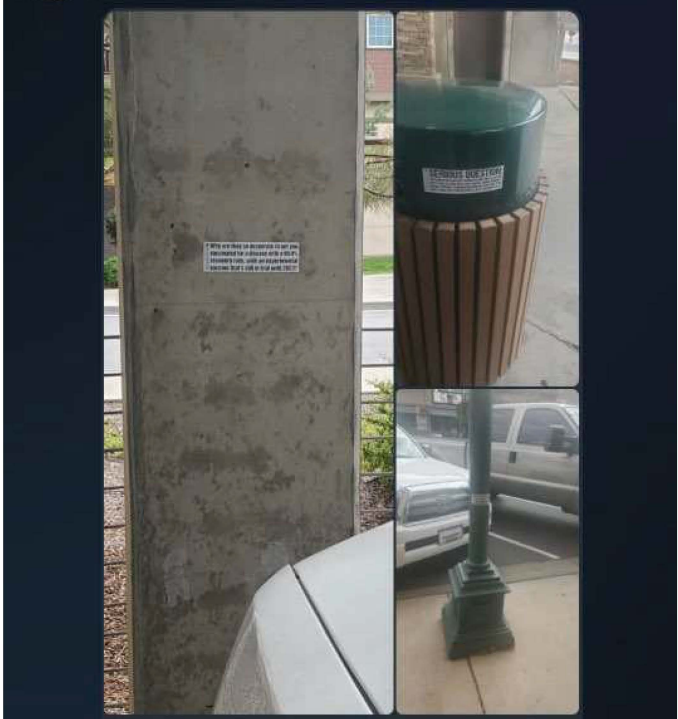
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Ha.. yup! Some of the reason we fled that area. September 25 8:54 PM

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16

7 of 151

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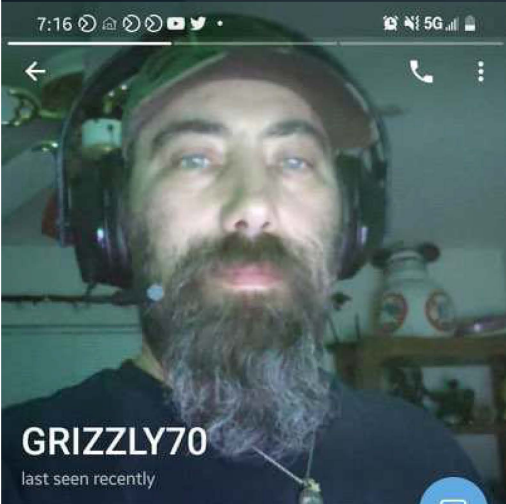
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To: [AVRIETT, SHANE](#); [TODD, MARK](#); [NORDMAN, ERIC](#); [PROCTOR, JACOB](#); [WELCH, JESSE](#); [LOWRY, NICHOLAS](#); [CANNON, KYLE](#)
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FYI only in case some reports start coming through.

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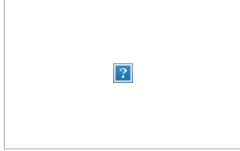
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Welcome 🙏 - The White Rose North Idaho will only e...



world lives in, there is no possibility of a pandemic September 26 is not a pandemic — there was no statistical increase in deaths in 2020.

24.8K 4:44 PM



Here's a few of the 25 or so from today after church.

5:23 PM

Lucky

Anyone want to join my son and I tomorrow night to stroll downtown/ Sherman area?

10:24 PM

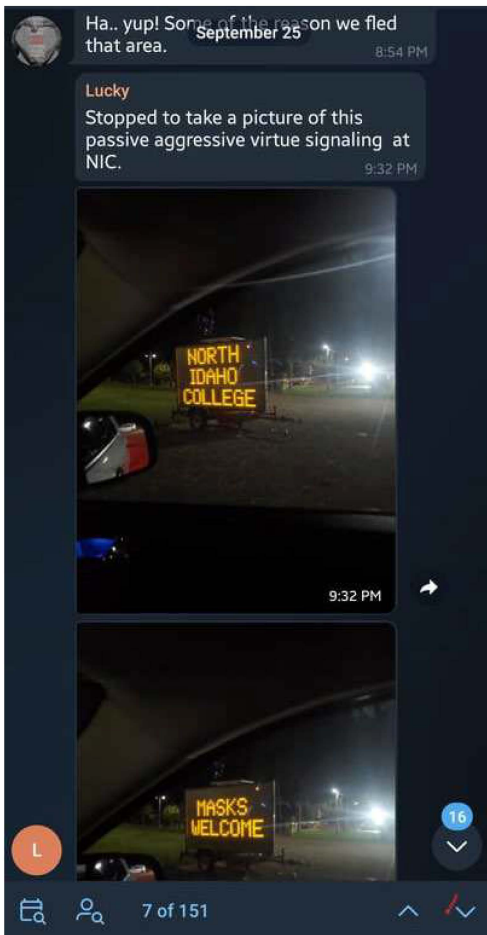


Will

ill hangout with you guys. maybe we can find out who the heck is putting all these right-wing stickers everywhere 😊

← 2 10:37 PM





GRIZZLY70



Lucky
Photo

Wouldn't it be sad if somebody accidentally set fire to their sign 😭😂
😂😂

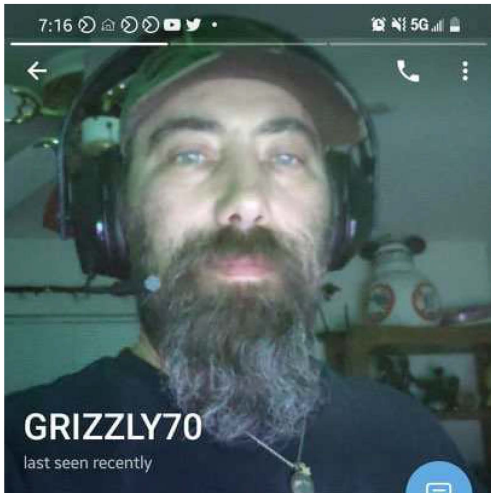
10:51 PM

J E

It would NOT be good (maybe satisfying but not good) if the electronic sign at NIC were burned or if gift shops were looted. The "other side" would beat us over the head with it, and rightly so. They use lies now, we can't give them real ammo.

7:13 AM

7:16 5G



GRIZZLY70
last seen recently



Info

Patriot Warrior
Bio

@SSGT_GRIZZLY_55TH_LF
Username

Notifications
On

Groups

-  **The White Rose North Idaho**
33 members
-  **Kootenai County Spectator**
259 members

From: GREENWOOD, BILL
To: ERICKSON, JEFF; KEMPTON, MIKE
Subject: Fwd: Patriot Front Sticker
Date: Thursday, July 22, 2021 7:30:42 PM

Gents remove another sticker in the morning.
Thanks
Bg

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "WIDMYER, STEVE" <SWIDMYER@cdaid.org>
Date: July 22, 2021 at 7:11:39 PM PDT
To: Jeanette Laster <jlaster@hrei.org>
Cc: "TYMESEN, TROY" <TROY@cdaid.org>, "GREENWOOD, BILL" <BGREENWOOD@cdaid.org>, rick.maclennan@nic.edu, "WHITE, LEE" <Lee.White@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: Patriot Front Sticker

We removed one already this morning. Bill will follow up to see if this one is still there.

Thanks for the heads up.

Steve Widmyer

On Jul 22, 2021, at 9:05 PM, Jeanette Laster <jlaster@hrei.org> wrote:

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Gentlemen,

I am not sure how many of these there are around. This posted outside NIC on River and Northwest. I am assuming this was not approved.

Who is responsible for removing this? I respectfully ask that it be removed immediately.

[image.png]

<https://www.adl.org/resources/backgrounders/patriot-front><https://linkprotect.cudasvc.com/url?a=https%3a%2f%2fwww.adl.org%2fresources%2fbackgrounders%2fpatriot-front&c=E,1,kFewlsfWKuCm9kQQyndupKK0_M1Bdr070lsXajGVGRenFMtaFqefB-EOz7RbcnPuxLslufZOWryguwqVmNKrbZxk_zMkwtPVOB-FFJsKuw.,&typo=1>

Can this be considered vandalism?

With appreciation,

[<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/images/clear.dot.gif>]

[https://docs.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1w1Va6gEbP_priLwb0jZqib0lgw6uWjWi&revid=0B8y8SDpHQt_Ca2VZRzBqUmlPb2l6dWV3TU1CeCtmN2hIQ0k4PQ]

Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)

Executive Director

208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org<<https://linkprotect.cudasvc.com/url?a=http%3a%2f%2fwww.HREI.org&c=E,1,p8Pvr5ueYZwl5LajeQEz-4N31thb->>

pP3zGk480fyffJLZfAY5ag6AF1SPeWsUY08CUBT20PFYi-0Hc2CAq_scnN2Vx93OCBBO8VtEX8f5B0,&typo=1>

[[https://docs.google.com/uc?](https://docs.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1Bp8WxpYoe3m6EgtD2jbk5pXKvqckJAGm&revid=0B8y8SDpHQI_CT1QwRTRFRDBoZTdGNmlsdEJzWG8vbkhIT0JVPQ)

[export=download&id=1Bp8WxpYoe3m6EgtD2jbk5pXKvqckJAGm&revid=0B8y8SDpHQI_CT1QwRTRFRDBoZTdGNmlsdEJzWG8vbkhIT0JVPQ\]](https://docs.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1Bp8WxpYoe3m6EgtD2jbk5pXKvqckJAGm&revid=0B8y8SDpHQI_CT1QwRTRFRDBoZTdGNmlsdEJzWG8vbkhIT0JVPQ)

<image.png>

From: [STEVE WIDMYER](#)
To: [TROY TYMESEN](#)
Subject: Fwd: Patriot Front sticker by NIC
Date: Wednesday, August 04, 2021 12:24:22 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Troy , please make PD aware that we have had another one. We need to catch who is doing this.

Tks.

Steve Widmyer

Begin forwarded message:

From: STEVE WIDMYER <swidm10608@aol.com>
Date: August 4, 2021 at 12:22:22 PM PDT
To: Brinnon Mandel <brinnongarrett@gmail.com>
Subject: Re: Patriot Front sticker by NIC

Brinnon , thank you for taking care of this. I will have it forwarded to PD. This is at least the 4th one that we have had. We need to catch these people. Disgusting.

Take care ,

Steve Widmyer

On Aug 4, 2021, at 12:18 PM, Brinnon Mandel
<brinnongarrett@gmail.com> wrote:

I just saw this. (12:10)

I think it must have been placed mid morning as I didn't see it earlier when I came into neighborhood. I took it down and have it in my car.

Should I report to CdA PD?

<image0.jpeg>

From: [WESSEL_GUS](#)
To: [Alex Harris](#)
Subject: Fwd: Patriot front followup
Date: Wednesday, September 15, 2021 1:42:54 PM
Attachments: [Hate tracking document.xlsx](#)

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Jeanette Laster <jlaster@hrei.org>
Date: September 15, 2021 at 11:03:05 AM PDT
To: "WESSEL, GUS" <GWESSEL@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: Patriot front followup

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)
Executive Director
208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org



On Wed, Sep 15, 2021 at 10:13 AM WESSEL, GUS <GWESSEL@cdaid.org> wrote:
This email did not have the link to the local postings. That's what I have not ever been able to find.

Sent from my iPhone

On Sep 15, 2021, at 10:05 AM, Jeanette Laster <jlaster@hrei.org> wrote:

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Good morning Gus,

This is what I sent to L Morgan when all of this first started and he started the case for HREI. The info, which I know you are already aware of, came from a colleague at another human rights organization that serves on the national level. Then I provided the link below which leads to the telegram images on twitter. You have to scroll by date and then you will see each city. You might have to scroll quite a ways. There are images of Hayden, Post Falls and Coeur d'Alene, and there are repeats of several locations and dates with new stickerings and postings.

ITD took down the Hayden intersection, Neil Uhrig is my contact at PSPD, and Hauser was reported to ISP, Sheriff and BNSF (I'm actually not sure who took that one down, but I was able to verify it was gone). I have attached my loose spreadsheet that I was kind of using to keep tabs. Remember, I haven't updated it in 4 weeks and I know from reviewing the feed that there are more from the media platform images than I have on the sheet. I just never got a chance to catalog the images I downloaded; it wasn't high on my priority list compared to my funding responsibilities and lease negotiations.

Patriot Front:

- * Splinter group from Vanguard America (Charlottesville Unite the Right Rally)
- * closely identify with disbanded members of Identity Evropa
- * locations and images of vandalism are bragged about on Telegram platform
- * they like to act in the quiet of night or secrecy
- * they like to control their brand image and distribution is strategic
- * they are more about sharing pictures of criminal vandalism than violence
- * Documented heightened action and crime since 2019 and Derek Chavin case
- * several spray painted emblems using Patriot Front stencil under bridges, trailheads and pathways on Centennial Trail Spokane
- * March - NIC had large distribution of Patriot Front Literature/stickers

Unverified info:

- * Responsible for the vandalism of George Floyd mural in Spokane (this made the paper)
- * Responsible for vandalism for other Spokane County racial justice community art pieces
- * possible suspect pic of 3 guys in white van in Spokane area (she is going to try to find the image that was sent to her and reported to Spokane PD from a few months ago)

Example of other areas taggings was posted here:

https://twitter.com/hashtag/PatriotFront?src=hashtag_click

Also, did anyone mention the vandalism on the CDA trail in CDA. I wondered if this was them also.

Thanks and I am headed over to NIC for Symposium. I will connect.

[\[https://docs.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1w1Va6gEbP_priLwb0Zqib0Jgw6uWjWi&revid=0B8y8SDpHQ_Ca2VZRzBqUmIpb2l6dWV3TU1CeCtmN2hI00k4PQ\]](https://docs.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1w1Va6gEbP_priLwb0Zqib0Jgw6uWjWi&revid=0B8y8SDpHQ_Ca2VZRzBqUmIpb2l6dWV3TU1CeCtmN2hI00k4PQ)

Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)

Executive Director

208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org <https://linkprotect.cudasvc.com/url?a=http%3a%2f%2fwww.HREI.org&c=E,1,3ZhlzIQ4Tsm3zcdU7K2q0vG3x8etQj2Tx18zrbG9Gq9_YOohHi9WV2Ghp6XgSiWlF6ksHJEIDtxnYaG42UizXw04GtbBzR29ZSXXHcVXy-FES6feCpU.&typo=1>

[\[https://docs.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1Bp8WxpYoe3m6EgtD2jkb5pXKvqckJAGm&revid=0B8y8SDpHQ_CTIQwRTRFRDBoZTdGNmlsdEJzWG8vbkhlT0JVPQ\]](https://docs.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1Bp8WxpYoe3m6EgtD2jkb5pXKvqckJAGm&revid=0B8y8SDpHQ_CTIQwRTRFRDBoZTdGNmlsdEJzWG8vbkhlT0JVPQ)

CDA

Corner of 5th and Sherman x2

Memorial field

NIC access at Northwest Blvd and Hubbard?

HREI door

River and northwest blvd near university sector sign x 3

stickers at pole on front avenue, between 3rd and 4th x2

Hayden

Wilbur and 95

Wyoming and 95 (East side)

further northwest corner on 95 and crossstreet

prairie and 95 (SE corner).

Post Falls

Henry and Seltice by Auto Zone

Spokane and Seltice

Hauser

BNSF Railway

Messages:

Patriot Front and the website and a picture of a soldier looking type man. It was red white and blue.

The second one had a hammer and sickle with a gun over it and said "dead is better than red" (I assume it's referring to the "communist ideals" they fe. an image of the US and the words "conquered. Not stolen" and a web address.

...ar are taking over).

From: [WIDMYER, STEVE](#)
To: [Christie Wood](#)
Subject: Fwd: Patriot front posters
Date: Friday, August 13, 2021 11:10:41 AM
Attachments: [ATT00001.txt](#)

Christie , if you could have NIC security be put on the look out in this area that would be great. I sure would like to catch whomever is doing this.

Tks.

Steve Widmyer

Begin forwarded message:

From: jlaster@hrei.org
Date: August 13, 2021 at 9:47:58 AM PDT
To: "GREENWOOD, BILL" <BGREENWOOD@cdaid.org>, "TYMESEN, TROY" <TROY@cdaid.org>, "WIDMYER, STEVE" <SWIDMYER@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: Patriot front posters

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Here is the poster

Sent from my iPhone

> On Aug 13, 2021, at 9:47 AM, jlaster@hrei.org wrote:

>

> Good morning,

>

> I am just headed into the office but this happened about 10 minutes ago and a citizen ripped off the sign and reported it to us. I'm just letting you know in case there's others floating around in the same locations as previously posted. This is the fourth time that location has been hit.

>

> Thanks,

>

> Jeanette Laster

> 805-816-9333

>

> Sent from my iPhone

From: [MCLEOD, RENATA](#)
To: [PRIEST, MICHAEL](#)
Subject: Fwd: Press Conference Announcement
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 7:09:13 PM

FYI I haven't got it in the calendar yet but it obviously is a train that left the building. Sorry for late notice!!!

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "HAGAR, DAVID" <DHAGAR@cdaid.org>
Date: June 12, 2022 at 6:40:50 PM PDT
To: "MCCORMICK, BRANDON" <BMCCORMICK@cdaid.org>, "RENEAU, JARED" <JRENEAU@cdaid.org>, *CITYCOUNCIL <CITYCOUNCIL@cdaid.org>, *EXECUTIVE TEAM <EXECUTIVETEAM@cdaid.org>, *POLICE DEPT <PD@cdaid.org>, Associated Press Spokane Bureau <apspokane@ap.org>, Ayanna Likens <Ayanna.likens@khq.com>, CDA Press - Editor <editor@cdapress.com>, CDA Press - Mark Nelke <mnelke@cdapress.com>, CDA Press - Mike Patrick <mpatrick@cdapress.com>, CDA Press - Shawn Gust <sgust@cdapress.com>, County Commissioners <KCBOCC@kcgov.us>, Devin Heilman <dheilman@cdapress.com>, Dylan Wohlenhaus <dylan.wohlenhaus@khq.com>, Jacob Jones <jacobj@inlander.com>, Joel Donofrio <jdonofrio@cdapress.com>, Kaitlin Knapp <kaitlink@kxly.com>, KC-Dispatch <ssyth@kcgov.us>, Kerri Thoreson <rkthor52@aol.com>, KHQ - Cory Howard <cory.howard@khq.com>, KHQ - Jana Gray <jana.gray@khq.com>, KHQ - Jared Frank <jared.frank@khq.com>, KHQ - Luke Thoburn <luke.thoburn@khq.com>, KHQ - Robin Dich <robin.dich@khq.com>, KHQ NEWS <q6news@khq.com>, KREM Newsdesk <newsdesk@krem.com>, KXLY 4 <news4@kxly.com>, Michael van Poppel BNO news <idoem@bnonews.com>, Northwest Cable News 2 <nwnews@nwcfn.com>, "Post Falls PD - Lt. Greg McLean" <gmclean@postfallspolice.com>, Scott Maben <smaben@cdaschools.org>, "Spokane Sheriff - B. Gores" <bgores@spokanesherriff.org>, "Spokane Sheriff - J. Nowels" <jnowels@spokanesherriff.org>, Spokesman <idaho@spokesman.com>, Spokesman - News <news@spokesman.com>, Sue Meyers <sue@21goldchoice.com>
Subject: Press Conference Announcement

Coeur d'Alene Mayor Jim Hammond and Police Chief Lee White will host a press conference to discuss the weekend arrests of the Patriot Front members. The media is asked to meet at the Library Community Room on Monday June 13th at 11:00 am next to Coeur d'Alene City Hall.

From: [WHITE, LEE](#)
To: [HAGAR, DAVID](#); [WALTHER, JEFF](#)
Subject: Fwd: Press contact re June 11
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 12:43:12 PM

Info only

Begin forwarded message:

From: "WHITE, LEE" <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Date: June 12, 2022 at 11:34:52 AM PDT
To: "WHITE, LEE" <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Subject: FW: Press contact re June 11

From: WHITE, LEE
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 11:33 AM
To: TYMESEN, TROY (TROY@cdaid.org) <TROY@cdaid.org>
Subject: Press contact re June 11

In addition to the requests from CNN, WA Post, NY Times, 3 affiliates in TX, and a few others which I declined, I was contacted by Maureen Dolan this morning requesting to do a follow-up story on yesterday's arrests. I provided some of the same information I did yesterday in the press conference, but added that it was disheartening to read online comments from people who mistakenly believe that these people were Antifa in disguise, or some FBI false-flag operation, or some other goofy conspiracy theory. I clarified again that these 31 people belong to Patriot Front, a far-right extremist hate group. I added that it was clear that they came to riot: They had shields, protective headwear, chin guards, long metal poles, smoke grenades, and an operation plan that detailed how they were going to riot. I said again that none of these people came from North Idaho- they all traveled far to attempt to destroy our town and disrupt the Pride event.

We also spoke about the overall Pride event and positive and negative comments we have received since yesterday. I informed her that our tip lines (phone and email) have been flooded with comments: about half from appreciative community members and half from people who are mad at us for arresting their far-right, riotous allies.

I anticipate this story running early next week.

As always, please feel free to call with any questions or concerns.

Council bcc'd

From: [Ann Melbourn](#)
To: [Gus Wessel](#)
Subject: Fwd:
Date: Saturday, May 15, 2021 5:44:27 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Dan Gookin <dan.gookin@gmail.com>
Date: May 14, 2021 at 4:48:06 PM MDT
To: "Fort Grounds Homeowners Assn." <cdafgha@googlegroups.com>
Subject: Re:
Reply-To: cdafgha@googlegroups.com

I have alerted the City's Parks director. The stickers should be removed at once.

Best,
DAN

On May 14, 2021, at 14:54, Brett Ryberg <bryberg@hotmail.com> wrote:

I'm not sure if this is related but today (May 14) I saw a small sticker on a city sign telling beach rules on Lakeshore Drive between Hubbard and Forest Drives. The sticker said "better dead than red" and along the side of the sticker it said "[patriot.com](#)" or something like that. I peeled it off and threw it in the trash can near the picnic table on the beach between Forest and Military Drives. I will not have access to email for the next few days, but can be reached by phone at 206-321-7623 if needed.

Linda Ryberg

Sent from [Outlook](#)

From: 'Ann Melbourn' via Fort Ground Homeowners Association <cdafgha@googlegroups.com>
Sent: Friday, May 14, 2021 12:42 PM
To: cdafgha@googlegroups.com <cdafgha@googlegroups.com>
Subject: Fwd:

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "WESSEL, GUS" <GWESSEL@cdaid.org>
Date: May 14, 2021 at 12:52:27 PM MDT
To: Ann Melbourn <aom913@yahoo.com>, Nick Buley <nbuley@cdaresort.com>

Good Morning,

I am working on a malicious injury case at the college. Three males were posting stickers for the Patriot Front (White Supremacy group per the Southern Poverty Law Center) all over campus. This occurred on May 12th between 7:36pm and 7:50pm. It appears they traveled through the Fort Ground and City Park. I am not sure where they parked their car. Would you be able to reach out the HOA and see if anyone captured security footage of these males. They wore masks on campus and I am not able to identify them. Also let me know if there are more stickers found down in your area.

Nick if you happen to find stickers around let me know.

Thanks,
GW

SRO Detective Gus Wessel K21

Coeur d'Alene Police Department

3818Schreiber Way

CDA, ID 83815

(208)769-3374

GWESSEL@CDAID.ORG<<mailto:GWESSEL@CDAID.ORG>>

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You received this message because you are subscribed to the Google Groups "Fort Ground Homeowners Association" group. To unsubscribe from this group and stop receiving emails from it, send an email to cdafgha+unsubscribe@googlegroups.com. To view this discussion on the web visit <https://groups.google.com/d/msgid/cdafgha/3F7CF71E-1249-41D3-A6AF-5F18451F1F78%40yahoo.com>.
<2021-05-12__19-36-31.990-PDT__Mol-03a Crosswalk.jpg>

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You received this message because you are subscribed to the Google Groups "Fort Ground Homeowners Association" group. To unsubscribe from this group and stop receiving emails from it, send an email to cdafgha+unsubscribe@googlegroups.com. To view this discussion on the web visit <https://groups.google.com/d/msgid/cdafgha/3F7CF71E-1249-41D3-A6AF-5F18451F1F78%40yahoo.com>.
<2021-05-12__19-36-40.446-PDT__Mol-03a Crosswalk.jpg>

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<2021-05-12__19-41-08.319-PDT__Gym-02a-ext.jpg>

--

You received this message because you are subscribed to the Google Groups "Fort Ground Homeowners Association" group. To unsubscribe from this group and stop receiving emails from it, send an email to cdafgha+unsubscribe@googlegroups.com. To view this discussion on the web visit <https://groups.google.com/d/msgid/cdafgha/3F7CF71E-1249-41D3-A6AF-5F18451F1F78%40yahoo.com>.

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You received this message because you are subscribed to the Google Groups "Fort Ground Homeowners Association" group. To unsubscribe from this group and stop receiving emails from it, send an email to cdafgha+unsubscribe@googlegroups.com. To view this discussion on the web visit <https://groups.google.com/d/msgid/cdafgha/3F7CF71E-1249-41D3-A6AF-5F18451F1F78%40yahoo.com>.
<IMG_3217.JPG>

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You received this message because you are subscribed to the Google Groups "Fort Ground Homeowners Association" group. To unsubscribe from this group and stop receiving emails from it, send an email to cdafgha+unsubscribe@googlegroups.com. To view this discussion on the web visit <https://groups.google.com/d/msgid/cdafgha/MWHP0401MB3593D5D3AC7A781072998E39B4509%40MWHP0401MB3593.namprd04.prod.outlook.com>.

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You received this message because you are subscribed to the Google Groups "Fort Ground Homeowners Association" group. To unsubscribe from this group and stop receiving emails from it, send an email to cdafgha+unsubscribe@googlegroups.com. To view this discussion on the web visit <https://groups.google.com/d/msgid/cdafgha/49EF93BD-81C0-4C5F-BBED-ABD56F67659C%40gmail.com>.

From: [Laura Somerton](#)
To: [Wes Somerton](#)
Subject: Governor Little's statement
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 7:56:50 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Governor Little's statement:

<https://www.google.com/amp/s/idahonews.com/amp/news/local/gov-little-on-patriot-front-incident-in-coeur-dalene>

From: [Sebastian Murdock](#)
To: patrol@cdaid.org; cdapolice@cdaid.org
Subject: HuffPost Request
Date: Saturday, June 11, 2022 3:44:14 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello,

I'm reaching out in regards to recent reports that dozens of Patriot Front members were arrested today. Video shows dozens of the members being detained, and some officers on scene describe finding shields and spears in their Uhaul.

Would love to get some more clarification on what happened, including an incident report and available mugshots.

Feel free to also contact me by cell at [REDACTED]. Thank you!

From: [PALMER, ALISON](#)
To: [BENNETT, SCOTT](#); [JANK, BRANDON](#)
Subject: Information request for
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:52:29 PM

I have an information request for each council members and Chief White email from May 1, 2022 to June 11, 2022 keyword "patriot front".

wmecevers@cdaid.org, cwood@cdaid.org, kmiller@cdaid.org, aevans@cdaid.org,
denglish@cdaid.org, dgookin@cdaid.org and lwhite@cdaid.org

Alison Palmer
City of Coeur d'Alene
Administrative Assistant
alison@cdaid.org
208-769-2287



From: [CUMMINGS, SARA](#)
To: ["Beth Sullins"](#)
Subject: June 21
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 10:23:16 AM
Attachments: [Patriot Front Arrest.xlsx](#)

Beth,

Attached is the list of folks that we arrested from the Uhaul truck on Saturday. Just FYI.

Sara Cummings
Crime Analysis Intervention Unit
Coeur d' Alene Police Department
3818 N. Schreiber Way
Coeur d' Alene, Id 83815
(208)666-5744
scummings@cdaid.org

LAST	FIRST	MIDDLE	DATE OF BIRTH
OLEARY	JUSTIN	MICHAEL	100.3 1994
ROUSSEAU	THOMAS	RYAN	100.3 1998
SIMPSON	SPENCER	THOMAS	100.3 2001
JOHNSON	JAMES	MICHAEL	100.3 981

SMITH	DEREK	JOSEPH	100.3 1997
WHITSON	GRAHAM	JONES	100.3 990
TUCKER	STEVEN	DERRICK	100.3 1991
MORRIS	KIERAN	PADRAIG	100.3 1995

CORIO	DYLAN	CARTER	100.3 2001
RANKIN	FORREST	CLARK	100.3 1994
WHITFIELD	NATHANIEL	TAYLOR	100.3 1998
TABLER	DAKOTA	RAY	100.3 1996

JOHNSON	JAMES	JULIUS	100.3 1985
HANEY	BRANDEN	MITCHEL	100.3 1986
WHITTED	ROBERT	BENJAMIJN	100.3 2000
BUSTER	JOSIAH	DANIEL	100.3 1997




CENTER	DEVIN	WAYNE	100.3 1999
GARLAND	GARRET	JOSEPH	100.3 1998
BRENNER	NATHAN	DAVID	100.3 1996
RYAN	CONOR	JAMES	100.3 1998





DURHAM	WINSTON	WORTH	100.3 2000
SISENSTEIN	ALEXANDER	NICHOLAI	100.3 1995
NORMAN	LAWRENCE	ALEXANDER	100.3 1989
WAGNER	MITCHELL	FREDERICK	100.3 1997





BUSTER	MISHAEL	JOSHUA	100.3 1999
JESSOP	RICHARD	JACOB	100.3 2001
MORAN	CONNOR	PATRICK	100.3 1999
VAN HORN	WESLEY	EVAN	100.3 1988




BOYCE	JARED	MICHAEL	100.3 1994
PRUITT	CAMERON	KATHAN	100.3 1998
BROWN	COLTON	MICHAEL	100.3 1998





City	State	PHOTO
Des Moines	WA	
Grape Vine	TX	
Ellensburg	WA	
Sioux Falls	SD	



<p>Sioux Falls</p>	<p>SD</p>	
<p>Haslet</p>	<p>TX</p>	
<p>Haslet</p>	<p>TX</p>	
<p>Haslet</p>	<p>TX</p>	




<p>Cheyenne</p>	<p>WY</p>	
<p>Wheatridge</p>	<p>CO</p>	
<p>Elk Ridge</p>	<p>UT</p>	
<p>West Valley City</p>	<p>UT</p>	

<p>Concrete</p>	<p>WA</p>	
<p>Kaysville</p>	<p>UT</p>	
<p>Conroe</p>	<p>TX</p>	
<p>Watauga</p>	<p>TX</p>	

<p>Fayetteville</p>	<p>AR</p>	
<p>Freeburg</p>	<p>IL</p>	
<p>Lewisville</p>	<p>CO</p>	
<p>Thornton</p>	<p>CO</p>	

<p>Genesee</p>	<p>ID</p>	
<p>Midvale</p>	<p>UT</p>	
<p>Prospect</p>	<p>OR</p>	
<p>Florissant</p>	<p>MO</p>	

<p>Spokane</p>	<p>WA</p>	
<p>Idaho Falls</p>	<p>ID</p>	
<p>Watauga</p>	<p>TX</p>	
<p>Lexington</p>	<p>AL</p>	

<p>Soringville</p>	<p>UT</p>	
<p>Midway</p>	<p>UT</p>	
<p>Ravensdale</p>	<p>WA</p>	

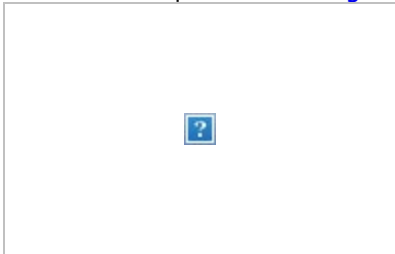
From: [Jeanette Laster](#)
To: [TYMESEN, TROY](#); [WIDMYER, STEVE](#)
Subject: Just FYI
Date: Friday, July 23, 2021 5:37:18 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Troy, this was the image of the tagging. I already sent a note to PD and removed it, thanks.



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)
Executive Director
208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org



From: [Guy Tannenbaum](#)
To: cwood@cdaid.org
Subject: KHQ Media Inquiry: Comment on yesterday's events at Pride in the Park
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 12:04:10 PM
Attachments: [Outlook-xcgqz5xw.png](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Good afternoon Christie- my name is Guy Tannenbaum, and I'm a reporter at KHQ-TV in Spokane.

Reaching out to see if you had any availability for a quick interview about yesterday's events and the arrests of 'Patriot Front' members at Pride in the Park. I think you'd have a unique perspective--both as a serving City Council Member and with your background with the CDA PD, as well as the Kootenai County Task Force on Human Relations.

Feel free to email me back here, or give me a call/text on my cell: [REDACTED].

Thanks so much in advance!

Guy Tannenbaum

Reporter/MMJ, KHQ-TV

guy.tannenbaum@khq.com

Cell: [REDACTED]





From: [Jeanette Laster](#)
To: [GREENWOOD, BILL](#); [TYMESEN, TROY](#)
Subject: Love Lives Here Signs for NIC
Date: Wednesday, September 08, 2021 12:10:03 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Good Evening Bill,

Graydon Stanley and I are trying to track down two yard signs and a banner that were placed at the corner of River and Northwest Boulevard entrance to the University Sector. These signs were placed there a few weeks ago as a counter message to the Patriot Front Posters in agreement with the NIC Diversity Council and President Rick MacLennan.

After a diversity council meeting last week, it was decided that this display should be refreshed on both corners for the next two weeks as campuses resumed classes and a florist was supposed to drop potted mums and adjust the signs. When I drove by this morning, there were no signs and no mums. I have not yet reached the florist, but NIC security and facilities have been notified and they appear to not have the signs.

I just wanted to double check and make sure these were not something that were accidentally removed by the city. If you don't have them, we will be placing a police report for theft.

I also wanted to mention the images of the recent racist picnic table vandalism in City Park. I wasn't sure if you had seen these yet. I was told these images have been uploaded and attached to the citizen report that was made to CDA PD and HREI. The case number assigned is 21C40718. Officer Lee Morgan, who was assisting with the Patriot Front Poster/Sticker Case thought it was a good idea to match this vandalism as well. He has returned to his SRO duty at Canfield Middle School but said we could contact him anytime if there was further incident and he would continue to be our liaison for these posters and things. The instructions he gave were to document the time and location and take an image before tearing down. He can be emailed directly. We haven't had any more that I am aware of. Please let me know if your team comes across anything. We have a working spreadsheet that is tracking between a couple different agencies.

That's all for now. I really appreciate you and your team. The staff in City Park is the best ever!

Good night!



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)
Executive Director
208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org



From: [Matthew Esquire](#)
To: [Matthew Simmons](#)
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 11:08:58 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Police say men linked to a White supremacist group planned to riot. Here's what we know about Patriot Front, its young leader and how it's different
<https://www.cnn.com/2022/06/13/us/patriot-front-beliefs-history-explainer/index.html>

Sent from my iPhone

From: [Gregory Mantell](#)
To: troy@cdaid.org; jhammond@cdaid.org; cdapolice@cdaid.org
Subject: Media Inquiry Regarding First Amendment Issues
Date: Saturday, June 11, 2022 4:59:58 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Dear Mayor & Chief of Police:

Can you explain why this was considered a riot not a peaceful, legal protest considering the event had not even started?

<https://www.yahoo.com/news/white-supremacists-patriot-front-detained-230402258.html>

What credible evidence did you have?

Do you take such action against all groups, such as Black Lives Matter to prevent possible misconduct before it occurs?

I am also discussing this with various constitutional law scholars and civil liberties groups?

Thank you.

Yours truly,

Greg Mantell
Investigative News Service

From: [Katherine Tangalakis-Lippert](#)
To: pd-pio@cdaid.org
Subject: Media request — Patriot Front arrests
Date: Saturday, June 11, 2022 7:36:32 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello Coeur d'Alene Police PIO — I hope you're well. My name is Katherine, I'm a reporter with [Insider.com](#) I'm reaching out to see if an official may be available for an interview regarding the members of Patriot Front who were arrested today. If no one is available, is a written statement available? Thanks for your time.

Best,

Katherine Tangalakis-Lippert

Reporter, Breaking News

Pronouns: she/her



[Business](#) - [Life](#) - [News](#)

C: 805-404-6255
One Liberty Plaza, 8th FL, New York, NY 10006

From: [Katherine Tangalakis-Lippert](#)
To: pd-pio@cdaid.org
Subject: Media request — Patriot Front arrests
Date: Saturday, June 11, 2022 7:36:32 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello Coeur d'Alene Police PIO — I hope you're well. My name is Katherine, I'm a reporter with [Insider.com](#) I'm reaching out to see if an official may be available for an interview regarding the members of Patriot Front who were arrested today. If no one is available, is a written statement available? Thanks for your time.

Best,

Katherine Tangalakis-Lippert

Reporter, Breaking News

Pronouns: she/her



[Business](#) - [Life](#) - [News](#)

C: 805-404-6255
One Liberty Plaza, 8th FL, New York, NY 10006

From: [Mary Emily O'Hara](#)
To: pd-pio@cdaid.org; [Barbara Simon](#)
Subject: Media request: Patriot Front arraignment today
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 10:13:36 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello and happy Monday!

GLAAD works to distribute accurate information on LGBTQ news and issues to news media. Today we are looking for details on the arraignment of the 31 Patriot Front members arrested near Coeur D'Alene Pride over the weekend. Can you please send along any public materials or press statements, as well as any links to upcoming related court or press events that may be streaming?

Thank you!

--

Mary Emily O'Hara
Rapid Response Manager, GLAAD
Pronouns: They/Them/Theirs
(503) 791-9696
mohara@glaad.org
www.glaad.org | www.facebook.com/glaad | www.twitter.com/glaad

From: [Alex Harris](#)
To: [GUS WESSEL](#)
Subject: More Patriot Front
Date: Wednesday, September 15, 2021 3:47:02 PM
Attachments: [Video.mov](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Sent from my iPhone

From: [Goldstein, Julie \(NBCUniversal\)](#)
To: [WHITE, LEE](#)
Cc: [POLICETIPS](#)
Subject: NBC News Inquiry
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 7:56:02 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hi Chief Lee,

Hope you are doing well today. Julie Goldstein here with NBC News.

NBC Nightly News will be covering this weekend's riot plot and arrests in tonight's coverage. Our correspondent Miguel Almaguer is hoping to know if you would consider speaking briefly over ZOOM today?

Thank you so much,
Julie

From: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 at 8:14 PM
To: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>, Zhou, Jackie (NBCUniversal) <Jackie.Zhou@nbcuni.com>
Subject: Re: NBC News / TODAY Show

Thank you again for the quick responses. I know you are incredibly busy, and I really appreciate your time.

I wanted to loop in my colleague Jackie, who will be available overnight, in case your department has any updates on the investigation, etc.

Sincerely,
Julie

From: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 at 5:16 PM
To: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: NBC News / TODAY Show

Ah, understood. Forgive me, I reached out because the Sheriff's Office deferred to your department for any further inquiries. Best, Julie

From: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>

Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 at 5:15 PM
To: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: NBC News / TODAY Show

That information will have to be obtained from the Kootenai County sheriffs office. I do not have that information on hand.

On Jun 12, 2022, at 1:58 PM, Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com> wrote:

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hi Chief Lee,

I am hoping to confirm whether any or all of those arrested will be appearing in court tomorrow? If that info is not yet released, when should we expect those updates?

Best,
Julie

From: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 at 3:22 PM
To: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Cc: POLICETIPS <POLICETIPS_Internal@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: NBC News / TODAY Show

I absolutely understand, and I am so sorry that police are receiving threats. Thank you so much for letting me know. If your office has a media list for press releases, I would be grateful to be added.

Thanks again,
Julie

From: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 at 3:21 PM
To: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>
Cc: POLICETIPS <POLICETIPS_Internal@cdaid.org>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: NBC News / TODAY Show

There have already been online threats towards police personnel involved in this incident. I will not

be releasing the name of the individual who called us.

On Jun 12, 2022, at 12:18 PM, Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal)
<Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com> wrote:

**CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization.
Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links,
especially from unknown senders.**

Hi there,

Hoping to follow up on my message, and see whether it might be possible to connect with the good samaritan who tipped off police to the U-Haul truck with Patriot Front members inside?

Sincerely,
Julie

From: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 at 1:36 PM
To: cdapolice@cdaid.org <cdapolice@cdaid.org>
Subject: NBC News / TODAY Show

Hi there,

Hope you are all doing alright. Julie Goldstein here with NBC News / TODAY Show.

As we work to report on yesterday's arrests of members from the Patriot Front, we are hoping to connect with the Good Samaritan who spotted the group and informed the police. Does the department have plans to reveal this person's ID? If not, would you all be willing to pass along a letter from NBC News to the Good Samaritan, in case they are interested in reaching out about an interview?

Thank you so much,
Julie

Julie Goldstein

Booking, NBC News

Cell: ([REDACTED])

From: [Madani, Doha \(NBCUniversal\)](#)
To: radams@cdaid.org
Subject: NBC News Inquiry: Patriot Front Pride arrests
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 7:47:57 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello,

My name is Doha Madani with NBC News Digital, my colleagues Michelle and Dennis covered the startling news out of Coeur d'Alene regarding [31 white nationalists who were arrested](#) near Saturday's annual Pride event. I understand that they are set to be arraigned tomorrow.

I was just hoping to follow up and see if there was any new information ready for release, including the identifications of all 31 individuals or any additional charges. If you have any additional releases, please let me know.

Thank you

--



Doha Madani
Senior Breaking News Reporter
NBC News Digital
M: (347) 491-1646

View previous work [here](#).

 **NBC NEWS** DIGITAL

From: [Goldstein, Julie \(NBCUniversal\)](#)
To: cdapolicy@cdaid.org
Subject: NBC News / TODAY Show
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 10:36:47 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hi there,

Hope you are all doing alright. Julie Goldstein here with NBC News / TODAY Show.

As we work to report on yesterday's arrests of members from the Patriot Front, we are hoping to connect with the Good Samaritan who spotted the group and informed the police. Does the department have plans to reveal this person's ID? If not, would you all be willing to pass along a letter from NBC News to the Good Samaritan, in case they are interested in reaching out about an interview?

Thank you so much,
Julie

Julie Goldstein

Booking, NBC News

Cell: ([REDACTED])

From: [Romero, Dennis \(NBCUniversal\)](#)
To: patrol@cdaid.org; mrios@cdaid.org
Subject: NBC News national inquiry
Date: Saturday, June 11, 2022 2:49:58 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hi:

We're hoping for information on the detention and possible arrest of multiple members of the group Patriot Front.

Any confirmation on detentions or arrests and the reason for such would be appreciated. Also, there were reports the members were in a U-Haul truck or trailer not intended for human transportation. Any confirmation or information there would be helpful, too.

Thanks,
Dennis Romero
NBC News Digital
310-623-7097

From: [WESSEL, GUS](#)
To: [TODD, MARK](#); [MCLEOD, BILL](#)
Cc: [TURRELL, ERIK](#); [SCHMITZ, JOHANN](#)
Subject: NIC Diversity Symposium
Date: Monday, September 13, 2021 12:25:47 PM
Attachments: [Diversity.PNG](#)

Morning all,

This event is going to be held at NIC on Wednesday. We do not expect any issues, but wanted you to be aware. There have been more of the Patriot Front stickers placed around campus this weekend, but nothing directed at the event or the speakers. The keynote speaker is well known and has drawn protestors in the past. NIC has procedures allowing protests in certain areas, so that should not cause any issues either.

I mainly wanted patrol to be aware in case I called for additional support, it will be in the Student Union Building upstairs where the academy holds the graduations.

Thanks and happy Monday,
GW

SRO Detective Gus Wessel K21
Coeur d'Alene Police Department
3818Schreiber Way
CDA, ID 83815
(208)769-3374
GWESSEL@CDAID.ORG

The North Idaho College DIVERSITY COUNCIL presents the 5th Annual

20 DIVERSITY 21 SYMPOSIUM

North Idaho College, Lake Coeur d'Alene Room, Edminster Student Union (1000 W. Gardier, CoA)
Events are FREE but seating may be limited. Please check nic.edu/diversity for venue changes.

SEPT 15

Digital Divides: New Technologies & Persistent Inequalities

SPEAKER

9:00 AM - 10:15 AM
via Live Stream

"Disability in the Wake: Ableism, Atmosphere and Affect"

Dr. Ryan C. Farrow, a lecturer and program director of Disability Studies at Eastern Washington University, will discuss via Zoom his teaching and research on disability experiences and lived experiences of ableism.

STUDENT WORKSHOP

10:30 AM - 11:45 AM

NIC Students Speak:

"Identifying Issues and Solutions Surrounding Technology and Access at NIC"

ASMC leaders will facilitate a discussion of challenges NIC students have faced with technology at NIC, particular during the pandemic. Prizes will be offered.

FACULTY WORKSHOP

12:00 PM - 12:50 PM

"Make Your Class 1% Better: Tips for Developing Accessible Course Documents"

NIC IT Accessibility Coordinator Jeremy Seda will go over basic strategies for designing accessible course documents.

KEYNOTE

SPEAKER

1:00 PM - 2:15 PM

SAMMY RANGEL: "Restoration"

Sammy Rangel will share his "restorative narrative" as he discusses technological pathways to hope and restoration. He is the executive director and co-founder of Life After Hate. Sammy overcame drug addiction and a life of abuse, gangs, violence, and incarceration to become a college graduate, mentor, a street-smart counselor, and father of four.

PANEL

2:30 PM - 3:45 PM

"Technology and Challenges to Equal Educational Access During Covid-19 and Beyond"

Representatives from the Department of Education of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Coeur d'Alene Public Schools, and North Idaho College will discuss education and technology access issues within their respective communities.



For accommodation or questions about physical access, call (208) 768-0300 in advance of your visit.

 nic.edu/diversity



This program is supported in part by a grant from the state Humanities Council, a state-based partner of the National Endowment for the Humanities. Event made possible with funding from the NIC Foundation and the NIC Diversity Council.
Logistical support provided by North Idaho College Deans, Informatics, Technology Committee and the Human Rights Education Institute.

From: [Jeanette Laster](#)
To: [WESSEL, GUS](#)
Subject: New tagging potential and a conversation about burning a sign
Date: Monday, September 27, 2021 2:33:33 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Gus,

I caught wind of this last night and just thought you should know in case they came on campus. I encouraged the person reporting it to me to make a formal crime tip report. I don't know if they have done this yet, however, they promised they would.

For context:

- The Telegram handle of this group is The White Rose North Idaho. "The White Rose is a global network of independent activists, all working in unison to disseminate a much needed counter narrative to the relentless fear mongering, lies and propaganda"
- You will recognize W. Le.
- I am pretty sure that Grizzley70 is a member of the Panhandle Patriot Riding group that made a subtle threat against me/HREI building during Pride month. Then followed that with an online attack on me on a social media platform a few weeks later. It was something that C Whalen started and this person carried on. I would have to go back through my notes to be sure, but the social media handles are similar from platform to platform.
- Lucky Barnard is the owner of The Artful Badger Tattoo Parlor and husband of Erin Barnard, who runs the Kootenai County Spectator. There has been ongoing postings that they are inciting and the "call to protests" and even "planting" people at these meetings that have no stake in the game, and a possible financial tie to the political cartooned postcards going around.

I want to be clear, I have no problem with their freedom of speech, but again they are talking about defacing with stickers that take staff time to remove (we still don't have all the adhesive off the box at NW Blvd and River and it looks horrible). It sounds like it will be a continued concerted effort. I hope the son is not a juvenile.

Also to note, the remaining sticker that I have from Patriot Front tagging at our place (last round) is 2" x 4" and clearly a home printed product from a label sheet.

I sent this similar message over to Bill Greenwood at Parks and I will send an abbreviated note to Brian at Diversity Council. I will look out around our building tonight and tomorrow. I didn't send this to L Morgan because nothing has happened here yet, but if you think he should be aware feel free to share with whomever.

The second conversation was just that...a conversation but had a suggestion to burn a sign on campus. If things continue to accelerate, I would hate for something like this to happen.

See attached images (they should be in order)...Good Luck! And I want you all to know that I

am constantly praying for safety and patience. I know people are frustrated but I hate that your teams always get the brunt of it. You don't deserve any of that. Know you all are appreciated so much!

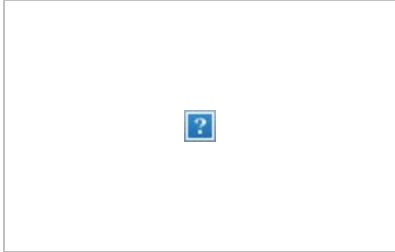
Be well,



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)

Executive Director

208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org



From: [Jeanette Laster](#)
To: [GREENWOOD, BILL](#); [TYMESEN, TROY](#)
Subject: New tagging potential
Date: Monday, September 27, 2021 2:49:24 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Bill,

I caught wind of this last night and just thought you should know in case we get hit with stickers tonight, which is what they are planning. I encouraged the person reporting it to me to make a formal crime tip report. I don't know if they have done this yet, however, they promised they would.

For context:

- The Telegram handle of this group is The White Rose North Idaho. "The White Rose is a global network of independent activists, all working in unison to disseminate a much needed counter narrative to the relentless fear mongering, lies and propaganda"
- Troy, you will recognize the name W. Le.
- I am pretty sure that Grizzley70 is a member of the Panhandle Patriot Riding group that made a subtle threat against me/HREI building during Pride month. Then followed that with an online attack on me on a social media platform a few weeks later. It was something that C Whalen started and this person carried on. I would have to go back through my notes to be sure, but the social media handles are similar from platform to platform.
- Lucky Barnard is the owner of The Artful Badger Tattoo Parlor and husband of Erin Barnard, who runs the Kootenai County Spectator. There has been ongoing postings that they are inciting and the "call to protests" and even "planting" people at these meetings that have no stake in the game, and a possible financial tie to the political cartooned postcards going around. There is a recent one for the art piece that will be placed at the corner in front of the Carousel.

I want to be clear, I have no problem with their freedom of speech, but again they are talking about defacing with stickers that take staff time to remove (we still don't have all the adhesive off the box at NW Blvd and River and it looks horrible). I know that is NIC responsibility and I have sent a request to their maintenance. If not I will look for volunteers from the community to help. It sounds like it will be a continued concerted effort. I hope the son is not a juvenile.

Also to note, the remaining sticker that I have from Patriot Front tagging at our place (last round) is 2" x 4" and clearly a home printed product from a label sheet.

I sent this similar message over to SRO Gus Wessel at NIC because they are receiving a lot of taggings. I will look out around our building tonight and tomorrow. We have an open case, so if anything gets tagged, we will add it to that case file.

See attached images (they should be in order)...So sorry for all this. ITs such an unneeded distraction

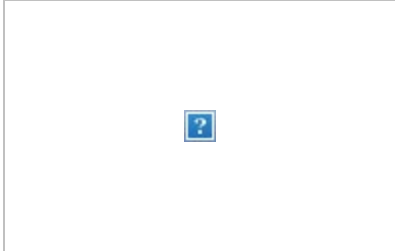
Be well,



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)

Executive Director

208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org



From: [Citizen Observer](#)
To: btilson@cdaid.org
Subject: New tip received
Date: Saturday, June 11, 2022 7:01:11 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.



Subject: Pride in Park Event June 11 - Patriot Front

Group: Coeur d'Alene Police Dept

Tipster Conversation: 1a82ca42

Message: I saw individuals conducting reconnaissance. A single white male would stand under a tree next to my booth and observe the crowd and the police officers. Then he would leave and another would come in the same place. It stopped at 1:00pm. They had backpacks like the people arrested. Courtney Beebe

Location: Coeur d Alene City Park

Login to view the tip details:

[Tip Details](#)

Or copy and paste the following link into your browser:

<https://www.tip411.com/tips/1a82ca42>

This message sent from tip411.

[Manage your email preferences](#)

55 East 5th Street, Ste. 1150, St. Paul, MN 55101 • 1-888-952-2200

[Terms/Privacy](#) • info@tip411.com

From: [aaronl36](#)
To: cdapolice@cdaid.org
Subject: Patriot Front - False Allegations
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 8:58:32 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

To whom it may concern,

I would like express both my concern and disgust for the actions pursued against Patriot Front this weekend.

It is their right to peacefully assemble, and Lee Whites allegations of terrorism and conspiracy to riot are categorically false. This can easily be proven by their own public statements and actions in public over the last four years.

I hope they sue your department for the blatant violation of their rights as well the defamation to their names. Far left groups have seized the names, photos, and addresses of these men with the intention to cause harm.

Citizens of this community are far more concerned with the disregard of public indecency promoted by homosexual predators and left wing activists.

We all moved here to escape this filth, and institutions like the CDP seem intent on allowing it to permeate our community.

Sincerely,

Concerned Patriot

Sent from Proton Mail for iOS

From: [Ryan](#)
To: cdapolice@cdaid.org
Subject: Patriot Front - thank you for making the right choice
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 6:36:01 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Thank you for making the right choice by firmly stopping the Patriot Front action.

The backlash to the arrests shows the true nature of such groups. You have my support in the actions you've taken and you'll have my support if you continue to push back against those making threats. Violence and intimidation must not be tolerated.

From: [Jeanette Laster](mailto:Jeanette.Laster@cdaid.org)
To: lmorgan@cdaid.org
Subject: Patriot Front Followup
Date: Thursday, August 12, 2021 11:05:29 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Good evening,

I received a followup type email of info from that previous education contact at WSC. It was a couple of days ago...sorry, I have been impacted by some heavy grant deadlines this week, long days, late nights, and I pushed back responding to emails. She apparently coordinated with her advocacy contact at her agency. Most of this is the same, and probably details you are already aware of, which I have copied here. But she included links which I thought you would be interested in. I realize the images aren't from our area, but I guess there is a chance it might be the same culprits being so close. I'm not sure if you have seen these. The twitter feed has several followup posts. Tabitha Kraack is the Centennial Trail Foundation Executive Director and she is very nice and sharp. Her contact is on their website. See below:

"Thanks for your patience on this. I'm writing to provide some additional context on what PF has been up to across our region and the country in recent times. I'm going to provide a loose chronology here.

- Their habit of putting out stickers and spray-painting has been noticeable since around 2019. Unfortunately, I think I'm lacking my archived pictures from the Centennial Trail, but I'd still advocate you contacting the board member to see if they've got any records, pictures, or correspondence about it.

- It also occurs to me that at some time last year, they spray-painted under a pedestrian overpass over Hamilton St. near Gonzaga University; this overpass is also part of the Centennial Trail route I believe.

- Very significantly: they vandalized a George Floyd mural in downtown Spokane this Spring. Someone filmed and photographed them from across the street and put the video on social media [here](#). They also bragged about this on the national Telegram channel as you can see [here](#) (link goes directly to their Telegram)

- This vandalism very much appears to have kicked off a national wave of PF vandalism against racial justice themed art and sculptures across the country. From the press coverage, it appears that between then and now they've hit at least eight pieces of art in seven states.

They also held a rather disastrous march in Philadelphia on the 4th of July.

- Someone with contacts at North Idaho College had told me that Patriot Front stickers were placed all over campus back in the Spring of this year.

- Two weeks before they postered up the utility boxes in Idaho, they did exactly the same in the Spokane Valley.

I hope this helps in terms of added context on PF activities."

Well, that's it...headed out. Have a great weekend!



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)

Executive Director

208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org



From: [Kent or Jackie Ashton](#)
To: cdapolice@cdaid.org; lwhite@cdaid.org; mayor@cdaid.org
Subject: Patriot Front II
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 4:58:49 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Below, Patriot Front demonstrates in Philadelphia. When attacked by counter-protestors, throws a smoke grenade and leaves. No arrests. Your city overreacted

<https://youtu.be/jTIE6PSGSAI>

This group has demonstrated peacefully several times. Where were the weapons? A single smoke bomb.? No, you violated their civil rights and I hope they sue the City. In fact, this may have been their plan.

Kent Ashton
Major, USAF, retired
Concord, NC

From: [Jeanette Laster](mailto:Jeanette.Laster@cdaid.org)
To: lmorgan@cdaid.org
Subject: Patriot Front Info from representative of Western States Center
Date: Wednesday, August 04, 2021 2:27:27 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

For background, HREI has some resources centered around "Confronting White Nationalism in Schools" from Western States Center as part of their nonprofit education programming for teachers. My representative lives in the North Idaho region and is on several mutual social media platforms with me. When one of the citizens took a picture of the vandalized electrical box and tagged me, she was on that feed and reached out to me. I can connect you to her, but she is on the education side, not on the advocacy side of WSC work, so she might not be the best person. She just reached out and shared what she knew with me as a support to HREI and knowing I was probably receiving a lot of incoming calls. I am sure you can get most of this from the internet your own sources.

Patriot Front:

- Splinter group from Vanguard America (Charlottesville Unite the Right Rally)
- closely identify with disbanded members of Identity Evropa
- locations and images of vandalism are bragged about on Telegram platform
- they like to act in the quiet of night or secrecy
- they like to control their brand image and distribution is strategic
- they are more about sharing pictures of criminal vandalism than violence
- Documented heightened action and crime since 2019 and Derek Chavin case
- several spray painted emblems using Patriot Front stencil under bridges, trailheads and pathways on Centennial Trail Spokane
- March - NIC had large distribution of Patriot Front Literature/stickers

Unverified info:

- Responsible for the vandalism of George Floyd mural in Spokane (this made the paper)
- Responsible for vandalism for other Spokane County racial justice community art pieces
- possible suspect pic of 3 guys in white van in spokane area (she is going to try to find the image that was sent to her and reported to Spokane PD from a few months ago)

Example of other areas taggings was posted here:

https://twitter.com/hashtag/PatriotFront?src=hashtag_click

Thanks for addressing the report. I sincerely hope we don't get too much more of this and can catch them in the act.

Be well,



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)
Executive Director



From: [Jeanette Laster](#)
To: [mayor@cdaid.org](#); [TYMESEN, TROY](#); [GREENWOOD, BILL](#); [Rick.MacLennan@nic.edu](#); [WHITE, LEE](#)
Subject: Patriot Front Sticker
Date: Thursday, July 22, 2021 6:05:45 PM
Attachments: [image.png](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Gentlemen,

I am not sure how many of these there are around. This posted outside NIC on River and Northwest. I am assuming this was not approved.

Who is responsible for removing this? I respectfully ask that it be removed immediately.



<https://www.adl.org/resources/backgrounders/patriot-front>

Can this be considered vandalism?

With appreciation,



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)
Executive Director
208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org





From: [Jeanette Laster](#)
To: Gwessel@cdaid.org
Subject: Patriot Front Tagging
Date: Monday, September 13, 2021 4:08:53 PM
Attachments: [HREI door.png](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Good afternoon Gus,

Wondering if you would have time to connect on the Patriot Front tagging. When I arrived at work today, our door was stickered. This is the second time for us too. The Counter display that Diversity Council setup at the corner of NW Blvd has been taken down for the third time, lending to about \$600 in lost signage and potted flowers.

I did report this to Officer Lee Morgan who was my assigned liaison. Report number 21C80566 for stickers and report number 21C80671 for the intersection theft.

Please call on cell when you have a few moments [REDACTED]. I'm grateful for all you are doing.

Warm regards,



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)
Executive Director
208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org





From: [John A Wallsteadt](mailto:John.A.Wallsteadt@cdapd.org)
To: cdapd@cdaid.org
Subject: Patriot Front apprehensions
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 7:06:27 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

To Chief Lee White ~

Hello! This is a reaction from a Grand Rapids, Michigan, citizen to your department's actions as reported here by The Associated Press via Nextar Media Wire, NBC Affiliate WOOD TV News, regarding the actions you took in nipping in the bud of the so-called Patriot Front's plans in Cour de Lene.

On a Saturday evening a couple of years ago, Grand Rapids suffered a similar-intentioned attack without such warning. A lawful and peaceful rally was held according to all our rules, even with our then new police chief participating. As that ended on our city plaza, a sizeable group broke off and marched on the retail core of our central business district. Police units up and down the list of mutual assistance reacted to keep a lid on it, but they were caught at great disadvantage without warning. Reports of out-of-state vehicles unloading near the downtown were recorded, along with other indications of it being orchestrated.

The result was a several hour melee in the downtown of young people rioting and damaging businesses, from about 8pm until well after midnight. Many businesses sustained serious damages and looting losses. Multiple vehicles including several G.R. police cruisers were blatantly torched. Injuries were minor, fortunately. Multiple arrests were made at the time.

As in the June 6 rioting at the Capitol in Washington, D.C., , there were plenty of law enforcement, media, and citizen videos taken of the riot, including of the subjects with most all unmasked. Authorities spent a good deal of time following that analyzing and identifying, and arresting. Most arrested and charged were local, I believe. Trials and sentencing are still happening occasionally.

It was gratifying to see, following the local TV stations live coverage that night, at daylight that Sunday morning law-abiding local citizens began filtering into the downtown with brooms and shovels to begin to clean up the mess, without any request from authorities or businesses, and stuck with it most

of the day!

I'm seventy-seven and retired, a veteran who did business in our downtown for some forty years; I had no role in this riot or its aftermath. It still puzzles me to note that the sentences handed down to the Grand Rapids rioters generally exceed by far those being accorded in the June 6 rioting. But that's not why I'm writing you. I'm sending this as one who has witnessed live such an attack escalate out of control, purely to comment on the very different outcome you were able to effect, by acting swiftly and surely to nip Cour de Lene's unfolding civil disobedience and blatant hate crimes. You saved your citizenry the pains of rioting and staining of your city's good reputation by this. You have my high compliments!

I'm attaching here a couple of media reports on the live happenings that night (the first is less than a minute; let it roll into the second one for good visuals).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UCr-gnzjECA>

	<h3>2020 Grand Rapids riot by the numbers</h3> <p>GRAND RAPIDS, MI – Rioters caused an estimated \$2.1 million in damage and costs by breaking hundreds of downtown windows as well as looting some stores on May 30, 2020. In the wake of the killing of George Floyd, the demonstration started out peaceful. However, a</p> <p>www.youtube.com</p>
--	---

Thank you, sir.

John A. Wallsteadt

From: [Heath Druzin](#)
To: cdapros@cdaid.org
Subject: Patriot Front arraignments
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 9:05:04 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hi there,
This is Heath Druzin, a contributing reporter for Boise State Public Radio. Just checking to see if arraignments are scheduled for the Patriot Front members who were arrested Saturday.
Thanks.

Best,

Heath

--

Heath Druzin
Multimedia Journalist
+1 (650) 283 5882
hdruzin@gmail.com
Twitter: @HDruzin

From: [Laura Somerton](#)
To: [Wes Somerton](#)
Subject: Patriot Front article
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 5:07:29 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

This article has some inside to the Patriot Front:

<https://www.propublica.org/article/they-are-racist-some-of-them-have-guns-inside-the-white-supremacist-group-hiding-in-plain-sight>

From: [BREECE, SHANNON](#)
To: [CHAMBERS, TAMI](#); [CUNNINGHAM, CHARITYE](#); [HUNTER, RYAN](#); [KOERNER, SUSAN](#); [SEARS, KYLE](#); [SIMMONS, MATTHEW](#); [SOMERTON, WES](#)
Cc: [ADAMS, RANDY](#)
Subject: Patriot Front citations
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 9:54:30 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Gayle from Court left me a message that court will be resetting the 1st Appearance hearings that were set for July 18, 2022 and scheduling approximately 6 cases per week for security reasons.

Thank you,

Shannon Breece
Sr. Legal Assistant
Coeur d'Alene Prosecutor's Office
710 E. Mullan Avenue
CDA, ID 83814
208-769-2324





City of
Coeur d'Alene
IDAHO

From: [Neil Uhrig](#)
To: [All](#)
Cc: "[Zachery Schoffstal](#)"; [HAGAR, DAVID](#)
Subject: Patriot Front posters
Date: Monday, August 02, 2021 3:28:50 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

All,

Our city and CDA were papered with a number of large Patriot Front posters that advertises the website patriotfront.us. The Patriot Front has been listed as a white-nationalist organization and has some III% undertones ([Patriot Front \(adl.org\)](http://Patriot Front (adl.org))). In Post Falls, these poster were found on electrical junction boxes, so by city code, they were against the law and removed by patrol officers. If you come across these and the posters are in an illegal location, please remove them.

If you happen to see someone posting these posters, please attempt an FI.

Thanks!

Neil J. Uhrig
Detective Sergeant
City of Post Falls Police Department
Direct: (208)777-7140
Dispatch: (208)773-3517
Fax: (208)773-4122
1717 E Polston Ave, Post Falls, ID 83854
nuhrig@postfallspolice.com





From: [Kent or Jackie Ashton](#)
To: cdapolice@cdaid.org; lwhite@cdaid.org; mayor@cdaid.org
Subject: Patriot Front
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 5:59:01 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

This group has demonstrated peacefully several times. Where were the weapons? A single smoke bomb.? No, you violated their civil rights and I hope they sue the City. In fact, this may have been their plan.

Kent Ashton
Major, USAF, retired
Concord, NC

From: [Kent or Jackie Ashton](#)
To: cdapolice@cdaid.org; lwhite@cdaid.org; mayor@cdaid.org
Subject: Patriot Front
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 4:02:40 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

This group has demonstrated peacefully several times. Where were the weapons? A single smoke bomb.? No, you violated their civil rights and I hope they sue the City. In fact, this may have been their plan.

Kent Ashton
Major, USAF, retired
Concord, NC

From: [DODGION, MAX](#)
To: [WELCH, JESSE](#)
Cc: [PROCTOR, JACOB](#)
Subject: Patriot Front
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:59:31 PM

Dearest Detective Welch,

I understand your day is busy investigating crimes and helping Coeur d'Alene maintain its honorable reputation around the country. I wanted to applaud you on your hard work and dedication that you show every single day from the morning sun to the night of the moon. I have not observed someone with such a powerful and natural gift for detecting things before I became your acquaintance. I am thankful you took the time out of your extremely busy day to share some of that knowledge with me. Below is the link you requested. Just for information thou shall have to open said link in the chrome of google.

<https://odysee.com/@PatriotFront:a/MDay2022:7>

Please take care and continue to be the bright light in the world of darkness. Farewell and Godspeed on your journeys.

Max Dodgion K102
Coeur d' Alene Police Department
208-666-5747
3818 N. Schreiber Way
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815
mdodgion@cdaid.org

From: custergallatin
To: jhammond@cdaid.org
Subject: Patriot Front
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 6:36:52 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Our tradition is revolution and our land is where tyrants come to die.

Drop the charges on Patriot Front

From: [Blu Mis](#)
To: cdapolice@cdaid.org
Subject: Patriot Front
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 5:32:36 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Mr. White. Hello. I hate extremism on both sides of the political aisle. But, it seems you want to punish the right side extremists. I hope you prevent assembly by BLM, Antifa, etc. with the same "suspicion" and "conspiracy" basis. It appears you took some Americans rights away. I pray for safety for all police officers. --

Do not be overcome by evil, but overcome evil with good. [Romans 12:21](#)

From: [Alex Harris](#)
To: [GUS WESSEL](#)
Subject: Patriot Front
Date: Wednesday, September 15, 2021 3:08:50 PM
Attachments: [IMG_2608.MOV](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Sent from my iPhone

From: drbeach@bresnan.net
To: records@cdaid.org
Subject: Patriot Front
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 2:17:03 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Police Chief Lee White:

Your police department did an outstanding job following up on the report of the gathering of Patriot Front in the U-Haul truck. Preventing violence by tracking the truck and its occupants down was heroic. Those men were not patriots, they were mercenaries and your staff performed appropriately.

It is sad that threats have been made against your officers. The fact that the threats were anonymous shows what cowards the threat makers are. I appreciate greatly the actions of your police department.

Sincerely,
Anita Beach
Montana

From: [Jeanette Laster](mailto:Jeanette.Laster@cdaid.org)
To: Gwessel@cdaid.org
Subject: Patriot front followup
Date: Wednesday, September 15, 2021 10:05:50 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Good morning Gus,

This is what I sent to L Morgan when all of this first started and he started the case for HREI. The info, which I know you are already aware of, came from a colleague at another human rights organization that serves on the national level. Then I provided the link below which leads to the telegram images on twitter. You have to scroll by date and then you will see each city. You might have to scroll quite a ways. There are images of Hayden, Post Falls and Coeur d'Alene, and there are repeats of several locations and dates with new stickerings and postings.

ITD took down the Hayden intersection, Neil Uhrig is my contact at PSPD, and Hauser was reported to ISP, Sheriff and BNSF (I'm actually not sure who took that one down, but I was able to verify it was gone). I have attached my loose spreadsheet that I was kind of using to keep tabs. Remember, I haven't updated it in 4 weeks and I know from reviewing the feed that there are more from the media platform images than I have on the sheet. I just never got a chance to catalog the images I downloaded; it wasn't high on my priority list compared to my funding responsibilities and lease negotiations.

Patriot Front:

- Splinter group from Vanguard America (Charlottesville Unite the Right Rally)
- closely identify with disbanded members of Identity Evropa
- locations and images of vandalism are bragged about on Telegram platform
- they like to act in the quiet of night or secrecy
- they like to control their brand image and distribution is strategic
- they are more about sharing pictures of criminal vandalism than violence
- Documented heightened action and crime since 2019 and Derek Chavin case
- several spray painted emblems using Patriot Front stencil under bridges, trailheads and pathways on Centennial Trail Spokane
- March - NIC had large distribution of Patriot Front Literature/stickers

Unverified info:

- Responsible for the vandalism of George Floyd mural in Spokane (this made the paper)
- Responsible for vandalism for other Spokane County racial justice community art pieces
- possible suspect pic of 3 guys in white van in spokane area (she is going to try to find the image that was sent to her and reported to Spokane PD from a few months ago)

Example of other areas taggings was posted here:

https://twitter.com/hashtag/PatriotFront?src=hashtag_click

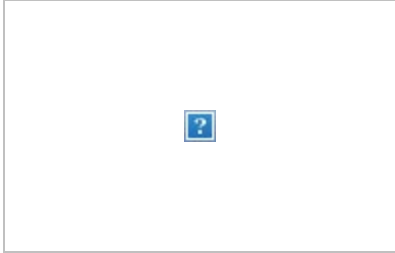
Also, did anyone mention the vandalism on the CDA trail in CDA. I wondered if this was

them also.

Thanks and I am headed over to NIC for Symposium. I will connect.



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)
Executive Director
208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org



From: jlaster@hrei.org
To: [BILL GREENWOOD](#); [TROY TYMESEN](#); [STEVE WIDMYER](#)
Subject: Patriot front posters
Date: Friday, August 13, 2021 9:47:13 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Good morning,

I am just headed into the office but this happened about 10 minutes ago and a citizen ripped off the sign and reported it to us. I'm just letting you know in case there's others floating around in the same locations as previously posted. This is the fourth time that location has been hit.

Thanks,

Jeanette Laster
805-816-9333

Sent from my iPhone

From: [LOWRY, NICHOLAS](#)
To: [CUMMINGS, SARA](#)
Subject: Patriot front
Date: Friday, November 26, 2021 10:53:05 AM

<https://gab.com/PatriotFront>

<https://www.bitchute.com/video/wmxywmT66zrc/>

Detective Sergeant Nic Lowry
3818 N Schreiber Way
Coeur D'Alene, ID 83814
2086765803

From: [HAGAR, DAVID](#)
To: [MCCORMICK, BRANDON](#); [RENEAU, JARED](#); [*CITYCOUNCIL](#); [*EXECUTIVE TEAM](#); [*POLICE DEPT](#); [Associated Press Spokane Bureau](#); [Ayanna Likens](#); [CDA Press - Editor](#); [CDA Press - Mark Nelke](#); [CDA Press - Mike Patrick](#); [CDA Press - Shawn Gust](#); [County Commissioners](#); [Devin Heilman](#); [Dylan Wohlenhaus](#); [Jacob Jones](#); [Joel Donofrio](#); [Kaitlin Knapp](#); [KC-Dispatch](#); [Kerri Thoreson](#); [KHQ - Cory Howard](#); [KHQ - Jana Gray](#); [KHQ - Jared Frank](#); [KHQ - Luke Thoburn](#); [KHQ - Robin Dich](#); [KHQ NEWS](#); [KREM Newsdesk](#); [KXLY 4](#); [Michael van Poppel BNO news](#); [Northwest Cable News 2](#); [Post Falls PD - Lt. Greg McLean](#); [Scott Maben](#); [Spokane Sheriff - B. Gores](#); [Spokane Sheriff - J. Nowels](#); [Spokesman](#); [Spokesman - News](#); [Sue Meyers](#)
Subject: Press Conference Announcement
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 6:40:47 PM

Coeur d'Alene Mayor Jim Hammond and Police Chief Lee White will host a press conference to discuss the weekend arrests of the Patriot Front members. The media is asked to meet at the Library Community Room on Monday June 13th at 11:00 am next to Coeur d'Alene City Hall.

From: [WOOD, CHRISTIE](#)
To: [HAGAR, DAVID](#)
Subject: Press conference
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 5:47:07 PM

Hi Dave,

Please send out the following: (feel free to edit and correct grammar and spelling)

Coeur d'Alene Mayor Jim Hammond and Police Chief Lee White will host a press conference to discuss the weekend arrest of the Patriot Front members. The media is asked to meet at the Library Community Room on Monday June 13th at 11:00 am at Coeur d'Alene City Hall.

Thank you very much,

Christie

Sent from my iPhone

From: [WHITE, LEE](#)
To: [TYMESEN, TROY](#)
Subject: Press contact re June 11
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 11:32:54 AM

In addition to the requests from CNN, WA Post, NY Times, 3 affiliates in TX, and a few others which I declined, I was contacted by Maureen Dolan this morning requesting to do a follow-up story on yesterday's arrests. I provided some of the same information I did yesterday in the press conference, but added that it was disheartening to read online comments from people who mistakenly believe that these people were Antifa in disguise, or some FBI false-flag operation, or some other goofy conspiracy theory. I clarified again that these 31 people belong to Patriot Front, a far-right extremist hate group. I added that it was clear that they came to riot: They had shields, protective headwear, chin guards, long metal poles, smoke grenades, and an operation plan that detailed how they were going to riot. I said again that none of these people came from North Idaho- they all traveled far to attempt to destroy our town and disrupt the Pride event.

We also spoke about the overall Pride event and positive and negative comments we have received since yesterday. I informed her that our tip lines (phone and email) have been flooded with comments: about half from appreciative community members and half from people who are mad at us for arresting their far-right, riotous allies.

I anticipate this story running early next week.

As always, please feel free to call with any questions or concerns.

Council bcc'd

From: [Jennifer Noel](#)
To: cdapolice@cdaid.org
Subject: Pride Party
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 10:44:42 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hi,

I have been watching the reports about the Pride Party as well as the arrests of 31 men allegedly with the Patriot Front and I have many concerns.

Your department arrested 31 men because of suspicion of inciting riots but failed to arrest a drag Queen dancer exposing himself to minors in a public forum. Can you please explain?

As far as I'm aware it is NOT a crime to ride in the back of a truck. If this is setting the precedence then all citizens should be extremely concerned that any of us could be next. Please explain?

There is a lack of confidence growing towards our law enforcement because of situations like these. We also got to witness our Chief of Police try to cut off questioning by a citizen journalist because he was asking tough questions. This is NOT the behavior of a public servant and the residents of Couer d'Alene need to be able to voice their concerns during a town hall meeting.

Sincerely,
Jennifer Noel

Sent from my iPhone

From: [PALMER, ALISON](#)
To: [MCLEOD, RENATA](#); [TYMESEN, TROY](#)
Subject: Public information request
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 3:32:25 PM

I just wanted to let you all know that I received an information request from Nathan Damigo. They wanted to see copies of any and all emails, sent or received from each the council members email addresses from May 1, 2022 to June 11, 2022 with the word "Patriot Front". The search came up with no emails found and the requestor has been notified.

Best regards

Alison Palmer
City of Coeur d'Alene
Administrative Assistant
alison@cdaid.org
208-769-2287



From: [Geoff Norcross](#)
To: pd-pio@cdaid.org
Subject: Question abt booking summary
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 7:47:23 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello. I'm following up on the arrest of the Patriot Front members yesterday.

I just want to confirm the 31 people listed on this booking summary from yesterday who are charged with Criminal Conspiracy are the members of Patriot Front who were arrested at the Pride event in Coeur d'Alene. <https://localwww.kcgov.us/departments/mapping/Incustody/DailyPressLog.pdf>

Thanks!

Geoff Norcross
Oregon Public Boadcasting
503.926.3987

From: [CLEMANS, MANDIE](#)
To: sara.sidner@warnermedia.com
Subject: RECORD REQUEST
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 12:45:30 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[22C24238_SIDNER SARA.pdf](#)

Please see attached

Thank you,

Mandie Clemans
Record Specialist
Coeur d'Alene Police Department
3818 N Schreiber Way Coeur d'Alene ID 83815
208-769-2320 Fax: 208-769-2307
mclemans@cdaid.org





From: City of Coeur d'Alene Public Records Request Center
To: [P2-RequestRequests](#)
Subject: [GovQA] PD Records Request Received and Closed by City on Request R002084-061422
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 12:12:26 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

A Police Department Request has been received and closed by GovQA. The Requester has received a notice that their request has been forwarded to the Police Department for completion. Please complete and respond to the below request via your current public records request method.

Request **Public Records Request** / [#R002084-061422](#)

[View the Request](#)

Request Information

Assigned Staff: Alison Palmer

Status: Received

Create Date: 6/14/2022 11:39:30 AM

Customer Name: Sara Sidner

Customer Email: sara.sidner@warnermedia.com

Customer Phone: 323-229-5730 Ext.

Customer Address: [CUSTADD1] [CUSTADD2] New York NY 10001

Record(s) Requested: I am requesting any body camera video taken moments before and during the detainment and arrest of the alleged members of the Patriot Front who were charged with Conspiracy to riot. They arrest happened on June 11, 2022 in Coeur d' Alene. Officer's arrested 31 people.

Thank you,

Sara Sidner

CNN

sara.sidner@warnermedia.com

Address Related to Request: 2250 W Seltice Way

Clarifications Sent to Requester:

Clarifications Received from Requester:

This is an auto-generated email and has originated from an unmonitored email account. Please DO NOT REPLY





Coeur d'Alene Police

Protect and Serve with Excellence

Chief Lee R. White

3818 SCHREIBER WAY
COEUR D'ALENE, ID 83815
(208) 769-2321 – FAX (208) 769-2307

Date: JUNE 13, 2022

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____ E-Mail: _____

I am requesting a copy or to examine certain records of the Coeur d'Alene Police Department which may be identified as follows:

Records Requested/Incident #: 22C24238

Date & Time and Location of Incident(s): _____

(For Office Use Only Below This Line)

Accepted by: Johan

- Requested Granted
The requested records is attached
- Response Delayed
 - Additional time is necessary to process requested record(s). You should receive a response no later than three (3) working days following the date of your request.
 - Additional time is necessary to locate or retrieve the requested record. You should receive a response no later than ten (10) working days following the date of your request.
 - The electronic record requested will have to be converted to another electronic format which will take more than ten (10) working days following the date of your request to respond. Please contact the Coeur d'Alene Police Department to discuss when you will receive a response.
- Advance Payment Required (Fee Sheet Attached)
The Coeur d'Alene Police Department will require advance payment of the cost associated with responding to your request. Please send payment to: Coeur d'Alene Police Department, 3818 N Schreiber Way, Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815.

- Unable to Respond for One or More of the Following Reasons
 - Record not known to exist.
 - The Coeur d'Alene Police Department is not the custodian of the requested record.
CONTACT THE KODIENAI COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE FOR MUG SHOTS AND 9-1-1 TAPES

- Notice of Denial AND TRANSCRIPTS (208) 446-1300
The requested record is exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-124-1(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124). CAR CAM BODY CAM VIDE0

- Notice of Partial Denial REPORT 22C24238
Your request has been partially denied. Certain information has been determined to be exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code 74-106-8, 74-124-1(a)(b)(e) (§74-104 through §74-111 and/or §74-124), and has therefore been redacted from the requested record. A copy of the requested record with the exempt information redacted is attached.

Request reviewed by: Johan K414

Title: RECORDS SPECIALIST

If your request has been denied or partially denied, the attorney for Coeur d'Alene Police Department has reviewed the request, or Coeur d'Alene City has had the opportunity to consult with an attorney regarding the request for examination or copying of a record and has chosen not to do so. If you wish to appeal the denial or partial denial of your request for public records you may do so pursuant to the provisions of Idaho Code §74-115, which requires that a petition be filed in the District Court within 180 days from the date of the mailing of the notice of denial or partial denial.



Coeur d'Alene Police

Report for Incident 22C24238

Nature: CONSPIRACY

Address: 2250 W SELTICE WAY; SPRING
HILL SUITES
COEUR D'ALENE ID 83814

Location: 81

Offense Codes: CONS

Statute Codes:

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

How Received: 9

Agency: CDA

Responding Officers: M.SYCHLA, D.HAGAR, J.BRAZLE, B.TILSON, T.Neal, E.TAYLOR, M.EDWARDS,
A.GILBERT, N.PETERSEN, D.WEISENFLUH, J.CANTRELL, B.MCCORMICK, J.EDWARDS,
A.KNISLEY, L.MORGAN

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Disposition: CAA 06/11/22

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Occurred Between: 13:15:00 06/11/22 and 18:43:04 06/11/22

Assigned To: J.WELCH

Detail: OI

Date Assigned: 06/12/22

Status: AC

Status Date: 06/12/22

Due Date: **/**/**

Complainant:

Last:

First:

Mid:

DOB: **/**/**

Dr Lic:

Address:

Race:

Sex:

Phone:

City: ,

Offense Codes

Reported: NC Not Classified

Observed: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Offense: CONS CONSPIRACY

Additional Statutes:

Circumstances

VIPR VIPR EVIDENCE STORAGE - CDAPD

SIM Self Initiated Misdemeanor

Responding Officers:

Unit :

M.SYCHLA

K70

D.HAGAR

K3

J.BRAZLE

K97

B.TILSON

K9

T.Neal

K29

E.TAYLOR

K88

M.EDWARDS

K77

A.GILBERT	K101
N.PETERSEN	K46
D.WEISENFLUH	K104
J.CANTRELL	K73
B.MCCORMICK	K6
J.EDWARDS	K79
A.KNISLEY	K82
L.MORGAN	K52

Responsible Officer: A.GILBERT

Agency: CDA

Received By: E.CREIGHTON

Last Radio Log: **.*.*.* **/**/**

How Received: 9 911 Line

Clearance: 1 ARREST REPORT TAKEN

When Reported: 13:38:09 06/11/22

Disposition: CAA **Date:** 06/11/22

Judicial Status:

Occurred between: 13:15:00 06/11/22

Misc Entry:

and: 18:43:04 06/11/22

Modus Operandi:	Description :	Method :
LT	LOCATION TYPE	LT13 HWY/RD/ALLEY
D	DRUGS/LIQUOR	D99
WT	WEAPONS / TOOLS USED	WT99 NONE

Involvements

Date	Type	Description	Relationship
06/11/22	Name	OLEARY, JUSTIN MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	ROUSSEAU, THOMAS RYAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SIMPSON, SPENCER THOMAS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SMITH, DEREK JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITSON, GRAHAM JONES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TUCKER, STEVEN DERRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORRIS, KIERAN PADRAIG	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CORIO, DYLAN CARTER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	RANKIN, FORREST CLARK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITFIELD, NATHANIEL TAYLOR	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	TABLER, DAKOTA RAY	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JOHNSON, JAMES JULIUS	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	HANEY, BRANDEN MITCHEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WHITTED, ROBERT ALDEN BENJAMIN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, JOSIAH DANIEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	CENTER, DEVIN WAYNE	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	GARLAND, GARRET JOSEPH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BRENNER, NATHAN DAVID	OFFENDER

06/11/22	Name	RYAN, CONOR JAMES	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	DURHAM, WINSTON WORTH	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	SISENSTEIN, ALEXANDER NICHOLAI	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	NORMAN, LAWRENCE ALEXANDER	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	WAGNER, MITCHELL FREDERICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BUSTER, MISHAEL JOSHUA	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	JESSOP, RICHARD JACOB	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	MORAN, CONNOR PATRICK	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	VAN HORN, WESLEY EVAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BOYCE, JARED MICHAEL	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	PRUITT, CAMERON KATHAN	OFFENDER
06/11/22	Name	BROWN, COLTON MICHAEL	OFFENDER

Narrative

OFFICER: A. Gilbert K101

SUSPECT(S) or DESCRIPTION(S):

(S) Rousseau, Thomas Ryan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Buster, Mishael Joshua

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitfield, Nathaniel Taylor

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Center, Devin Wayne

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Moran, Connor Patrick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Tabler, Dakota Ray

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitted, Robert Benjamin

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Whitson, Graham Jones

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Boyce, Jared Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Corio, Dylan Carter

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Van Horn, Wesley Evan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Morris, Kieran Padraig

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) O'Leary, Justin Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Jessop, Richard Jacob

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Smith, Derek Joseph

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Ryan, Conor James

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Johnson, James Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Brenner, Nathan David

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Garland, Garret Joseph

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Brown, Colton Michael

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Pruitt, Cameron Kathan

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Buster, Josiah Daniel

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Sisenstein, Alexander Nicholia

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Norman, Lawrence Alexander

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Johnson, James Julius

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Durham, Winston Worth

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Haney, Branden Mitchel

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Simpson, Spencer Thomas

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Wagner, Mitchell Frederick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Rankin, Forrest Clark

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

(S) Tucker, Steven Derrick

(M) IC §18-1701: Criminal Conspiracy to Commit Riot

CASE SUMMARY:

Officers received information of a large group of similarly dressed masked individuals armed with shields entering the back of a U-haul van heading toward downtown Coeur d'Alene. The concerned citizen reported this activity while a "pride" event was taking place downtown which led several nationally known groups condemning the event on various online social media platforms. Officers believed it likely the intent of these individuals was to incite physical confrontation and cause disorder. The U-Haul van was located and an investigative stop was conducted. A total of 31 subjects were contacted inside of the van. Based on the totality of the investigation, it was determined the subjects were part of the 'Patriot Front' and conspired to use violence and/or the threat of the violence to disturb the public peace. All 31 were arrested for conspiracy to riot.

3

From: [FEUSIER, TODD](#)
To: [WIDMYER, STEVE](#); [TYMESEN, TROY](#)
Subject: RE: 5th and Sherman
Date: Tuesday, August 03, 2021 12:50:33 PM

It will be taken care of within the hour.

Todd Feusier

Director

Streets & Engineering

710 E Mullan Avenue

Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

208.769.2234



From: WIDMYER, STEVE <SWIDMYER@cdaid.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 3, 2021 9:06 AM
To: TYMESEN, TROY <TROY@cdaid.org>; FEUSIER, TODD <TFEUSIER@cdaid.org>
Subject: Fwd: 5th and Sherman

Can we get this taken care of ASAP.

Tks

Steve Widmyer

Begin forwarded message:

From: Emily Arthurs <emilyarthurs8625@gmail.com>
Date: August 3, 2021 at 8:09:12 AM PDT
To: "WIDMYER, STEVE" <SWIDMYER@cdaid.org>, "ENGLISH, DAN" <DENGLISH@cdaid.org>, "EVANS, AMY" <AEVANS@cdaid.org>, "MCEVERS, WOODY" <WMCEVERS@cdaid.org>, "MILLER, KIKI" <KMILLER@cdaid.org>, "WOOD, CHRISTIE" <CWOOD@cdaid.org>
Subject: 5th and Sherman

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello Mr. Mayor -

There has been an act of vandalism at the utility box on the corner of 5th and Sherman.

A white supremacist group has posted a large sticker up on the utility box on the corner, I believe they go by Patriot Front. This is a disturbing image and message and one of hate and violence. Can it be removed ASAP, please?

Thank you,
Emily Arthurs

From: [SOMERTON, WES](#)
To: "Elvi, Zel"
Subject: RE: CBS News Inquiry
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:18:55 PM

At this time we have not been contacted by any defense attorneys.

Wes Somerton
Chief Criminal Deputy City Attorney
City of Coeur d'Alene City Attorney's Office
208.769.2323
FAX: 208.769.2326
wsomerton@cdaid.org

From: Elvi, Zel <ElviZ@cbsnews.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:18 PM
To: SOMERTON, WES <WSOMERTON@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: CBS News Inquiry

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Thanks, Wes! Do you know if any of them have legal representation?

From: SOMERTON, WES <WSOMERTON@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 3:09 PM
To: Elvi, Zel <ElviZ@viacomcbs.com>
Subject: RE: CBS News Inquiry

External Email

Since all the suspects posted bond, there will not be any court today for any of them. They have twenty one days to contact the court to schedule their first appearance date and time.

Wes Somerton
Chief Criminal Deputy City Attorney
City of Coeur d'Alene City Attorney's Office
208.769.2323
FAX: 208.769.2326
wsomerton@cdaid.org

From: Elvi, Zel <ElviZ@cbsnews.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 9:00 AM
To: Pros Attys <ProsAttys@cdaid.org>
Cc: @CND National Desk Staff <CNDNationalStaff@cbs.com>; Sganga, Nicole <SgangaN@cbsnews.com>
Subject: CBS News Inquiry

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello,

Reaching out from CBS News. Would you share arraignment timing for the 31 Patriot Front members arrested on Saturday in Couer d'Alene?

Please reply all.

Thanks,

Zel Elvi
CBS News

From: [Elvi, Zel](#)
To: [SOMERTON, WES](#)
Subject: RE: CBS News Inquiry
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:19:45 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Thanks, again!

From: SOMERTON, WES <WSOMERTON@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 3:19 PM
To: Elvi, Zel <ElviZ@viacomcbs.com>
Subject: RE: CBS News Inquiry

External Email

At this time we have not been contacted by any defense attorneys.

Wes Somerton
Chief Criminal Deputy City Attorney
City of Coeur d'Alene City Attorney's Office
208.769.2323
FAX: 208.769.2326
wsomerton@cdaid.org

From: Elvi, Zel <ElviZ@cbsnews.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:18 PM
To: SOMERTON, WES <WSOMERTON@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: CBS News Inquiry

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Thanks, Wes! Do you know if any of them have legal representation?

From: SOMERTON, WES <WSOMERTON@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 3:09 PM
To: Elvi, Zel <ElviZ@viacomcbs.com>
Subject: RE: CBS News Inquiry

External Email

Since all the suspects posted bond, there will not be any court today for any of them.

They have twenty one days to contact the court to schedule their first appearance date and time.

Wes Somerton
Chief Criminal Deputy City Attorney
City of Coeur d'Alene City Attorney's Office
208.769.2323
FAX: 208.769.2326
wsomerton@cdaid.org

From: Elvi, Zel <ElviZ@cbsnews.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 9:00 AM
To: Pros Attys <ProsAttys@cdaid.org>
Cc: @CND National Desk Staff <CNDNationalStaff@cbs.com>; Sganga, Nicole <SgangaN@cbsnews.com>
Subject: CBS News Inquiry

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello,

Reaching out from CBS News. Would you share arraignment timing for the 31 Patriot Front members arrested on Saturday in Couer d'Alene?

Please reply all.

Thanks,

Zel Elvi
CBS News

From: [PALMER, ALISON](#)
To: [BENNETT, SCOTT](#)
Subject: RE: Information request for
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 8:41:32 AM

Scott,

The council requests were R002059 to R002064 and the police chief was R0002058.

Thank you

Alison

From: BENNETT, SCOTT <SBENNETT@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 5:13 PM
To: PALMER, ALISON <ALISON@cdaid.org>
Cc: JANK, BRANDON <BJANK@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: Information request for

Hi Alison,

We're working on this for you. What PRR # is this for?

Thanks,

SB

From: PALMER, ALISON <ALISON@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:52 PM
To: BENNETT, SCOTT <SBENNETT@cdaid.org>; JANK, BRANDON <BJANK@cdaid.org>
Subject: Information request for

I have an information request for each council members and Chief White email from May 1, 2022 to June 11, 2022 keyword "patriot front".

wmecevers@cdaid.org, cwood@cdaid.org, kmiller@cdaid.org, aevas@cdaid.org,
denglish@cdaid.org, dgookin@cdaid.org and lwhite@cdaid.org

Alison Palmer
City of Coeur d'Alene
Administrative Assistant
alison@cdaid.org
208-769-2287



From: [BENNETT, SCOTT](#)
To: [PALMER, ALISON](#)
Cc: [JANK, BRANDON](#)
Subject: RE: Information request for
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 5:13:18 PM

Hi Alison,

We're working on this for you. What PRR # is this for?

Thanks,

SB

From: PALMER, ALISON <ALISON@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:52 PM
To: BENNETT, SCOTT <SBENNETT@cdaid.org>; JANK, BRANDON <BJANK@cdaid.org>
Subject: Information request for

I have an information request for each council members and Chief White email from May 1, 2022 to June 11, 2022 keyword "patriot front".

wmecevers@cdaid.org, cwood@cdaid.org, kmiller@cdaid.org, aevens@cdaid.org,
denglish@cdaid.org, dgookin@cdaid.org and lwhite@cdaid.org

Alison Palmer
City of Coeur d'Alene
Administrative Assistant
alison@cdaid.org
208-769-2287



From: [BENNETT, SCOTT](#)
To: [PALMER, ALISON](#)
Cc: [JANK, BRANDON](#)
Subject: RE: Information request for
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 8:55:04 AM

Hi Alison,

30 emails found for Chief White during this time period for keywords:

patriot front

and exported to the following location:

F:\MuniServices\Public Record Requests\2022\R002058 Chief White patriot front

0 emails found for Council members during this time period for keywords:

patriot front

Thanks!

SB

From: PALMER, ALISON <ALISON@cdaid.org>
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 8:42 AM
To: BENNETT, SCOTT <SBENNETT@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: Information request for

Scott,

The council requests were R002059 to R002064 and the police chief was R0002058.

Thank you

Alison

From: BENNETT, SCOTT <SBENNETT@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 5:13 PM
To: PALMER, ALISON <ALISON@cdaid.org>
Cc: JANK, BRANDON <BJANK@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: Information request for

Hi Alison,

We're working on this for you. What PRR # is this for?

Thanks,

SB

From: PALMER, ALISON <ALISON@cdaid.org>

Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:52 PM

To: BENNETT, SCOTT <SBENNETT@cdaid.org>; JANK, BRANDON <BJANK@cdaid.org>

Subject: Information request for

I have an information request for each council members and Chief White email from May 1, 2022 to June 11, 2022 keyword "patriot front".

wmecevers@cdaid.org, cwood@cdaid.org, kmiller@cdaid.org, aevens@cdaid.org,
denglish@cdaid.org, dgookin@cdaid.org and lwhite@cdaid.org

Alison Palmer
City of Coeur d'Alene
Administrative Assistant
alison@cdaid.org
208-769-2287



From: [Linda Coppess](#)
To: [Doug Elliott](#)
Cc: [Rasmussen, Rick](#); athomas@mountainwestbank.com; [Jody Azevedo](#); cschroeder@hagadone.com; tstevenson@cdatribe-nsn.gov; TROY@cdaid.org
Subject: RE: John Webb with KHQ
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 7:30:53 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Love that addition!! Thank you Doug!

Linda

Linda J. Coppess
President and CEO | Coeur d'Alene Regional Chamber
Email: linda@cdachamber.com | Office: 208.415.0104 | Mobile: 208.651.2302



From: Doug Elliott <DElliott@kec.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 7:26 PM
To: Linda Coppess <linda@cdachamber.com>
Cc: Rasmussen, Rick <Rick.Rasmussen@nwsh.com>; athomas@mountainwestbank.com; Jody Azevedo <JAzevedo@numericacu.com>; cschroeder@hagadone.com; tstevenson@cdatribe-nsn.gov; TROY@cdaid.org
Subject: Re: John Webb with KHQ

I would also note that none of those arrested were actually from the CdA area. Those arrested imported their hate which is not reflective of those who actually call this beautiful place home.

Regarding the impact on tourism, those who come here do so to partake in our environment, our culture, and our connection with rural America. The actions of a few retards would not seem to tarnish those qualities.

My two cents...

Doug

Sent from my iPad

On Jun 13, 2022, at 4:59 PM, Linda Coppess <linda@cdachamber.com> wrote:

FYI – in case any of you get questions from KHQ as Exec BOD: please see my below response to questions I received from them re: CDA in the national news. I doubt any of you will be contacted, but who knows!!

I always welcome your feedback on ways I could've answered the questions differently or better. PR is always a little unnerving for me.

Thanks very much!

Linda

Linda J. Coppess
President and CEO | Coeur d'Alene Regional Chamber
Email: linda@cdachamber.com | Office: 208.415.0104 | Mobile: 208.651.2302



From: John Webb <john.webb@khq.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 4:53 PM
To: Linda Coppess <linda@cdachamber.com>
Subject: Re: John Webb with KHQ

Thanks so much! If you guys have something big coming up, please don't hesitate to reach out.

Happy Monday

John Webb

North Idaho Reporter
KHQ Local News
(509) 570-4393



From: Linda Coppess <linda@cdachamber.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:54 PM
To: John Webb <john.webb@khq.com>
Subject: RE: John Webb with KHQ

Caution: This email originated outside of our organization. Please be sure you trust the sender before opening attachments or links.

Hi John,

Thanks so much for your understanding. In regards to “national/international media”, may I assume you are referring to the recent news of the [arrest of 31 men](#) with ties to the white nationalist hate group, Patriot Front? If so, please see my responses:

What kind of impact does this type of national/international media coverage have on a tourism destination?

- Coverage like this is disappointing for sure, as this group (the 31 men arrested) DOES NOT represent our city.
- Coeur d’Alene and our surrounding region is a beautiful area with gorgeous lakes and endless outdoor recreation possibilities. We are a community with great people, and we have no room for hate-groups.

Going forward, what can agency’s/organizations like the chamber and city do to prevent a poor image from connecting with the name of our city?

- We definitely have an opportunity to showcase more positive stories, ones that reflect the true nature of our community.
- For example: in April of this year, the members of our Coeur d’Alene Regional Chamber held our annual scholarship breakfast, where 50 top scholars, (graduating seniors) are honored and students are awarded scholarships. This year, we gave out \$2,000 scholarships for post-secondary education to 52 students in our community, for a total of **\$104,000**. This is in comparison to five, \$1,000 scholarships last year. Now THAT is great news! This was in big part, due to a very generous match challenge from Chief J. Allan, Chairman of the Coeur d’Alene Tribal Council. His challenge inspired others to lean in to help achieve our community’s education goals. I am continually overwhelmed by the generosity of people and businesses in our community, who do great things, like supporting education.
- I would love to see THAT kind of story making national news headlines.

Thanks again, for the opportunity, John!

Linda

Linda J. Coppess

President and CEO | Coeur d’Alene Regional Chamber

Email: linda@cdachamber.com | Office: 208.415.0104 | Mobile: 208.651.2302



From: John Webb <john.webb@khq.com>

Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:18 PM

To: Linda Coppess <linda@cdachamber.com>

Subject: John Webb with KHQ

Hi, Linda - thanks for taking my phone call today!

Just a couple of brief questions if you're still willing!

>What kind of impact does this type of national/international media coverage have on a tourism destination?

>Going forward, what can agency's/organizations like the chamber and city do to prevent a poor image from connecting with the name of our city?

Thanks so much, I really appreciate your time!

John

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From: [BRANDT, MELISSA](#)
To: [KEMPTON, MIKE](#); [WALTER, MARK](#)
Cc: [ERICKSON, JEFF](#); [COOPER, ROBERT](#); [GREENWOOD, BILL](#)
Subject: RE: Love Lives Here Signs for NIC
Date: Tuesday, September 14, 2021 7:39:00 AM

I assured Jeannette that was the case. Have you seen any of the graffiti she's talking about?

Melissa Brandt
Parks & Recreation Administrative Assistant

From: KEMPTON, MIKE <MKEMPTON@cdaid.org>
Sent: Tuesday, September 14, 2021 7:38 AM
To: BRANDT, MELISSA <Melissa.Brandt@cdaid.org>; WALTER, MARK <MWALTER@cdaid.org>
Cc: ERICKSON, JEFF <JERICKSON@cdaid.org>; COOPER, ROBERT <RCOOPER@cdaid.org>; GREENWOOD, BILL <BGREENWOOD@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: Love Lives Here Signs for NIC

We are not touching anything at this location. We are aware that the property in maintained by NIC.

From: BRANDT, MELISSA <Melissa.Brandt@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, September 13, 2021 3:33 PM
To: WALTER, MARK <MWALTER@cdaid.org>; KEMPTON, MIKE <MKEMPTON@cdaid.org>
Cc: ERICKSON, JEFF <JERICKSON@cdaid.org>; COOPER, ROBERT <RCOOPER@cdaid.org>; GREENWOOD, BILL <BGREENWOOD@cdaid.org>
Subject: FW: Love Lives Here Signs for NIC

Just double checking that our staff are NOT removing any signage at the corner of NW Blvd & River (see **highlight** below). Their signs have disappeared again. The first time they were removed, they were left on their doorstep, this last time the signs and plants were taken and not found or returned.

Any tagging or graffiti in the parks that could be related to the "patriot front" (see **highlight** below) please take photos and email them to lmorgan@cdaid.org. That officer is leading this case.

From: ERICKSON, JEFF <JERICKSON@cdaid.org>
Sent: Wednesday, September 08, 2021 7:48 AM
To: GREENWOOD, BILL <BGREENWOOD@cdaid.org>; Jeanette Laster <jlaster@hrei.org>; BRANDT, MELISSA <Melissa.Brandt@cdaid.org>
Cc: TYMESEN, TROY <TROY@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: Love Lives Here Signs for NIC

Will do. We will do a thorough walk through the park today and look for any problems.
Thanks

From: GREENWOOD, BILL <BGREENWOOD@cdaid.org>
Sent: Wednesday, September 08, 2021 7:05 AM
To: Jeanette Laster <jlaster@hrei.org>; ERICKSON, JEFF <JERICKSON@cdaid.org>; BRANDT, MELISSA <Melissa.Brandt@cdaid.org>
Cc: TYMESEN, TROY <TROY@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: Love Lives Here Signs for NIC

Jeff look into this
Thanks
Bg

Sent from my iPhone

On Sep 8, 2021, at 12:10 AM, Jeanette Laster <jlaster@hrei.org> wrote:

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Good Evening Bill,

Graydon Stanley and I are trying to track down two yard signs and a banner that were placed at the corner of River and Northwest Boulevard entrance to the University Sector. These signs were placed there a few weeks ago as a counter message to the Patriot Front Posters in agreement with the NIC Diversity Council and President Rick MacLennan.

After a diversity council meeting last week, it was decided that this display should be refreshed on both corners for the next two weeks as campuses resumed classes and a florist was supposed to drop potted mums and adjust the signs. When I drove by this morning, there were no signs and no mums. I have not yet reached the florist, but NIC security and facilities have been notified and they appear to not have the signs.

I just wanted to double check and make sure these were not something that were accidentally removed by the city. If you don't have them, we will be placing a police report for theft.

I also wanted to mention the images of the recent racist picnic table vandalism in City Park. I wasn't sure if you had seen these yet. I was told these images have been uploaded and attached to the citizen report that was made to CDA PD and HREI. The case number assigned is 21C40718. Officer Lee Morgan, who was assisting with the Patriot Front Poster/Sticker Case thought it was a good idea to match this vandalism as well. He has returned to his SRO duty at Canfield Middle School but said we could

contact him anytime if there was further incident and he would continue to be our liaison for these posters and things. The instructions he gave were to document the time and location and take an image before tearing down. He can be emailed directly. We haven't had any more that I am aware of. Please let me know if your team comes across anything. We have a working spreadsheet that is tracking between a couple different agencies.

That's all for now. I really appreciate you and your team. The staff in City Park is the best ever!

Good night!



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)
Executive Director
208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org



From: [ERICKSON, JEFF](#)
To: [GREENWOOD, BILL](#); [Jeanette Laster](#); [BRANDT, MELISSA](#)
Cc: [TYMESEN, TROY](#)
Subject: RE: Love Lives Here Signs for NIC
Date: Wednesday, September 08, 2021 7:47:31 AM

Will do. We will do a thorough walk through the park today and look for any problems.
Thanks

From: GREENWOOD, BILL <BGREENWOOD@cdaid.org>
Sent: Wednesday, September 08, 2021 7:05 AM
To: Jeanette Laster <jlaster@hrei.org>; ERICKSON, JEFF <JERICKSON@cdaid.org>; BRANDT, MELISSA <Melissa.Brandt@cdaid.org>
Cc: TYMESEN, TROY <TROY@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: Love Lives Here Signs for NIC

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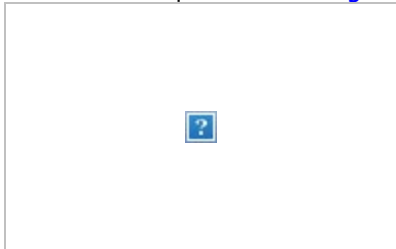
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That's all for now. I really appreciate you and your team. The staff in City Park is the best ever!

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Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)
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From: [KEMPTON, MIKE](#)
To: [BRANDT, MELISSA](#)
Subject: RE: Love Lives Here Signs for NIC
Date: Tuesday, September 14, 2021 7:42:16 AM

Not recently.

From: BRANDT, MELISSA <Melissa.Brandt@cdaid.org>
Sent: Tuesday, September 14, 2021 7:39 AM
To: KEMPTON, MIKE <MKEMPTON@cdaid.org>; WALTER, MARK <MWALTER@cdaid.org>
Cc: ERICKSON, JEFF <JERICKSON@cdaid.org>; COOPER, ROBERT <RCOOPER@cdaid.org>; GREENWOOD, BILL <BGREENWOOD@cdaid.org>
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Cc: ERICKSON, JEFF <[JERICKSON@cdaid.org](#)>; COOPER, ROBERT <[RCOOPER@cdaid.org](#)>; GREENWOOD, BILL <[BGREENWOOD@cdaid.org](#)>
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Good night!



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)

Executive Director

208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org



From: [WHITE, LEE](#)
To: [Katherine Tangalakis-Lippert](#)
Subject: RE: Media request — Patriot Front arrests
Date: Saturday, June 11, 2022 7:41:36 PM

I won't be giving any more interviews this weekend, but you should be able to get a great deal of information from the press conference that I gave this afternoon. A recording should be available from local news outlets and on FB from those same stations.

From: Katherine Tangalakis-Lippert <ktangalakislippert@insider.com>
Sent: Saturday, June 11, 2022 7:36 PM
To: PD-PIO <pd-pio@cdaid.org>
Subject: Media request — Patriot Front arrests

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

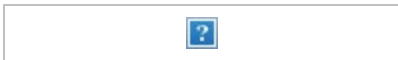
Hello Coeur d'Alene Police PIO — I hope you're well. My name is Katherine, I'm a reporter with [Insider.com](#) I'm reaching out to see if an official may be available for an interview regarding the members of Patriot Front who were arrested today. If no one is available, is a written statement available? Thanks for your time.

Best,

Katherine Tangalakis-Lippert

Reporter, Breaking News

Pronouns: she/her



[Business](#) - [Life](#) - [News](#)

C: 805-404-6255
One Liberty Plaza, 8th FL, New York, NY 10006

From: [RENEAU, JARED](#)
To: [Mary Emily O'Hara](#)
Subject: RE: Media request: Patriot Front arraignment today
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 10:20:27 AM

Good Morning Mary,

It is my understanding all 31 individuals have bonded out of jail and will not have a court appearance today. I don't have any other information about future court appearances; that info will have to come from the court. The Chief will be holding an updated press conference today at 11:00 a.m. which will be live streamed on CDA's city Facebook and YouTube channels.

Respectfully,

Sergeant Jared Reneau
Coeur d'Alene Police Department
3818 N Schreiber Way
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815
Phone: 208-769-2320

From: Mary Emily O'Hara <mohara@glaad.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 10:13 AM
To: PD-PIO <pd-pio@cdaid.org>; Barbara Simon <bsimon@glaad.org>
Subject: Media request: Patriot Front arraignment today

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello and happy Monday!

GLAAD works to distribute accurate information on LGBTQ news and issues to news media. Today we are looking for details on the arraignment of the 31 Patriot Front members arrested near Coeur D'Alene Pride over the weekend. Can you please send along any public materials or press statements, as well as any links to upcoming related court or press events that may be streaming?

Thank you!

--

Mary Emily O'Hara
Rapid Response Manager, GLAAD
Pronouns: They/Them/Theirs
(503) 791-9696
mohara@glaad.org
www.glaad.org | www.facebook.com/glaad | www.twitter.com/glaad

From: [WHITE, LEE](#)
To: [Goldstein, Julie \(NBCUniversal\)](#)
Subject: RE: NBC News Inquiry
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:04:26 PM

I just answered questions at another conference that our mayor hosted; it should be available from the City's webpage. I apologize, but I will not be giving more interviews about this incident- we are just too busy.

From: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 11:07 AM
To: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Cc: POLICETIPS <POLICETIPS_Internal@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: NBC News Inquiry

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hi Chief White,

Hope your day is going alright. I wanted to check in, and see if a quick ZOOM might be possible today? If so, would be grateful to include in our coverage.

Sincerely,
Julie

From: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 at 10:56 AM
To: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Cc: POLICETIPS <POLICETIPS_Internal@cdaid.org>
Subject: NBC News Inquiry

Hi Chief Lee,

Hope you are doing well today. Julie Goldstein here with NBC News.

NBC Nightly News will be covering this weekend's riot plot and arrests in tonight's coverage. Our correspondent Miguel Almaguer is hoping to know if you would consider speaking briefly over ZOOM today?

Thank you so much,
Julie

From: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>

Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 at 8:14 PM

To: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>, Zhou, Jackie (NBCUniversal) <Jackie.Zhou@nbcuni.com>

Subject: Re: NBC News / TODAY Show

Thank you again for the quick responses. I know you are incredibly busy, and I really appreciate your time.

I wanted to loop in my colleague Jackie, who will be available overnight, in case your department has any updates on the investigation, etc.

Sincerely,
Julie

From: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>

Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 at 5:16 PM

To: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>

Subject: Re: NBC News / TODAY Show

Ah, understood. Forgive me, I reached out because the Sheriff's Office deferred to your department for any further inquiries. Best, Julie

From: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>

Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 at 5:15 PM

To: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>

Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: NBC News / TODAY Show

That information will have to be obtained from the Kootenai County sheriffs office. I do not have that information on hand.

On Jun 12, 2022, at 1:58 PM, Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com> wrote:

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hi Chief Lee,

I am hoping to confirm whether any or all of those arrested will be appearing in court

tomorrow? If that info is not yet released, when should we expect those updates?

Best,
Julie

From: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 at 3:22 PM
To: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Cc: POLICETIPS <POLICETIPS_Internal@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: NBC News / TODAY Show

I absolutely understand, and I am so sorry that police are receiving threats. Thank you so much for letting me know. If your office has a media list for press releases, I would be grateful to be added.

Thanks again,
Julie

From: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 at 3:21 PM
To: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>
Cc: POLICETIPS <POLICETIPS_Internal@cdaid.org>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: NBC News / TODAY Show

There have already been online threats towards police personnel involved in this incident. I will not be releasing the name of the individual who called us.

On Jun 12, 2022, at 12:18 PM, Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal)
<Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com> wrote:

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especially from unknown senders.

Hi there,

Hoping to follow up on my message, and see whether it might be possible to connect with the good samaritan who tipped off police to the U-Haul

truck with Patriot Front members inside?

Sincerely,
Julie

From: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>

Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 at 1:36 PM

To: cdapolice@cdaid.org <cdapolice@cdaid.org>

Subject: NBC News / TODAY Show

Hi there,

Hope you are all doing alright. Julie Goldstein here with NBC News / TODAY Show.

As we work to report on yesterday's arrests of members from the Patriot Front, we are hoping to connect with the Good Samaritan who spotted the group and informed the police. Does the department have plans to reveal this person's ID? If not, would you all be willing to pass along a letter from NBC News to the Good Samaritan, in case they are interested in reaching out about an interview?

Thank you so much,
Julie

Julie Goldstein

Booking, NBC News

Cell: [REDACTED])

From: [TODD, MARK](#)
To: [WESSEL, GUS](#)
Subject: RE: NIC Diversity Symposium
Date: Tuesday, September 14, 2021 6:22:38 AM

Thanks Gus

From: WESSEL, GUS <GWESSEL@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, September 13, 2021 12:26 PM
To: TODD, MARK <MTODD@cdaid.org>; MCLEOD, BILL <BMCLEOD@cdaid.org>
Cc: TURRELL, ERIK <ETURRELL@cdaid.org>; SCHMITZ, JOHANN <JSCHMITZ@cdaid.org>
Subject: NIC Diversity Symposium

Morning all,

This event is going to be held at NIC on Wednesday. We do not expect any issues, but wanted you to be aware. There have been more of the Patriot Front stickers placed around campus this weekend, but nothing directed at the event or the speakers. The keynote speaker is well known and has drawn protestors in the past. NIC has procedures allowing protests in certain areas, so that should not cause any issues either.

I mainly wanted patrol to be aware in case I called for additional support, it will be in the Student Union Building upstairs where the academy holds the graduations.

Thanks and happy Monday,

GW

SRO Detective Gus Wessel K21
Coeur d'Alene Police Department
3818Schreiber Way
CDA, ID 83815
(208)769-3374

GWESSEL@CDAID.ORG

From: [SCHMITZ, JOHANN](#)
To: [CANTRELL, JON](#)
Subject: RE: New tagging potential and a conversation about burning a sign
Date: Tuesday, September 28, 2021 11:29:48 AM
Attachments: [Hutch letter.docx](#)

From: CANTRELL, JON <JCANTRELL@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, September 27, 2021 6:33 PM
To: *PD-PATROL <PD-PATROL@cdaid.org>
Subject: Fw: New tagging potential and a conversation about burning a sign

Patrol,

The following information is sent to you for a heads up only. Unless Command Staff changes our direction in the future for any calls related to this, lets D6 and forward to CPAO for review. Just remember most of these activist groups are looking to get a rise from LE for their 5 minutes of fame on YouTube in hopes of making money from a Government agency so lets keep their pursuit of happiness (RICH) in pursuit mode from a different governmental agency.

SERGEANT JON CANTRELL
COEUR D'ALENE POLICE DEPARTMENT
208.769.2320

From: MCLEOD, BILL
Sent: Monday, September 27, 2021 6:09 PM
To: CANTRELL, JON; HAGAR, DAVID; WALTHER, JEFF
Subject: Fwd: New tagging potential and a conversation about burning a sign

Jon -

Per our phone conversation.

Sent from iPhone

From: WESSEL, GUS <GWESSEL@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, September 27, 2021 17:36
To: MCLEOD, BILL
Subject: Fwd: New tagging potential and a conversation about burning a sign

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "WESSEL, GUS" <GWESSEL@cdaid.org>
Date: September 27, 2021 at 4:28:53 PM PDT
To: "TODD, MARK" <MTODD@cdaid.org>
Subject: Fwd: New tagging potential and a conversation about burning a sign

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Jeanette Laster <jlaster@hrei.org>
Date: September 27, 2021 at 2:33:40 PM PDT
To: "WESSEL, GUS" <GWESSEL@cdaid.org>
Subject: New tagging potential and a conversation about burning a sign

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Gus,

I caught wind of this last night and just thought you should know in case they came on campus. I encouraged the person reporting it to me to make a formal crime tip report. I don't know if they have done this yet, however, they promised they would.

For context:

- The Telegram handle of this group is The White Rose North Idaho. "The White Rose is a global network of independent activists, all working in unison to disseminate a much needed counter narrative to the relentless fear mongering, lies and propaganda"
- You will recognize W. Le.
- I am pretty sure that Grizzley70 is a member of the Panhandle Patriot Riding group that made a subtle threat against me/HREI building during Pride month. Then followed that with an online attack on me on a social media platform a few weeks later. It was something that C Whalen started and this person carried on. I would have to go back through my notes to be sure, but the social media handles are similar from platform to platform.
- Lucky Barnard is the owner of The Artful Badger Tattoo Parlor and husband of Erin Barnard, who runs the Kootenai County Spectator. There has been ongoing postings that they are inciting and the "call to protests" and even "planting" people at these meetings that have no stake in the game, and a possible financial tie to the political cartooned postcards going around.

I want to be clear, I have no problem with their freedom of speech, but again they are talking about defacing with stickers that take staff time to remove (we still don't have all the adhesive off the box at NW Blvd and River and it looks horrible). It sounds like it will be a continued concerted effort. I hope the son is not a juvenile.

Also to note, the remaining sticker that I have from Patriot Front tagging at our place (last round) is 2" x 4" and clearly a home printed product from a label sheet.

I sent this similar message over to Bill Greenwood at Parks and I will send an abbreviated note to Brian at Diversity Council. I will look out around our building tonight and tomorrow. I didn't send this to L Morgan because nothing has happened here yet, but if you think he should be aware feel free to share with whomever.

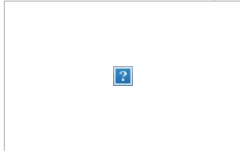
The second conversation was just that...a conversation but had a suggestion to burn a sign on campus. If things continue to accelerate, I would hate for something like this to happen.

See attached images (they should be in order)...Good Luck! And I want you all to know that I am constantly praying for safety and patience. I know people are frustrated but I hate that your teams always get the brunt of it. You don't deserve any of that. Know you all are appreciated so much!

Be well,



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)
Executive Director
208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org



 @disclosetv 425.2K 1:07 AM

Beata Klosowski joined the group via invite link

Forwarded message
From The White Rose



Step 1 - Buy a cheap thermal label printer.

Step 2 - Download the latest sticker archive for free, pinned at the top of [@jointhewhitrose](#)

Step 3 - Print hundreds of stickers, for DIRT cheap, from the comfort of your home.

Step 4 - Wake up the sleeping giant!

 Find us on Telegram messenger [T.me/jointhewhitrose](https://t.me/jointhewhitrose) or 



Join in get stickering...

@jointhewhiterose

LEAROYD

26.09.21 at 10:49 AM



Pinned Message

Welcome 🙏 - The White Rose North Idaho will only e...



September 26

Lucky

I slapped some at Winco, Prarie Pavilion and Sherman Ave over the last 2 days. I have 2 of my artists doing the the same all over with big stacks. I have a plan to go out Monday night and sling slappers for a few hours in high traffic areas in CDA.

↩ 3 1:02 AM

Will

Niiiiice 1:04 AM

Lucky

I slapped some at Winco, Prarie Pavilion a...



You mean you heard some vandals were gonna do that, right? 🤔 1:04 AM

Lucky

Will

You mean you heard some vandals were go...

Yes....youth's. Hoodlums. Miscreants. I'm trying to catch them!

1:05 AM

Pinned Message

Welcome 🙏 - The White Rose North Idaho will only e...



world lives in, there is no possibility of a pandemic September 26 is not a pandemic — there was no statistical increase in deaths in 2020.

24.8K 4:44 PM



Here's a few of the 25 or so from today after church.

5:23 PM

Lucky

Anyone want to join my son and I tomorrow night to stroll downtown/ Sherman area?

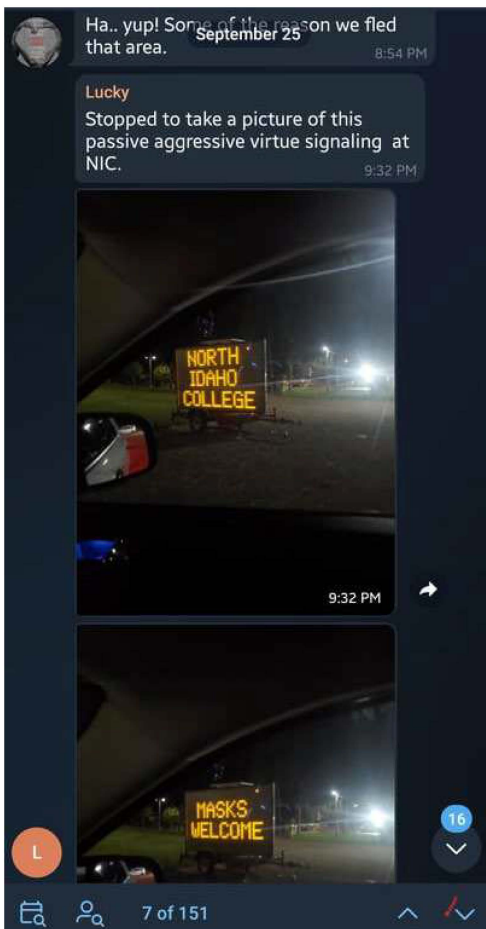
10:24 PM

Will

ill hangout with you guys. maybe we can find out who the heck is putting all these right-wing stickers everywhere 😊

← 2 10:37 PM





GRIZZLY70



Lucky
Photo



Wouldn't it be sad if somebody accidentally set fire to their sign 🤔🤔
😂😂

10:51 PM

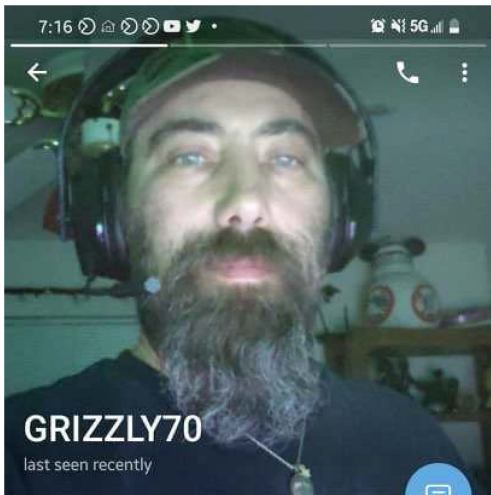
J E

It would NOT be good (maybe satisfying but not good) if the electronic sign at NIC were burned or if gift shops were looted. The "other side" would beat us over the head with it, and rightly so. They use lies now, we can't give them real ammo.

J E

7:13 AM

7:16 5G



GRIZZLY70
last seen recently



Info

Patriot Warrior
Bio

@SSGT_GRIZZLY_55TH_LF
Username

Notifications
On

Groups

-  **The White Rose North Idaho**
33 members
-  **Kootenai County Spectator**
259 members

Please accept this statement as part of my response to this investigation.

First and foremost, I want our Department to know I accept full responsibility for everything that occurred that evening. I truly wish I could take it back and I'm very sorry for my actions and putting our agency at risk for liability. Even more important that putting liability on our Department, my actions endangered the public I'm sworn to protect. Although it's not an excuse, I now recognize that I'm only human and got caught up in the moment of an attempted takedown of Theo Harper.

Although not a justification for my actions, I do want to explain the primary thought in my mind associated with engaging in a pursuit. My USMS partner, Michael Lee, was actively engaged in pursuing Theo Harper. I was mentally processing the situation, and did not want Michael to end up by himself with Harper at the termination of the pursuit, so I followed behind him in the chase. After about 10-15 seconds I recognized my actions were wrong but couldn't come to terms with not wanting to leave Michael alone chasing a wanted fugitive. What I should have done is communicate with Michael my inability to cover him if he chose to continue to chase Harper. I didn't do that and I'm truly sorry. I can assure the Department that I'll never make the same mistake again.

Since the conclusion of this event, I've had time to think about my actions and have had lengthy conversations with Sgt. Cantrell about the repercussions, liability, and possibly tragic events that almost always follow a pursuit. Furthermore, this has shined light upon our exact expectations with our cooperation teamed with USMS, in which we can abide by to stay in line with our policy and procedures and keep a working relationship

To better learn from my mistake, I have reviewed our pursuit policy, different scenarios with Sgt. Cantrell, alternative take down options for fugitives, and we even did two case studies involving pursuits which ended in a tragedy. Just a quick overview of the case studies: the wife of Edward Flynn sued the Indianapolis Police Department after her husband was killed only after a 5 minute pursuit, which ended after he crashed into a pole. The second occurred in Minneapolis. MPD Officer killed an innocent, Leneal Frazier, during the pursuit of an armed robbery. To make matters worse the victim/decedent was related to the woman who witnessed George Floyd's death.

I understand my actions reflect poorly on myself, and more importantly the honorable men and women I work with who carry the same Coeur d'Alene badge. Our Officers work hard to gain the respect of the public and I don't want to ever be the one who ruins that from a mistake. Worst of all, my actions could have resulted in the injury or death of an innocent civilian. I accept all responsibility for my actions and promise to learn from them. I will gladly accept any remedy the Department feels is necessary and will move forward with a good attitude about it.

From: [WELCH, JESSE](#)
To: [SOMERTON, WES](#)
Subject: RE: PATRIOT FRONT SW AFFIDAVIT.doc
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 12:22:01 PM

Sounds good, when should I head down?

From: SOMERTON, WES <WSOMERTON@cdaid.org>
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 12:20 PM
To: WELCH, JESSE <JWELCH@cdaid.org>
Subject: PATRIOT FRONT SW AFFIDAVIT.doc

I made some format changes, I corrected some spelling, and I changed the citizen reporting party's name to "Reporting Party"

When we present please be sure to mention those non-substantive changes.

From: [WELCH, JESSE](#)
To: [SOMERTON, WES](#)
Subject: RE: PATRIOT FRONT SW AFFIDAVIT.doc
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 12:28:05 PM

See ya then

From: SOMERTON, WES <WSOMERTON@cdaid.org>
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 12:27 PM
To: WELCH, JESSE <JWELCH@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: PATRIOT FRONT SW AFFIDAVIT.doc

I just spoke with Judge Cafferty is his about 15 minutes out from the courthouse.
He will meet us there, the parking lot between the two buildings.

From: WELCH, JESSE <JWELCH@cdaid.org>
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 12:24 PM
To: SOMERTON, WES <WSOMERTON@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: PATRIOT FRONT SW AFFIDAVIT.doc

Okay. Sounds like Pittman is at a wedding somewhere south. I think McCormick has been talking to Carleen beringer

From: SOMERTON, WES <WSOMERTON@cdaid.org>
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 12:23 PM
To: WELCH, JESSE <JWELCH@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: PATRIOT FRONT SW AFFIDAVIT.doc

I just called Judge Cafferty and he didn't answer,
I am calling Pittman next.

From: WELCH, JESSE <JWELCH@cdaid.org>
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 12:22 PM
To: SOMERTON, WES <WSOMERTON@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: PATRIOT FRONT SW AFFIDAVIT.doc

Sounds good, when should I head down?

From: SOMERTON, WES <WSOMERTON@cdaid.org>
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 12:20 PM
To: WELCH, JESSE <JWELCH@cdaid.org>
Subject: PATRIOT FRONT SW AFFIDAVIT.doc

I made some format changes, I corrected some spelling, and I changed the citizen reporting party's name to "Reporting Party"

When we present please be sure to mention those non-substantive changes.

From: [SIMMONS, MATTHEW](#)
To: [SOMERTON, WES](#); [SEARS, KYLE](#); [HUNTER, RYAN](#)
Subject: RE: PF ORDER TO SEAL.docx
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 7:46:49 AM

Thanks Wes. Order are in for all orders in my alphabet

From: SOMERTON, WES <WSOMERTON@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 7:19 AM
To: SIMMONS, MATTHEW <MSIMMONS@cdaid.org>; SEARS, KYLE <KSEARS@cdaid.org>; HUNTER, RYAN <RHUNTER@cdaid.org>
Subject: PF ORDER TO SEAL.docx

PLEASE GO TO F/LEG-CRIMINAL/MOTION TO SEAL

You will find alphabet listings of each defendant in the Patriot Front cases.
Please create an order to seal for each case in your alphabet.
I need ASAP

From: [DODGION, MAX](#)
To: [Victoria Estrada](#)
Subject: RE: Panhandle Patriot Club threat
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 12:06:48 PM
Attachments: [Patriot Front Arrest.xlsx](#)

The leader of this group is named Thomas Rousseau. He was arrested along with the others. Here is their website.

<https://patriotfront.us/>

<https://gab.com/PatriotFront>

<https://odysee.com/@PatriotFront:a/MDay2022>

<https://www.bitchute.com/channel/OVv9QZL4sEsC/>

There is most of the information about this group. If you youtube them, you can see what they do at protests and there's some leaked info from 2021 on google. Please let me know if you need anything else.

Max Dodgion K102
Coeur d' Alene Police Department
208-666-5747
3818 N. Schreiber Way
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815
mdodgion@cdaid.org

From: Victoria Estrada <VEstrada@idahofalls.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 6:47 AM
To: DODGION, MAX <MDODGION@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: Panhandle Patriot Club threat

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Good morning. I see that your agency made several arrests this weekend of individuals from the Patriot Front group. Great job! I have a few questions.

Are these individuals connected to the Panhandle Patriot Club?

I have read that your officers are now receiving threats as a result of this arrest. Can you confirm that?

As you can imagine, there have been people making allegations that the individuals arrested were actually members of ANTIFA. Do you have any information to confirm or deny that?

I appreciate any and all information you can give me, as well as the information you have already passed on.

Thank you,
Victoria Estrada



Victoria Estrada
Criminal Intelligence Analyst

605 N Capital
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402
(208) 612-8653
(208) 270-4142
vestrada@idahofallsidaho.gov

From: DODGION, MAX <MDODGION@cdaid.org>
Sent: Wednesday, June 1, 2022 8:31 AM
To: Victoria Estrada <VEstrada@idahofalls.gov>
Cc: CUMMINGS, SARA <SCUMMINGS@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: Panhandle Patriot Club threat

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Good morning Victoria,

I was able to put together a quick flyer connecting the Panhandle Patriot Club to Idaho Falls. That is the only connection I have found so far. If you find anything else please shoot it my way. Thank you again for everything.

Max Dodgion K102
Coeur d' Alene Police Department
208-666-5747
3818N. Schreiber Way
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815

mdodgion@cdaid.org

From: Victoria Estrada <VEstrada@idahofalls.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, May 31, 2022 2:42 PM
To: DODGION, MAX <MDODGION@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: Panhandle Patriot Club threat

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Thank you. I appreciate your information and assistance.



Victoria Estrada
Criminal Intelligence Analyst

605 N Capital
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402
(208) 612-8653
(208) 270-4142
vestrada@idahofallsidaho.gov

From: DODGION, MAX <MDODGION@cdaid.org>
Sent: Tuesday, May 31, 2022 3:40 PM
To: Victoria Estrada <VEstrada@idahofalls.gov>
Subject: RE: Panhandle Patriot Club threat

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

I have not updated this per our conversation today and a lot of information on the PPRC has been deleted off of their social media.

From: DODGION, MAX
Sent: Tuesday, May 31, 2022 2:29 PM
To: CUMMINGS, SARA <SCUMMINGS@cdaid.org>; 'Victoria Estrada' <VEstrada@idahofalls.gov>
Subject: RE: Panhandle Patriot Club threat

Hello Victoria,

I was able to do some research and may have some information that can help you guys out. When

you get the chance can you give me a call?

Max Dodgion K102
Coeur d' Alene Police Department
208-666-5747
3818N. Schreiber Way
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815
mdodgion@cdaid.org

From: CUMMINGS, SARA <SCUMMINGS@cdaid.org>
Sent: Tuesday, May 31, 2022 10:19 AM
To: 'Victoria Estrada' <VEstrada@idahofalls.gov>
Cc: DODGION, MAX <MDODGION@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: Panhandle Patriot Club threat

Victoria,
Thank you for sending that information. We are aware of and have been assessing threats, comments and various postings from the groups over the last few weeks.

At this point we are working with the local FBI here as well as our surrounding agencies to develop a plan for the CDA June 11th event. Our Chief and command staff also met with a couple members from the Panhandle Patriots to create a rapport and to help guide them with their plans for June 11th.

I have copied Max Dodgion into this email, he is assisting with the coordination and threat assessments of the event here in CDA. He is a great contact for any additional information that you might need as your event gets closer. Max offered to go over our event details with you as well, once it is over.

If you come across any other information, or tips feel free to send them. We will inform you if we come across any information that references your event as well.

Thank you,

Sara Cummings
Crime Analysis Intervention Unit
Coeur d' Alene Police Department
3818 N. Schreiber Way
Coeur d' Alene, Id 83815
(208)666-5744
scummings@cdaid.org

From: Victoria Estrada <VEstrada@idahofalls.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, May 31, 2022 10:06 AM

To: CUMMINGS, SARA <scummings@cdaid.org>; PETERSON, LIZ <lpeterson@cdaid.org>

Subject: Panhandle Patriot Club threat

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Good morning. I received a tip from Leif Sermon with the FBI. [REDACTED]

100

100

[REDACTED] The tip was that the Panhandle Patriot Club threatened to physically assault individuals taking part in the pride parade in Idaho Falls on 6/25/2022. The threat was allegedly stated on a video made by the club. The allegedly further stated, "If gays want a war, we'll give them a war". Leif stated that the reporting party stated they would also attack the pride parade in Coeur D'Alene on June 11.

I actually just found the video on YouTube regarding Coeur D'Alene.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9pbtUdNAVYw>



Victoria Estrada
Criminal Intelligence Analyst

605 N Capital
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83402
(208) 612-8653
(208) 270-4142

vestrada@idahofallsidaho.gov

LAST	FIRST	MIDDLE	DATE OF BIRTH
OLEARY	JUSTIN	MICHAEL	100.3 1994
ROUSSEAU	THOMAS	RYAN	100.3 /1998
SIMPSON	SPENCER	THOMAS	100.3 2001
JOHNSON	JAMES	MICHAEL	100.3 1981

SMITH	DEREK	JOSEPH	100.3 1997
WHITSON	GRAHAM	JONES	100.3 1990
TUCKER	STEVEN	DERRICK	100.3 /1991
MORRIS	KIERAN	PADRAIG	100.3 1995

CORIO	DYLAN	CARTER	100.3 2001
RANKIN	FORREST	CLARK	100.3 1994
WHITFIELD	NATHANIEL	TAYLOR	100.3 1998
TABLER	DAKOTA	RAY	100.3 1996

JOHNSON	JAMES	JULIUS	100.3 1985
HANEY	BRANDEN	MITCHEL	100.3 1986
WHITTED	ROBERT	BENJAMIJN	100.3 2000
BUSTER	JOSIAH	DANIEL	100.3 1997





CENTER	DEVIN	WAYNE	100.3 1999
GARLAND	GARRET	JOSEPH	100.3 1998
BRENNER	NATHAN	DAVID	100.3 1996
RYAN	CONOR	JAMES	100.3 1998





DURHAM	WINSTON	WORTH	100.3 2000
SISENSTEIN	ALEXANDER	NICHOLAI	100.3 1995
NORMAN	LAWRENCE	ALEXANDER	100.3 1989
WAGNER	MITCHELL	FREDERICK	100.3 1997





BUSTER	MISHAEL	JOSHUA	100.3 1999
JESSOP	RICHARD	JACOB	100.3 2001
MORAN	CONNOR	PATRICK	100.3 /1999
VAN HORN	WESLEY	EVAN	100.3 1988





BOYCE	JARED	MICHAEL	100.3 1994
PRUITT	CAMERON	KATHAN	100.3 1998
BROWN	COLTON	MICHAEL	100.3 1998





City	State	PHOTO
Des Moines	WA	
Grape Vine	TX	
Ellensburg	WA	
Sioux Falls	SD	

<p>Sioux Falls</p>	<p>SD</p>	
<p>Haslet</p>	<p>TX</p>	
<p>Haslet</p>	<p>TX</p>	
<p>Haslet</p>	<p>TX</p>	




<p>Cheyenne</p>	<p>WY</p>	
<p>Wheatridge</p>	<p>CO</p>	
<p>Elk Ridge</p>	<p>UT</p>	
<p>West Valley City</p>	<p>UT</p>	

<p>Concrete</p>	<p>WA</p>	
<p>Kaysville</p>	<p>UT</p>	
<p>Conroe</p>	<p>TX</p>	
<p>Watauga</p>	<p>TX</p>	

<p>Fayetteville</p>	<p>AR</p>	
<p>Freeburg</p>	<p>IL</p>	
<p>Lewisville</p>	<p>CO</p>	
<p>Thornton</p>	<p>CO</p>	

<p>Genesee</p>	<p>ID</p>	
<p>Midvale</p>	<p>UT</p>	
<p>Prospect</p>	<p>OR</p>	
<p>Florissant</p>	<p>MO</p>	

<p>Spokane</p>	<p>WA</p>	
<p>Idaho Falls</p>	<p>ID</p>	
<p>Watauga</p>	<p>TX</p>	
<p>Lexington</p>	<p>AL</p>	

<p>Soringville</p>	<p>UT</p>	
<p>Midway</p>	<p>UT</p>	
<p>Ravensdale</p>	<p>WA</p>	

From: [Lunt, John](#)
To: ["CUMMINGS, SARA"; Kempf, John](#)
Cc: [MCCORMICK, BRANDON](#)
Subject: RE: Patriot Front List
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 12:57:15 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Thanks all for the list. Please keep my below listed contact for anything you guys need from myself or the NYPD.

Detective John Lunt

NYPD Intelligence Bureau
Liaison to Southern California
Mobile: (516) 410-5544
E-Mail: jlunt@nynjhidta.org



From: CUMMINGS, SARA <SCUMMINGS@cdaid.org>
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 2:48 PM
To: Lunt, John <jlunt@nynjhidta.org>; Kempf, John <John.Kempf@isp.idaho.gov>
Cc: MCCORMICK, BRANDON <BMCCORMICK@cdaid.org>
Subject: Patriot Front List

Detective Lunt and Captain Kempf,
Attached is a list of the Patriot Front members arrested on Saturday.

This is for law enforcement purposes only.

If you have any further questions, please email crimeanalysis@cdaid.org and either myself or Max Dodgion will assist you.

Thank you,

Sara Cummings

**Crime Analysis Intervention Unit
Coeur d' Alene Police Department
3818 N. Schreiber Way
Coeur d' Alene, Id 83815
(208)666-5744
scummings@cdaid.org**

From: [WHITE, LEE](#)
To: [ADAMS, RANDY](#)
Subject: RE: Patriot Front citations
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 11:10:43 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

Thank you for keeping us in the loop.

From: ADAMS, RANDY <RADAMS@cdaid.org>
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 10:59 AM
To: HAMMOND, JIM <JHAMMOND@cdaid.org>; TYMESEN, TROY <TROY@cdaid.org>; WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Subject: FW: Patriot Front citations

FYI – Here’s the latest on the first appearances for the defendants on the weekend’s arrests.

Randall R. Adams
City Attorney/Legal Services Director
(208) 769-2350
radams@cdaid.org

From: BREECE, SHANNON <SHANNON@cdaid.org>
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 9:55 AM
To: CHAMBERS, TAMI <TAMIC@CDAID.ORG>; CUNNINGHAM, CHARITYE <CCUNNINGHAM@cdaid.org>; HUNTER, RYAN <RHUNTER@cdaid.org>; KOERNER, SUSAN <SKOERNER@cdaid.org>; SEARS, KYLE <KSEARS@cdaid.org>; SIMMONS, MATTHEW <MSIMMONS@cdaid.org>; SOMERTON, WES <WSOMERTON@cdaid.org>
Cc: ADAMS, RANDY <RADAMS@cdaid.org>
Subject: Patriot Front citations

Gayle from Court left me a message that court will be resetting the 1st Appearance hearings that were set for July 18, 2022 and scheduling approximately 6 cases per week for security reasons.

Thank you,

Shannon Breece
Sr. Legal Assistant
Coeur d'Alene Prosecutor's Office
710 E. Mullan Avenue
CDA, ID 83814
208-769-2324





City of
Coeur d'Alene
IDAHO

From: [PETERSON, LIZ](#)
To: [HAGAR, DAVID](#); [CUMMINGS, SARA](#)
Subject: RE: Patriot Front posters
Date: Tuesday, August 03, 2021 11:31:56 AM
Attachments: [image004.png](#)
[image001.png](#)

Local Reports / Calls in Spillman since November 2020 indicate the following:

- **Mischief** call CD2822574 on 8/2/2021 (1140 hrs) at **W Prairie Ave & N Hwy 95**: Patriot Front Recruitment signs on the large green boxes (near the Farmer's Market). KCSO jurisdiction. Closed No Report Taken.
- **Malicious Injury to Property** call CD2821947 on 7/31/2021 (2339 hrs) at **W Honeysuckle Ave & N Hwy 95**: Two males reportedly spray painting the traffic control box wearing ski masks. KCSO responded and located Patriots of America poster taped to an electrical box. Closed Unfounded.
- **Malicious Injury to Property** call report 21C80566 (no call – online report) on 8/2/2021 at the **Human Rights Education Institute - 414 W Fort Grounds Dr** from Jeanette Laster reporting a White Supremacy sticker was placed over an existing business logo campaign for the organization. The sticker was described as 4X4" in size with Patriot Front. According to the report, several other sticker posters were identified in the area on electrical boxes as well as other City properties the week prior. This incident was reported on 8/2 but occurred on 7/23/2021.
- **Citizen Assist** call CD2794991 (photos / info on Crime Analysis Weekly Report) on 6/13/2021 (0756 hrs) at **N 7th St & E Interstate 90**: White Supremacist sign reported on the **9th St Bridge** that said "reclaim America.patriotfront.us. Sign was removed and disposed of. Officer submitted FI 21C27057 that describes the sign as being a large white canvas sign with water bottles taped to the lower corners for weight and zip-tied to the railing. At that time, it was not known who placed the sign.
- **Graffiti** report 21C21900 (photos / info on Weekly Report) on 5/14/2021 (1047 hrs) at **NIC – 1000 W Garden Ave** (1047 hrs): Three white males wearing face masks walking through the NIC campus placing stickers on various poles and signs. This incident occurred a couple of days prior to when reported (5/12) and the signs stickers were printed with "United We Stand" and Patriotfront.us" along with a picture of a hand hold arrows. NIC **SRO Wessel** investigated the incident and indicated that approximately 25 stickers were located on campus resulting in a cost of about \$500 for employees to remove them. He also reported that during his investigation he found two similar cases in Spokane involving three men; however, when researched nothing was found reference these cases. **Note:** Spokane Crime Analysis was contacted in May with no similar cases to report. indicates similar cases in Washington in the past
- **Suspicious** call CD2708086 (1620 hrs) at **845 N 4th St**: Two males reported walking up and down 4th St putting propaganda stickers on light poles that read "for the nation against the state, Patriotfront.us." This incident was reported by the FBI and the call notes indicate they were unable to locate the individuals involved. GOA.

LiNX: A search indicates 54 cases that reference Patriotfront.us across the country dating back to January 2019. Notably, many of which occurred in Washington (Bellevue, Bremerton, Montesano).

Elizabeth Peterson, Crime Analyst



Coeur d' Alene Police Department
(208)666-5747 (Liz) or (208) 666-5744 (Sara)
lpeterson@cdaid.org or scummings@cdaid.org

From: HAGAR, DAVID <DHAGAR@cdaid.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 3, 2021 10:18 AM
To: CUMMINGS, SARA <SCUMMINGS@cdaid.org>; PETERSON, LIZ <LPETERSON@cdaid.org>
Subject: FW: Patriot Front posters

Can you look and see if we got any calls about this?

From: Neil Uhrig <NUhrig@postfallspolice.com>
Sent: Monday, August 2, 2021 3:29 PM
To: All <All@postfallspolice.com>
Cc: 'Zachery Schoffstall' <zcschoffstall@fbi.gov>; HAGAR, DAVID <DHAGAR@cdaid.org>
Subject: Patriot Front posters

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

All,

Our city and CDA were papered with a number of large Patriot Front posters that advertises the website patriotfront.us. The Patriot Front has been listed as a white-nationalist organization and has some III% undertones ([Patriot Front \(adl.org\)](http://Patriot Front (adl.org))). In Post Falls, these poster were found on electrical junction boxes, so by city code, they were against the law and removed by patrol officers. If you come across these and the posters are in an illegal location, please remove them.

If you happen to see someone posting these posters, please attempt an FI.

Thanks!

Neil J. Uhrig

Detective Sergeant
City of Post Falls Police Department

Direct: (208)777-7140

Dispatch: (208)773-3517

Fax: (208)773-4122

1717 E Polston Ave, Post Falls, ID 83854

nuhriq@postfallspolice.com







From: [HAGAR, DAVID](#)
To: [PETERSON, LIZ](#); [CUMMINGS, SARA](#)
Subject: RE: Patriot Front posters
Date: Tuesday, August 03, 2021 12:06:57 PM
Attachments: [image003.png](#)
[image001.png](#)

Thank you.

From: PETERSON, LIZ <LPETERSON@cdaid.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 3, 2021 11:32 AM
To: HAGAR, DAVID <DHAGAR@cdaid.org>; CUMMINGS, SARA <SCUMMINGS@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: Patriot Front posters

Local Reports / Calls in Spillman since November 2020 indicate the following:

- **Mischief** call CD2822574 on 8/2/2021 (1140 hrs) at **W Prairie Ave & N Hwy 95**: Patriot Front Recruitment signs on the large green boxes (near the Farmer's Market). KCSO jurisdiction. Closed No Report Taken.
- **Malicious Injury to Property** call CD2821947 on 7/31/2021 (2339 hrs) at **W Honeysuckle Ave & N Hwy 95**: Two males reportedly spray painting the traffic control box wearing ski masks. KCSO responded and located Patriots of America poster taped to an electrical box. Closed Unfounded.
- **Malicious Injury to Property** call report 21C80566 (no call – online report) on 8/2/2021 at the **Human Rights Education Institute - 414 W Fort Grounds Dr** from Jeanette Laster reporting a White Supremacy sticker was placed over an existing business logo campaign for the organization. The sticker was described as 4X4" in size with Patriot Front. According to the report, several other sticker posters were identified in the area on electrical boxes as well as other City properties the week prior. This incident was reported on 8/2 but occurred on 7/23/2021.
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Elizabeth Peterson, Crime Analyst



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(208)666-5747 (Liz) or (208) 666-5744 (Sara)
lpeterson@cdaid.org or scummings@cdaid.org

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To: All <All@postfallspolice.com>
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Subject: Patriot Front posters

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All,

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junction boxes, so by city code, they were against the law and removed by patrol officers. If you come across these and the posters are in an illegal location, please remove them.

If you happen to see someone posting these posters, please attempt an FI.

Thanks!

Neil J. Uhrig
Detective Sergeant
City of Post Falls Police Department

Direct: (208)777-7140
Dispatch: (208)773-3517
Fax: (208)773-4122
1717 E Polston Ave, Post Falls, ID 83854
nuhrig@postfallspolice.com

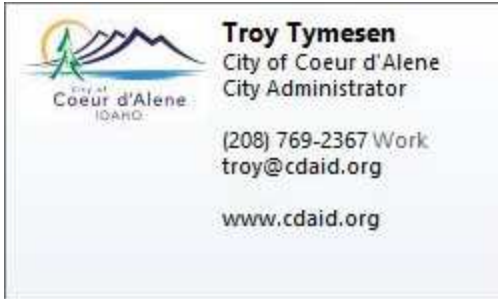






From: [TYMESEN, TROY](#)
To: ["STEVE WIDMYER"](#)
Subject: RE: Patriot Front sticker by NIC
Date: Wednesday, August 04, 2021 12:44:42 PM
Attachments: [Troy Tymesen.vcf](#)

We are on it.



From: STEVE WIDMYER [mailto:swidm10608@aol.com]
Sent: Wednesday, August 04, 2021 12:24 PM
To: TYMESEN, TROY
Subject: Fwd: Patriot Front sticker by NIC

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Troy , please make PD aware that we have had another one. We need to catch who is doing this.

Tks.

Steve Widmyer

Begin forwarded message:

From: STEVE WIDMYER <swidm10608@aol.com>
Date: August 4, 2021 at 12:22:22 PM PDT
To: Brinnon Mandel <brinnongarrett@gmail.com>
Subject: Re: Patriot Front sticker by NIC

Brinnon , thank you for taking care of this. I will have it forwarded to PD. This is at least the 4th one that we have had. We need to catch these people. Disgusting.

Take care ,

Steve Widmyer

On Aug 4, 2021, at 12:18 PM, Brinnon Mandel <brinnongarrett@gmail.com> wrote:

I just saw this. (12:10)

I think it must have been placed mid morning as I didn't see it earlier when I came into neighborhood. I took it down and have it in my car.

Should I report to CdA PD?

<image0.jpeg>

From: [STORDAHL, ANGELA](#)
To: [*PD-RECORDS](#)
Subject: RE: Patriot Front
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 2:19:20 PM

Sent onto Chief White

From: drbeach@bresnan.net <drbeach@bresnan.net>
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 2:17 PM
To: *PD-RECORDS <records@cdaid.org>
Subject: Patriot Front

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Police Chief Lee White:

Your police department did an outstanding job following up on the report of the gathering of Patriot Front in the U-Haul truck. Preventing violence by tracking the truck and its occupants down was heroic. Those men were not patriots, they were mercenaries and your staff performed appropriately.

It is sad that threats have been made against your officers. The fact that the threats were anonymous shows what cowards the threat makers are. I appreciate greatly the actions of your police department.

Sincerely,
Anita Beach
Montana

From: [PRIEST, MICHAEL](#)
To: [MCLEOD, RENATA](#)
Cc: [BADERTSCHER, SHERRIE](#); [CROWE, JEFF \(BunkHouse Media\)](#)
Subject: RE: Press Conference Announcement
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 8:13:27 AM

Delaney generally has chairs out for the parents, so she'll leave them out. She says she should be done by 10-10:15.

Thanks!

From: MCLEOD, RENATA <RENATA@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 8:06 AM
To: PRIEST, MICHAEL <MPRIEST@cdalibrary.org>
Cc: BADERTSCHER, SHERRIE <SHERRIE@cdaid.org>; CROWE, JEFF (BunkHouse Media) <JCROWE@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: Press Conference Announcement

What is the setup, we will need audience chairs so if you have chairs out we could recycle them into our setup! Renata

From: PRIEST, MICHAEL <MPRIEST@cdalibrary.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 8:02 AM
To: MCLEOD, RENATA <RENATA@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: Press Conference Announcement

That's okay. Storytime should be wrapped up by 10:30. We'll make sure we get the room all cleared.

Michael

From: MCLEOD, RENATA <RENATA@cdaid.org>
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 7:09 PM
To: PRIEST, MICHAEL <MPRIEST@cdalibrary.org>
Subject: Fwd: Press Conference Announcement

FYI I haven't got it in the calendar yet but it obviously is a train that left the building. Sorry for late notice!!!

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "HAGAR, DAVID" <DHAGAR@cdaid.org>
Date: June 12, 2022 at 6:40:50 PM PDT
To: "MCCORMICK, BRANDON" <BMCCORMICK@cdaid.org>, "RENEAU, JARED" <JRENEAU@cdaid.org>, *CITYCOUNCIL <CITYCOUNCIL@cdaid.org>, *EXECUTIVE TEAM

<EXECUTIVETEAM@cdaid.org>, *POLICE DEPT <PD@cdaid.org>, Associated Press
Spokane Bureau <apspokane@ap.org>, Ayanna Likens <Ayanna.likens@khq.com>, CDA
Press - Editor <editor@cdapress.com>, CDA Press - Mark Nelke
<mnelke@cdapress.com>, CDA Press - Mike Patrick <mpatrick@cdapress.com>, CDA
Press - Shawn Gust <sgust@cdapress.com>, County Commissioners
<KCBOCC@kcgov.us>, Devin Heilman <dheilman@cdapress.com>, Dylan Wohlenhaus
<dylan.wohlenhaus@khq.com>, Jacob Jones <jacobj@inlander.com>, Joel Donofrio
<jdonofrio@cdapress.com>, Kaitlin Knapp <kaitlink@kxly.com>, KC-Dispatch
<ssyth@kcgov.us>, Kerri Thoreson <rkthor52@aol.com>, KHQ - Cory Howard
<cory.howard@khq.com>, KHQ - Jana Gray <jana.gray@khq.com>, KHQ - Jared Frank
<jared.frank@khq.com>, KHQ - Luke Thoburn <luke.thoburn@khq.com>, KHQ - Robin
Dich <robin.dich@khq.com>, KHQ NEWS <g6news@khq.com>, KREM Newsdesk
<newsdesk@krem.com>, KXLY 4 <news4@kxly.com>, Michael van Poppel BNO news
<idoem@bnonews.com>, Northwest Cable News 2 <nwnews@nwcnews.com>, "Post Falls
PD - Lt. Greg McLean" <gmclean@postfallspolice.com>, Scott Maben
<smaben@cdaschools.org>, "Spokane Sheriff - B. Gores"
<bgores@spokanesherriff.org>, "Spokane Sheriff - J. Nowels"
<jnowels@spokanesherriff.org>, Spokesman <idaho@spokesman.com>, Spokesman -
News <news@spokesman.com>, Sue Meyers <sue@21goldchoice.com>

Subject: Press Conference Announcement

Coeur d'Alene Mayor Jim Hammond and Police Chief Lee White will host a press conference to discuss the weekend arrests of the Patriot Front members. The media is asked to meet at the Library Community Room on Monday June 13th at 11:00 am next to Coeur d'Alene City Hall.

From: [MCLEOD, RENATA](#)
To: [PRIEST, MICHAEL](#)
Cc: [BADERTSCHER, SHERRIE](#); [CROWE, JEFF \(BunkHouse Media\)](#)
Subject: RE: Press Conference Announcement
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 8:06:03 AM

What is the setup, we will need audience chairs so if you have chairs out we could recycle them into our setup! Renata

From: PRIEST, MICHAEL <MPRIEST@cdalibrary.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 8:02 AM
To: MCLEOD, RENATA <RENATA@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: Press Conference Announcement

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To: PRIEST, MICHAEL <MPRIEST@cdalibrary.org>
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<newsdesk@krem.com>, KXLY 4 <news4@kxly.com>, Michael van Poppel BNO news <idoem@bnonews.com>, Northwest Cable News 2 <nwnews@nwcn.com>, "Post Falls PD - Lt. Greg McLean" <gmclean@postfallspolice.com>, Scott Maben <smaben@cdaschools.org>, "Spokane Sheriff - B. Gores" <bgores@spokanesherriff.org>, "Spokane Sheriff - J. Nowels" <jnowels@spokanesherriff.org>, Spokesman <idaho@spokesman.com>, Spokesman - News <news@spokesman.com>, Sue Meyers <sue@21goldchoice.com>

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From: [PRIEST, MICHAEL](#)
To: [MCLEOD, RENATA](#)
Subject: RE: Press Conference Announcement
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 8:01:34 AM

That's okay. Storytime should be wrapped up by 10:30. We'll make sure we get the room all cleared.

Michael

From: MCLEOD, RENATA <RENATA@cdaid.org>
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 7:09 PM
To: PRIEST, MICHAEL <MPRIEST@cdalibrary.org>
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From: [BADERTSCHER, SHERRIE](#)
To: [HAGAR, DAVID](#)
Subject: RE: Press Conference Announcement
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 8:20:08 AM

Good morning Captain Hagar,

We are receiving many phone calls and email questions to the City regarding this event. Is there a point of contact at PD we should send them to?

Sherrie

Sherrie L. Badertscher, Executive Assistant to the Mayor
City of Coeur d' Alene
710 E Mullan Avenue
Coeur d' Alene, ID 83814
208-666-5754
sherrie@cdaid.org



From: HAGAR, DAVID <DHAGAR@cdaid.org>
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 6:41 PM
To: MCCORMICK, BRANDON <BMCCORMICK@cdaid.org>; RENEAU, JARED <JRENEAU@cdaid.org>; *CITYCOUNCIL <CITYCOUNCIL@cdaid.org>; *EXECUTIVE TEAM <EXECUTIVETEAM@cdaid.org>; *POLICE DEPT <PD@cdaid.org>; Associated Press Spokane Bureau <apspokane@ap.org>; Ayanna Likens <ayanna.likens@khq.com>; CDA Press - Editor <editor@cdapress.com>; CDA Press - Mark Nelke <mnelke@cdapress.com>; CDA Press - Mike Patrick <mpatrick@cdapress.com>; CDA Press - Shawn Gust <sgust@cdapress.com>; County Commissioners <KCCBOCC@KCGOV.US>; Devin Heilman <dheilman@cdapress.com>; Dylan Wohlenhaus <dylan.wohlenhaus@khq.com>; Jacob Jones <jacobj@inlander.com>; Joel Donofrio <jdonofrio@cdapress.com>; Kaitlin Knapp <kaitlink@kxly.com>; KC-Dispatch <ssyth@kcgov.us>; Kerri Thoreson <rkthor52@aol.com>; KHQ - Cory Howard <cory.howard@khq.com>; KHQ - Jana Gray <jana.gray@khq.com>; KHQ - Jared Frank <jared.frank@khq.com>; KHQ - Luke Thoburn <luke.thoburn@khq.com>; KHQ - Robin Dich <robin.dich@khq.com>; KHQ NEWS <q6news@khq.com>; KREM Newsdesk <newsdesk@krem.com>; KXLY 4 <news4@kxly.com>; Michael van Poppel BNO news <idoem@bnonews.com>; Northwest Cable News 2 <nwnews@nwcn.com>; Post Falls PD - Lt. Greg McLean <gmclean@postfallspolice.com>; Scott Maben <smaben@cdaschools.org>; Spokane Sheriff - B. Gores <bgores@spokanesherriff.org>; Spokane Sheriff - J. Nowels <jnowels@spokanesherriff.org>; Spokesman <idaho@spokesman.com>; Spokesman - News <news@spokesman.com>; Sue Meyers <sue@21goldchoice.com>

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From: [WHITE, LEE](#)
To: [HAGAR, DAVID](#)
Subject: RE: Press conference
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 6:09:17 PM

I thought this got moved to the PD? The community room is booked, according to Wood.

From: HAGAR, DAVID <DHAGAR@cdaid.org>
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 6:00 PM
To: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Cc: WALTHER, JEFF <JWALTHER@cdaid.org>
Subject: FW: Press conference

I will be sending this out shortly once I can get to my desktop.

----- Original message -----

From: "WOOD, CHRISTIE" <CWOOD@cdaid.org>
Date: 6/12/22 5:47 PM (GMT-08:00)
To: "HAGAR, DAVID" <DHAGAR@cdaid.org>
Subject: Press conference

Hi Dave,

Please send out the following: (feel free to edit and correct grammar and spelling)

Coeur d'Alene Mayor Jim Hammond and Police Chief Lee White will host a press conference to discuss the weekend arrest of the Patriot Front members. The media is asked to meet at the Library Community Room on Monday June 13th at 11:00 am at Coeur d'Alene City Hall.

Thank you very much,

Christie

Sent from my iPhone

From: [SOMERTON, WES](#)
To: "dawoodruff@sbgvtv.com"
Subject: RE: Question Patriot Front
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 1:50:26 PM

Good afternoon.

All of the men posted bond. They have, by court rule,

Wes Somerton
Chief Criminal Deputy City Attorney
City of Coeur d'Alene City Attorney's Office
208.769.2323
FAX: 208.769.2326
wsomerton@cdaid.org

21 days to contact the court to schedule an arraignment hearing.

At this time there are not court hearings scheduled for the listed individuals.

From: Daniel Woodruff <dawoodruff@sbgvtv.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 1:28 PM
To: Pros Attys <ProsAttys@cdaid.org>
Subject: Question

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello,

I'm a reporter at KUTV in Salt Lake City, Utah. I'm trying to find out dates for future court appearances for the following:

Jared Michael Boyce, 27, of Springville, UT
Branden Mitchel Haney, 35, of Kaysville, UT
Cameron Kathan Pruitt, 23, of Midway, UT
Alexander Nikolai Sisenstein, 27, of Midvale, UT
Dakota Ray Tabler, 29, of West Valley City, UT
Nathaniel Taylor Whitfield, 24, of Elk Ridge, UT

They were arrested over the weekend at the Pride event.

Thanks,

Daniel Woodruff
KUTV 2News

From: [Michelle Dennison](#)
To: "BREECE, SHANNON"
Subject: RE: Request for records, Claudia Carlos 21C00969
Date: Monday, January 11, 2021 11:15:20 AM
Attachments: [image002.png](#)
[21C00969 DEP LEYK TRAINING RECORDS.pdf](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hi Shannon,

Attached is the certifications & training records part of your request.

Thank you!
Michelle

M. Dennison | Records Specialist
Kootenai County Sheriff's Office
5500 N Government Way
Coeur d' Alene, ID 83815
208.446.1300 | FAX 208.446.1307
records@kcgov.us



From: BREECE, SHANNON <SHANNON@cdaid.org>
Sent: Friday, January 8, 2021 3:13 PM
To: records <records@kcgov.us>
Subject: Request for records, Claudia Carlos 21C00969

Thank you,

*Shannon Breece
Sr. Legal Assistant
Coeur d'Alene Prosecuting Attorney's Office
Phone (208) 769-2324
Fax (208) 769-2326
email: cdaprosonotices@cdaid.org*





KOOTENAI COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE
Public Records Request Form

Date: 1/8/21 Report # 21C00969 CAD# _____

Name: SHANNON, CDA PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE

Mailing Address: 710 E. MULLAN AVE., CDA, ID 83814

Telephone Number: 208-769-2324 Email: shannon@cdaid.org

I am requesting to copy or to examine certain records of the Kootenai County Sheriff's Office, which may be identified as follows:

Date & Time of Incident: 1/7/21 @ 9:51 p.m.

Address or Location of Incident: 4th St. & Miller Ave.

Need DRE report from Deputy Leyk, all videos/audios & DRE certifications & training records of Deputy Leyk

Date and Time of Incarcerations: _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY BELOW THIS LINE.

Request Granted *Training* Sent: *1/11/21 - mo*
The requested record is attached.

- Response Delayed**
- Additional time is necessary to process requested record(s). You should receive a response no later than three (3) working days following the date of your request.
 - Additional time is necessary to locate or retrieve the requested record. You should receive a response no later than ten (10) working days following the date of your request.
 - The electronic record requested will have to be converted to another electronic format which will take more than ten (10) working days following the date of your request to respond. Please contact the Kootenai County Sheriff's Office to discuss when you will receive a response.

Advance Payment
The Kootenai County Sheriff's Office will require advance payment of the cost associated with responding to your request. Please contact the Kootenai County Sheriff's Office to discuss the amount and manner of the advance payment.

- Unable to Respond for One or More of the Following Reasons**
- Record not known to exist.
 - The Kootenai County Sheriff's Office is not the custodian of the requested record.

Notice of Denial
The requested record is exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code §§ _____ (74-104 thru 74-111 and/or 74-124).

Notice of Partial Denial
Your request has been partially denied. Certain information has been determined to be exempt from disclosure pursuant to Idaho Code §§ _____ (74-104 thru 74-111 and/or 74-124), and has therefore been redacted from the requested record. A copy of the requested record with the exempt information redacted is attached.

If your request has been denied or partially denied, the attorney for Kootenai County has reviewed the request, or Kootenai County has had the opportunity to consult with an attorney regarding the request for examination or copying of a record and has chosen not to do so. If you wish to appeal the denial or partial denial of your request for public records you may do so pursuant to the provisions of Idaho Code § 74-115, which requires that a petition be filed in the District Court within 180 days from the date of the mailing of the notice of denial or partial denial.

Signature of Kootenai County Sheriff's Office Representative: *[Signature]* Date: 1/11/21

RECORDS MEDIA 911 JAIL OTHER *Training*

Report Criteria: Officer: Leyk, Joshua / Training Held Between: 1/1/2001 AND 12/31/2021

Officer Detail Report #B-5

Kootenai County Sheriff's Department

Officer Training In Ascending Class Dates

* = Has Certificate

Officer		ID No.	Current Division	Current Rank	Total Training Hours		Class Hours	Officer Training Hours
Leyk, Joshua		#1835	Patrol	Deputy	1,600.10			
Year	Training Dates	Attended	Training No.	Type Of Training	Name Of Training	Location	Class Hours	Officer Training Hours
2006	5/11/2006 - 12/14/2010	9/9/2009	IS-00100.a	Emergency Preparedness	IS-00100.a Intro To The Incident Command System	Not Listed	3.00	3.00
2010	11/15/2010 - 11/18/2010	11/16/2010	111510-1	Firearms	Low Light Tactics-2010-Nov	Fernan Rod & Gun Club	2.00	2.00
	11/17/2010 - 11/17/2010	11/17/2010	111710-1	EVOC	Is It Your Day - Emergency Vehicle Operations	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	2.00	2.00
	12/13/2010 - 12/13/2010	7/29/2010	IS-200.a	Emergency Preparedness	IS-200.a Single Respirces & Initial Action Incid	Not Listed	3.00	3.00
	12/14/2010 - 12/14/2010	7/29/2010	IS-00700.a	Emergency Preparedness	IS-700.a Intro To Nationa Incident Management Syst	Not Listed	3.00	3.00
2011	1/5/2011 - 1/5/2011	1/5/2011	11-1-1	Investigations - Financial	Financial Crimes	Kootenai County SD - EOC Traini	2.00	2.00
	1/5/2011 - 1/5/2011	1/5/2011	11-1-2	Officer Safety	Officer Survival - Edi. March 2009	Kootenai County - EOC	2.00	2.00
	1/5/2011 - 1/5/2011	1/5/2011	11-1-3	Investigations - Drug	Drug Investigation / Identification - Edi. June 9	Kootenai County - EOC	4.00	4.00
	2/2/2011 - 2/2/2011	2/2/2011	11-3-1	Defense Tactics	Side Handle Baton Basic Course	North Idaho College-POST Acad	8.00	8.00
	2/10/2011 - 2/10/2011	2/10/2011	021011-1	Pursuits	Pursuit Policy Workshop	Kootenai County - EOC	4.00	4.00
	2/22/2011 - 2/22/2011	2/24/2011	022211-2	Firearms	Firearms - 2011 Handgun Transition Training Glock	Fernan Rod & Gun Club	5.00	5.00
	3/1/2011 - 3/25/2011	3/25/2011	032511-6	Policy Updates	Vehicle Use Policy Review	Not Listed	0.50	0.50
	3/1/2011 - 3/1/2011	3/25/2011	032511-8	Vehicle Operation	Light Trucks - Driving Hazards (DV22) ICRIMP	KCSD	0.50	0.50
	3/2/2011 - 3/2/2011	3/2/2011	030211-2	Taser	Taser Re-Certification - 0800-1200	Kootenai County - EOC	4.00	4.00
	3/2/2011 - 3/2/2011	3/2/2011	030211-3	Terrorism / WMD	Terroism Indicators & O.S. Explosives, Methods, At	ISP Region I Training Facility	4.00	4.00
	3/25/2011 - 3/25/2011	3/25/2011	032511-1	Workplace	Sexual Harassment Prevention (SE09) ICRIMP	KCSD	0.50	0.50
	3/25/2011 - 3/25/2011	3/25/2011	032511-2	Vehicle Operation	Defensive Driving (DV-81) ICRIMP	KCSD	0.50	0.50
	3/25/2011 - 3/25/2011	3/25/2011	032511-4	Workplace	Discriminatory Workplace Harassment Policy Review	KCSD	0.50	0.50
	3/25/2011 - 3/25/2011	3/25/2011	032511-5	Policy Updates	Kootenai County Personnel Policy Review	Not Listed	0.50	0.50
	3/25/2011 - 3/25/2011	3/25/2011	032511-7	Policy Updates	Personnel Policy Review - KC - ICRIMP	KCSD	0.50	0.50
	4/6/2011 - 4/6/2011	4/6/2011	040611-4	CPR	CPR Certification - 1300-1700	Kootenai County - EOC	4.00	4.00
	4/25/2011 - 4/27/2011	Cancelled	042511-1	Officer Safety	Street Crimes Seminar	Coeur d'Alene Police Department	24.00	0.00
	5/4/2011 - 5/4/2011	5/4/2011	11-0504-1	Defense Tactics	POST Straight Stick Basic Certification Course	Kootenai County Fairgrounds	7.00	7.00

Officer Training In Ascending Class Dates

* = Has Certificate

Officer	ID No.	Current Division	Current Rank	Total Training Hours				
Leyk, Joshua	#1835	Patrol	Deputy	1,600.10				
Year	Training Dates	Attended	Training No.	Type Of Training	Name Of Training	Location	Class Hours	Officer Training Hours
2011	5/4/2011 - 5/4/2011	5/4/2011	11-0504-2	Defense Tactics	Excited Delirium & Sudden In-Custody Death	Kootenai County - EOC	4.00	4.00
	7/11/2011 - 8/11/2011	7/11/2011	11-TB0711-1	Domestic Violence	Address Confidentiality Program	Kootenai County - EOC	0.25	0.25
	7/12/2011 - 7/12/2011	7/12/2011	11-TB0712-1	Miscellaneous	Sleep Deprivation: What Does It Mean For Officers	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	0.25	0.25
	8/1/2011 - 8/4/2011	8/3/2011	11-0801-2	Firearms	Firearms - 2011 40 Round Course Introduction	Fernan Rod & Gun Club	2.00	2.00
	9/12/2011 - 9/15/2011	9/14/2011	11-0912-2	Firearms	Firearms - 2011 Handgun - Fall Qualification	Fernan Rod & Gun Club	1.00	1.00
	10/5/2011 - 10/6/2011	10/5/2011	12-1005-1	Mental Health	Mental Health First Aid	Kootenai County Search & Rescu	12.00	12.00
	10/24/2011 - 10/26/2011	10/24/2011	12-1024-2	Officer Safety	Street Crimes Seminar	Spokane County Sheriff's Office	24.00	24.00
	11/11/2011 - 11/30/2011	11/16/2011	TB111111-2	Mental Health	Agitated-Excited Delirium Review	KCSD-Patrol	0.50	0.50
	11/28/2011 - 12/1/2011	11/30/2011	12-1128-1	Firearms	Low Light Tactics-2011-Nov	Fernan Rod & Gun Club	1.50	1.50
	12/2/2011 - 12/9/2011	12/2/2011	TB120211-1	Use Of Force	Training Bulleting - Use Of Force Video Review	Kootenai County - EOC	0.50	0.50
	12/19/2011 - 12/31/2011	12/19/2011	12TB1219-1	Computers/IT	Training Bulletin - E-Impact Update	KCSD - Patrol	0.50	0.50
	2012	1/3/2012 - 2/20/2012	2/20/2012	12-0103-2	Policy & Procedure	KC Personnel Policy Review - 2012 ICRMP	KCSD	1.00
1/3/2012 - 2/20/2012		2/20/2012	12-0103-3	Policy & Procedure	Vehicle Use Policy Review - 2012 ICRMP	KCSD	0.25	0.25
1/3/2012 - 1/3/2012		1/3/2012	12-0103-4	EVOC	EVOC 101	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	2.00	2.00
1/3/2012 - 2/27/2012		2/27/2012	12-0103-5	Policy & Procedure	Discrim. Workplc. Haras.Policy Review-ICRMP 2012	KCSD	0.25	0.25
1/3/2012 - 2/20/2012		2/20/2012	12-0103-6	Vehicle Operation	Distracted Driving:Drop it & Drive- ICRMP 2012	KCSD	0.25	0.25
1/3/2012 - 2/20/2012		2/27/2012	12-0103-7	Vehicle Operation	Intersections: Look Left, Right, Left Mini-Course	Not Listed	0.25	0.25
1/3/2012 - 2/20/2012		1/3/2012	TB120103-1	Vehicle Operation	ICRIMP Distracted Driving-Tailgate Training 2012	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	0.25	0.25
1/3/2012 - 2/20/2012		2/20/2012	TB120103-2	Vehicle Operation	ICRMP 2012 Tailgate Training -Safe Vehicle Backing	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	0.25	0.25
1/3/2012 - 2/20/2012		1/24/2012	TB120103-3	Vehicle Operation	ICRMP 2012 Tailgate Training-Seatbelt Use	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	0.25	0.25
1/3/2012 - 2/20/2012		1/25/2012	TB120103-5	Vehicle Operation	ICRMP 2012 Tailgate Training-Space Cushioning	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	0.25	0.25
1/3/2012 - 2/20/2012		1/16/2012	TB120103-6	Vehicle Operation	Driving Defensively	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	0.25	0.25
2/13/2012 - 2/16/2012		2/15/2012	12-0213-1	Firearms	Low Light Tactics-2012 Feb	Fernan Range / KCSD Marine Bl	2.50	2.50
3/14/2012 - 3/14/2012		3/14/2012	12-0314-3	Taser	Taser Re-certification	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	4.00	4.00

Officer Training In Ascending Class Dates

* = Has Certificate

Officer	ID No.	Current Division	Current Rank	Total Training Hours				
Leyk, Joshua	#1835	Patrol	Deputy	1,600.10				
Year	Training Dates	Attended	Training No.	Type Of Training	Name Of Training	Location	Class Hours	Officer Training Hours
2012	3/14/2012 - 3/14/2012	3/21/2012	12-0314-4	Teletype	ILETS Inquiry / MDT Recertification	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	4.00	2.00
	3/26/2012 - 3/29/2012	3/28/2012	12-0326-1	Firearms	Firearms - 2012 Handgun - Qualification	Fernan Rod & Gun Club	2.00	2.00
	5/2/2012 - 5/2/2012	5/2/2012	12-0502-4	Intoxilyzer	Intoxilyzer 5000 Re-Certification	Kootenai County - EOC	5.00	5.00
	5/2/2012 - 5/2/2012	5/2/2012	12-0502-5	Lifeloc FC20	LifeLoc Re-Certification	Kootenai County - EOC	5.00	5.00
	7/16/2012 - 7/16/2012	7/16/2012	tb120716-1	Case Law Review	Training Bulletin - Taser 9th Circuit finds	KCSD	0.50	0.50
	8/8/2012 - 8/8/2012	8/8/2012	12-0808-1	First Aid	Bloodborne Pathogens	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	3.00	3.00
	8/13/2012 - 8/19/2012	8/15/2012	12-0813-1	Firearms	Firearms - 2012 Fall Qualifications -Shotgun/Rifle	Fernan Rod & Gun Club	1.50	1.50
	9/17/2012 - 9/20/2012	9/20/2012	12-0917-1	Firearms	Firearms - 2012 September Handgun	Fernan Rod & Gun Club	2.00	2.00
	11/7/2012 - 11/28/2012	11/7/2012	13-1106-2	Defense Tactics	Baton Certification	Kootenai County Fairgrounds	4.00	4.00
	11/7/2012 - 11/28/2012	11/7/2012	13-1106-3	Use Of Force	Leg Restraints	Kootenai County Fairgrounds	4.00	4.00
	12/26/2012 - 1/31/2013	1/8/2013	TB131226-2	Training	Sythetic Cathinones - Bath Salts	Kootenai County - EOC	0.50	0.50
2013	2/4/2013 - 2/7/2013	2/7/2013	13-0204-5	Firearms	Firearms - 2013 Rifle Optics Transition	Fernan Rod & Gun Club	2.00	2.00
	3/18/2013 - 3/21/2013	3/20/2013	13-0321-1	Firearms	Firearms - 2013 Spring Qualification	Fernan Rod & Gun Club	1.50	1.50
	5/7/2013 - 5/9/2013	5/7/2013	13-0507-2	First Aid	Combat First Aid	Kootenai County Search & Rescu	9.00	9.00
	6/5/2013 - 6/5/2013	6/5/2013	13-0605-5	DUI Enforcement	Seated Battery SFSTs	Kootenai County - SAR	5.00	5.00
	6/5/2013 - 6/5/2013	6/5/2013	13-0605-6	Taser	Taser Certification	Kootenai County - SAR	5.00	5.00
	7/15/2013 - 7/18/2013	7/15/2013	13-0715-2	Firearms	Firearms - 2013 Summer Rifle Shotgun Qual	Fernan Rod & Gun Club	2.00	2.00
	9/16/2013 - 9/19/2013	9/18/2013	13-0916-3	Firearms	Firearms - 2013 Fall Qualification	Fernan Range	1.00	1.00
	11/11/2013 - 11/14/2013	11/11/2013	14-1114-1	Firearms	Firearms - 2013 Night Shoot	Fernan Range	1.00	1.00
2014	2/19/2014 - 2/19/2014	2/19/2014	14-0219-1	Taser	Taser Certification	KCSD - Marine Training Room	2.50	2.50
	3/17/2014 - 3/20/2014	3/19/2014	14-0320-1	Firearms	Firearms - 2014 Spring Qualification	Fernan Rod & Gun Club	1.50	1.50
	4/2/2014 - 4/2/2014	4/2/2014	14-0402-1	Baton - ASP	Reactive Impact Weapons	Kootenai County Fairgrounds	4.00	4.00
	4/2/2014 - 4/2/2014	4/2/2014	14-0402-2	CPR	AHA CPR/ AED Certification	Kootenai County - SAR	4.00	4.00
	4/14/2014 - 4/15/2014	4/14/2014	14-0414-2	Traffic Safety	Highway Safety Summit 2014	Boise ID	8.00	8.00

Officer Training In Ascending Class Dates

* = Has Certificate

Officer	ID No.	Current Division	Current Rank	Total Training Hours				
Leyk, Joshua	#1835	Patrol	Deputy	1,600.10				
Year	Training Dates	Attended	Training No.	Type Of Training	Name Of Training	Location	Class Hours	Officer Training Hours
2014	4/21/2014 - 4/22/2014	4/21/2014	14-0421-2	DUI Enforcement	Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enfor. ARIDE	ISP Region I Training Facility	24.00	24.00
	5/5/2014 - 5/9/2014	5/5/2014	14-0505-3	Investigations - Collision	Collision Investigation-Basic Course #0201	Seattle	40.00	40.00
	5/19/2014 - 5/22/2014	5/21/2014	14-0522-1	Firearms	Firearms - 2014 Rifle/Shotgun Qualification	Fernan Rod & Gun Club	2.00	2.00
	6/11/2014 - 6/11/2014	6/11/2014	14-0611-2	Baton - PR-24	Reactive Impact Weapons	Kootenai County Search & Rescu	2.00	2.00
	6/11/2014 - 6/11/2014	6/11/2014	14-0611-3	K9 Procedures	K9 - Basic Patrol Introduction	Kootenai County - Search and Re	2.00	2.00
	6/25/2014 - 6/25/2014	6/25/2014	14-0625-1	Computers	KCSO Website/ VINE-COPLOGIC-CRIME REPORT	Kootenai County Sheriff's Office	0.50	0.50
	7/14/2014 - 7/18/2014	7/14/2014	14-0714-1	Traffic Laws	Alive At 25 - Instructor Course	Meridian	40.00	40.00
	7/14/2014 - 8/14/2014	7/30/2014	14-0714-2	On-line	Police and Dog Encounters	Kootenai County	1.50	1.50
	7/30/2014 - 8/16/2014	8/4/2014	14TB0730-1	Computers	Workflow Deputy Users Guide	Kootenai County	0.50	0.50
	9/17/2014 - 9/20/2014	9/17/2014	14-0917-1	Child Safety	Child Passenger Safety Technician Course	KCSD - SAR Training Room	36.00	36.00
	9/22/2014 - 9/25/2014	9/24/2014	14-0925-1	Firearms	Firearms - 2014 Fall Qualification	Fernan Rod & Gun Club	1.00	1.00
	10/28/2014 - 11/28/2014	10/30/2014	15TB1028-1	Briefing	Shooting Straight: Preventing Dog Shootings	Kootenai County - EOC	0.50	0.50
	11/17/2014 - 11/20/2014	11/17/2014	15-1120-1	Firearms	Firearms - 2014 Night Shoot / Low Light	Fernan Rod & Gun Club	2.00	2.00
	12/1/2014 - 1/31/2015	12/1/2014	15-0131-2	On-line	ICRMP 2014-15 Discount Program	Kootenai County	2.00	2.00
12/1/2014 - 12/12/2014	12/12/2014	15-1201-3	Investigations - Collision	Collision Investigation-Advanced	Seattle	80.00	80.00	
2015	1/30/2015 - 1/30/2015	1/30/2015	15-0130-2	Domestic Violence	SAFE - Risk Assessment of Dangerous Form	Kootenai County Sheriff's Office	1.00	1.00
	3/10/2015 - 3/13/2015	3/11/2015	15-0313-1	Firearms	Firearms - 2014 Spring Qualification	Fernan Rod & Gun Club	1.00	1.00
	3/15/2015 - 3/17/2015	3/15/2015	15-0315-1	Highway Safety	Lifesaver National Conference - 2015	Chicago	24.00	24.00
	4/21/2015 - 4/21/2015	4/21/2015	15-0421-2	First Aid	AHA First Aid	SAR	4.00	4.00
	4/21/2015 - 4/21/2015	4/21/2015	15-0421-3	Taser	Taser Certification	SAR	4.50	4.50
	4/22/2015 - 4/22/2015	4/22/2015	15-0422-1	Patrol Techniques	Vehicle Stops - Felony	SAR	6.00	6.00
	4/22/2015 - 4/22/2015	4/22/2015	15-0422-2	Patrol Techniques	K9 - Basic Patrol Introduction	SAR	4.00	4.00
	4/23/2015 - 4/23/2015	4/23/2015	15-0423-1	Juveniles	Juvenile Law - Prosecutors Office	SAR	1.50	1.50
4/23/2015 - 4/23/2015	4/23/2015	15-0423-2	Tribal	Tribal Law - Prosecutors Office	SAR	1.50	1.50	

Officer Training In Ascending Class Dates

* = Has Certificate

Officer	ID No.	Current Division	Current Rank	Total Training Hours				
Leyk, Joshua	#1835	Patrol	Deputy	1,600.10				
Year	Training Dates	Attended	Training No.	Type Of Training	Name Of Training	Location	Class Hours	Officer Training Hours
2015	4/23/2015 - 4/23/2015	4/23/2015	15-0423-3	Domestic Violence	Domestic Violence Investigation	SAR	2.00	2.00
	4/23/2015 - 4/23/2015	4/23/2015	15-0423-4	Report Writing	Report Writing / Spillman Orientation	SAR	4.00	4.00
	4/24/2015 - 4/24/2015	4/24/2015	15-0424-1	EVOG	EVOG	SAR	9.00	10.00
	5/5/2015 - 5/6/2015	5/5/2015	15-0505-1	Highway Safety *	Idaho Highway Safety Summit	Pocatello	12.00	12.00
	5/11/2015 - 5/12/2015	Cancelled	15-0511-2	Advanced Concealment	Advanced Concealment Trap Training	Coeur d'Alene Police Department	16.00	0.00
	5/18/2015 - 5/22/2015	5/18/2015	15-0522-2	Firearms	Firearms - 2015 Summer Patrol Rifle/Shotgun Qual	Fernan Rod & Gun Club	2.00	2.00
	6/2/2015 - 6/30/2015	6/2/2015	15TB0602-1	Policy & Procedure	Radio Discipline	Kootenai County	0.50	0.50
	8/10/2015 - 8/28/2015	Cancelled	15-0810-1	Investigations - Collision	Technical Collision Investigation	Spokane Police Department	120.00	0.00
	9/2/2015 - 9/2/2015	9/2/2015	15-0902-2	First Aid	SIDS Information	SAR	2.00	2.00
	9/2/2015 - 9/2/2015	9/2/2015	15-0902-3	Miscellaneous	Kootenai County Victim Advocate Information	SAR	1.00	1.00
	9/2/2015 - 9/2/2015	9/2/2015	15-0902-4	Domestic Violence	Domestic Violence Investigation	SAR	3.00	3.00
	9/2/2015 - 9/2/2015	9/2/2015	15-0902-5	First Aid	Combat First Aid	SAR	3.00	3.00
	9/19/2015 - 9/28/2015	9/17/2015	15-0929-3	Firearms	Firearms - 2015 Handgun Manipulation Skills	Kootenai County	0.50	0.50
	9/22/2015 - 9/23/2015	Cancelled	15-0922-1	Instructor	Lidar/Radar Instructor	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	16.00	0.00
	9/29/2015 - 10/1/2015	9/30/2015	16-1001-1	Firearms	Firearms - 2015 Fall Qualification	Fernan Range	1.00	1.00
	9/30/2015 - 9/30/2015	9/30/2015	15-0930-1	Active Shooter	ALERT Terminology	KCSD - Patrol	0.50	0.50
	10/13/2015 - 10/23/2015	10/13/2015	16-1013-2	Narcotics	Drug Recognition Expert School	Meridian	72.00	72.00
	10/26/2015 - 11/30/2015	10/30/2015	15TB1026-1	Safety	Training Bulletin - Be on the Alert	Kootenai County	0.50	0.50
	11/3/2015 - 11/5/2015	11/3/2015	16-1103-2	D.R.E.	Drug Recognition Expert Field Certification	Phoenix , Arizona	24.00	24.00
	11/11/2015 - 11/11/2015	11/11/2015	16-1111-1	Patrol Techniques	Building Searches - 2015	KCSD - SAR Training Room	4.50	4.50
	11/11/2015 - 11/11/2015	11/11/2015	16-1111-2	Patrol Techniques	Basic Officer / Citizen Rescue	KCSD - SAR Training Room	4.50	4.50
	12/16/2015 - 12/17/2015	12/16/2015	16-1217-2	Firearms	Firearms - 2015 Night Shoot / Low Light	Fernan Range	1.00	1.00
	12/23/2015 - 12/30/2015	12/23/2015	16-1230-1	Active Shooter	Alert-Basic Active Shooter Level I	Betty Kiefer Elementary School	16.00	16.00
2016	1/27/2016 - 1/27/2016	1/27/2016	16-0127-1	Use Of Force	Defensive Tactics - Arrest Control Techniques	Idaho POST North Academy	4.50	4.50

Officer Training In Ascending Class Dates

* = Has Certificate

Officer	ID No.	Current Division	Current Rank	Total Training Hours					
Leyk, Joshua	#1835	Patrol	Deputy	1,600.10					
Year	Training Dates	Attended	Training No.	Type Of Training	Name Of Training	Location	Class Hours	Officer Training Hours	
2016	1/27/2016 - 1/27/2016	1/27/2016	16-0127-2	Baton - PR-24	Reactive Impact Weapons	KCSD - Marine Training Room	2.25	2.25	
	1/27/2016 - 1/27/2016	1/27/2016	16-0127-3	Baton - ASP	Reactive Impact Weapons	KCSD - Marine Training Room	2.25	2.25	
	2/2/2016 - 2/2/2016	2/2/2016	16-0202-1	Field Reporting Module	Spillman Training on Upgrade	Kootenai County - EOC	2.00	2.00	
	2/24/2016 - 2/24/2016	2/24/2016	16-0224-2	Officer Wellness	Critical Incident Stress Management - CISM	KCSD Marine Training Room	2.00	2.00	
	2/24/2016 - 2/24/2016	2/24/2016	16-0224-3	Evidence - Electronic	Investigative Technology	KCSD Marine Training Room	1.00	1.00	
	2/24/2016 - 2/24/2016	2/24/2016	16-0224-4	Investigations - Financial	Financial Crimes	KCSD Marine Training Room	1.00	1.00	
	2/24/2016 - 2/24/2016	2/24/2016	16-0224-5	Investigations - Property	Investigating Property Crimes	KCSD Marine Training Room	1.00	1.00	
	2/24/2016 - 2/24/2016	2/24/2016	16-0224-6	First Aid	AHA First Aid	KCSD Marine Training Room	4.00	4.00	
	3/15/2016 - 3/16/2016	3/15/2016	16-0314-1	Highway Safety	Highway Safety Summit 2016	Coeur d'Alene	16.00	16.00	
	3/23/2016 - 3/23/2016	3/23/2016	16-0323-1	Court Rooms	Courtroom Testimony	KCSD - SAR Training Room	2.50	2.50	
	3/23/2016 - 3/23/2016	3/23/2016	16-0323-2	Mapping	Map & Compass Orientation	KCSD - SAR Training Room	2.50	2.50	
	3/23/2016 - 3/23/2016	3/23/2016	16-0323-3	Taser	Taser Re-Certification	KCSD - SAR Training Room	4.00	4.00	
	3/31/2016 - 3/31/2016	3/31/2016	16-0331-1	Safety	Emotional Survival for Public Safety Professionals	Lake City Community Church	8.00	8.00	
	4/2/2016 - 4/5/2016	4/2/2016	16-0402-1	Traffic Safety	NHTSA Lifesaver's Conference	Long Beach, CA	24.00	24.00	
	4/13/2016 - 4/13/2016	4/13/2016	16-0413-2	Firearms	Firearms - 2016 In Service Training	Fernan Rod & Gun Club	10.00	10.00	
	5/11/2016 - 5/11/2016	5/11/2016	16-0511-1	Use Of Force	Defensive Tactics - Arrest Control Techniques	North Idaho College-POST Acad	4.50	4.50	
	5/11/2016 - 5/11/2016	5/11/2016	16-0511-2	Patrol Techniques	FATS Simulator	North Idaho College-POST Acad	4.50	4.50	
	6/8/2016 - 6/10/2016	6/8/2016	16-0608-1	D.R.E.	Prosecuting the Drugged Driver	McCall, ID	24.00	24.00	
	8/8/2016 - 8/26/2016	8/8/2016	16-0808-1	*	Accident Investigations	Collision Reconstruction	Spokane County Sheriff's Trainin	120.00	120.00
	8/31/2016 - 8/31/2016	8/31/2016	16-0831-3	Defensive Driving	NSC Defensive Driving Instructor Course	Idaho Transportation Department	8.00	8.00	
	9/28/2016 - 9/28/2016		09-1628-3	Vapor Products	CRASE- Civilian Reponse Active Shooter Events	Kootenai County - SAR	2.00	0.00	
	9/28/2016 - 9/28/2016	9/28/2016	16-0928-2	Sex Offenders	Patrol In Service Sexual Offenders	Kootenai County - SAR	2.00	2.00	
	9/28/2016 - 9/28/2016	9/28/2016	16-0928-4	Dive Rescue	Patrol In Service Floatation Device	Kootenai County - SAR	1.00	1.00	
	9/28/2016 - 9/28/2016	9/28/2016	16-0928-5	First Aid/CPR	AHA CPR/ AED Certification	Kootenai County - SAR	4.00	4.00	

Officer Training In Ascending Class Dates

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Officer	ID No.	Current Division	Current Rank	Total Training Hours				
Leyk, Joshua	#1835	Patrol	Deputy	1,600.10				
Year	Training Dates	Attended	Training No.	Type Of Training	Name Of Training	Location	Class Hours	Officer Training Hours
2016	9/28/2016 - 9/28/2016	9/28/2016	16-0928-6	Crime Prevention	CRASE- Civilian Reponse Active Shooter Events	Kootenai County - SAR	1.50	1.50
	10/12/2016 - 10/26/2016	10/26/2016	17-1026-1	Firearms	Firearms - 2016 Fall Patrol Pistol Qualification	Fernan Range	10.00	10.00
	10/26/2016 - 11/30/2016	10/27/2016	17TB1026-1	Social Media	Recording Devices	Kootenai County	0.50	0.50
	12/21/2016 - 1/31/2016	1/26/2016	16TB1221-2	Case Law Review	K-9 Case Law Review	Kootenai County	1.00	1.00
	12/28/2016 - 12/28/2016	12/28/2016	17-1228-1	Narcotics	Vapor Products	Kootenai County - SAR	2.00	2.00
	12/28/2016 - 12/28/2016	12/28/2016	17-1228-2	Patrol Procedures	Bloodborne Pathogens	Kootenai County - SAR	1.00	1.00
	12/28/2016 - 12/28/2016	12/28/2016	17-1228-3	Not Listed	Autism - Dealing with individuals with Disabilitie	Kootenai County - SAR	2.00	2.00
	12/28/2016 - 12/28/2016	12/28/2016	17-1228-4	Firearms	Firearms - 2016 In Service Training	Fernan Range	4.00	4.00
2017	1/25/2017 - 1/25/2017	1/25/2017	17-0125-2	Miscellaneous	Back Country / Search & Rescue Patrol Information	Kootenai County - SAR	1.00	1.00
	1/25/2017 - 1/25/2017	1/25/2017	17-0125-3	DUI Enforcement	DUI Patrol Updates	Kootenai County - SAR	2.00	2.00
	1/25/2017 - 1/25/2017	1/25/2017	17-0125-4	* Patrol Procedures	Narcotic Test Kit	Kootenai County - SAR	2.00	2.00
	1/25/2017 - 1/25/2017	1/25/2017	17-0125-5	Tasers	Taser Re-certification	Kootenai County - SAR	4.00	4.00
	2/7/2017 - 2/7/2017	2/7/2017	17-0207-4	Mental Health	Briefing Training - PTSD	Kootenai County	0.50	0.50
	2/8/2017 - 3/8/2017	3/8/2017	17-0208-1	Miscellaneous	Command Panel Patrol	Kootenai County - SAR	2.00	2.00
	2/8/2017 - 2/8/2017	3/8/2017	17-0208-2	Liquor Enforcement	Alcohol Beverage Control Updates	Kootenai County - SAR	3.00	3.00
	2/8/2017 - 3/8/2017	3/8/2017	17-0208-3	Evidence - Storage	Evidence Procedures	Kootenai County - SAR	2.00	2.00
	2/8/2017 - 2/8/2017	3/8/2017	17-0208-4	Narcotics	Investigating Street Narcotics	Kootenai County - SAR	2.00	2.00
	2/14/2017 - 2/14/2017	2/14/2017	17-0214-2	Mental Health	Briefing Training - PTSD - Power	Kootenai County	0.50	0.50
	2/28/2017 - 3/21/2018	3/8/2018	18-0307-1	Firearms	Firearms - 2018 9mm G17 Transition & Spring Qual	Fernan Range	10.00	10.00
	3/29/2017 - 4/12/2017	3/29/2017	17-0329-1	Firearms	Firearms - 2017 Spring Qualification/Training	Kootenai County	9.00	9.00
	4/16/2017 - 4/19/2017	4/18/2017	17-0418-2	Traffic Enforcement	Idaho Safety Summit - 2017 & Alive @ 25 Workshop	Boise ID	24.00	24.00
	5/8/2017 - 5/10/2017	5/8/2017	17-0510-1	Active Shooter	ALERRT Active Shooter - (ERASE)	Kootenai County - SAR	24.00	24.00
	5/17/2017 - 5/17/2017	5/17/2017	17-0517-3	* Drone	FAA Certified Commercial Remote Pilot (Test Prep)	Spokane, WA	8.00	8.00
	6/7/2017 - 6/7/2017	6/21/2017	17-0607-1	Narcotics	Briefing - NARCAN	KCSD - SAR Training Room	1.00	1.00

Officer Training In Ascending Class Dates

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Officer	ID No.	Current Division	Current Rank	Total Training Hours				
Leyk, Joshua	#1835	Patrol	Deputy	1,600.10				
Year	Training Dates	Attended	Training No.	Type Of Training	Name Of Training	Location	Class Hours	Officer Training Hours
2017	7/25/2017 - 7/26/2017	7/25/2017	17-0725-1	D.R.E.	DRE Refresher Training	Meridian, Idaho	16.00	16.00
	8/12/2017 - 8/14/2017	Excused	17-0812-1	Narcotics	DRE National Conference	National Harbor Maryland	24.00	0.00
	9/22/2017 - 9/22/2017	9/22/2017	17-0922-1	* Traffic Enforcement	The Dangers of Distracted and Impaired Driving	St. Pius Catholic Church	2.00	2.00
	10/18/2017 - 11/1/2017	10/18/2017	18-1018-2	Officer Safety	Body Worn Cameras - Training	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	2.00	2.00
	10/25/2017 - 11/22/2017	11/22/2017	18-1025-2	Firearms	Firearms - 2017 Fall Qual/Pistol/Night Shoot/Train	Fernan Range	10.00	10.00
	11/30/2017 - 11/30/2017	11/30/2017	17-1130-1	First Responders	Combat First Aid	Kootenai County - SAR	9.00	9.00
	12/6/2017 - 12/20/2017	Scheduled	18-1206-2	Domestic Violence	Domestic Violence Training/IRAD Update	KCSD - SAR Training Room	2.00	0.00
	12/6/2017 - 12/20/2017	Scheduled	18-1206-3	Firearms	Firearms - 2017 Weapons Inspection/Cleaning	Kootenai County - SAR	2.00	0.00
	12/6/2017 - 12/20/2017	Scheduled	18-1206-4	First Aid	Combat First Aid	Kootenai County - SAR	2.00	0.00
12/6/2017 - 12/20/2017	Scheduled	18-1206-5	Firearms	Low Light Tactics - Searches	Kootenai County - SAR	2.00	0.00	
2018	1/3/2018 - 1/3/2018	1/3/2018	18-0103-1	SWAT Training	SWAT - January 2018	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	10.50	10.50
	1/10/2018 - 2/14/2018	1/24/2018	18-0110-1	Active Shooter	Active Shooter - In-Service Training - 2018	Kootenai County - SAR	10.00	10.00
	1/15/2018 - 1/16/2018	1/15/2018	18-0115-2	* Narcotics	Drug Identification Course	Spokane County Training Center	16.00	16.00
	1/18/2018 - 1/18/2018	1/18/2018	18-0118-2	SWAT Training	SWAT - January 2018	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	10.00	10.00
	2/8/2018 - 2/15/2018	2/8/2018	18-0208-1	* SWAT	Basic SWAT School - 2018	Mesa, AZ	80.00	80.00
	2/21/2018 - 3/28/2018	2/21/2018	18-0221-2	Active Shooter	Active Shooter-Threat Training Program-Silverwood	Silverwood	10.00	10.00
	2/22/2018 - 2/22/2018	2/22/2018	18-0222-2	SWAT Training	SWAT - February 2018	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	10.00	10.00
	3/8/2018 - 3/8/2018	3/8/2018	18-0308-9	Firearms	SWAT March 2018 - Firearms - 9mm G17 Transition	Fernan Range	10.00	10.00
	3/22/2018 - 3/22/2018	3/22/2018	18-0322-1	SWAT Training	SWAT - March 2018	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	8.00	8.00
	4/10/2018 - 4/13/2018	4/10/2018	18-0410-3	SWAT Training	SWAT - April 2018	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	32.00	32.00
	4/18/2018 - 5/2/2018	Scheduled	18-0418-2	Use Of Force	Lateral Vascular Neck Restraint (LVNR) Training	Kootenai County Sheriff's Office	10.00	0.00
	5/3/2018 - 5/3/2018	5/3/2018	18-0503-1	SWAT Training	SWAT - May 2018	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	9.00	9.00
	5/9/2018 - 5/30/2018	5/30/2018	18-0509-1	Active Shooter	Felony Traffic Stops & ALERRT ERASE Training	Kootenai County Fairgrounds	10.00	10.00
	5/16/2018 - 5/16/2018	5/16/2018	18-0516-1	Firearms	Firearms - 2018 May Open Range Training	Fernan Rod & Gun Club	1.50	1.50

Officer Training In Ascending Class Dates

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Officer	ID No.	Current Division	Current Rank	Total Training Hours					
Leyk, Joshua	#1835	Patrol	Deputy	1,600.10					
Year	Training Dates	Attended	Training No.	Type Of Training	Name Of Training	Location	Class Hours	Officer Training Hours	
2018	5/17/2018 - 5/17/2018	5/17/2018	18-0517-5	SWAT Training	SWAT - May 2018	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	6.75	6.75	
	6/20/2018 - 7/20/2018	7/13/2018	18TB0620-1	Policy & Procedure	Training Bulletin - Recording/Filming LE	Kootenai County Sheriff's Office	0.50	0.50	
	8/2/2018 - 8/2/2018	8/2/2018	18-0802-1	SWAT Training	SWAT - August 2018	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	8.00	8.00	
	9/26/2018 - 10/26/2018	10/12/2018	18TB0926-2	General Orders	General Order 2018-3	Kootenai County Sheriff's Office	0.50	0.50	
	10/4/2018 - 11/4/2018	Scheduled	19TB1004-1	Training	Training Bulletin - IDAPA (Out of State Training)	Kootenai County Sheriff's Office	0.50	0.00	
	10/9/2018 - 10/10/2018	Excused	19-1009-2	Firearms	Firearms - 2018 October Open Range Training	Fernan Rod & Gun Club	1.50	0.00	
	10/22/2018 - 10/22/2018	10/22/2018	19-1022-2	Firearms *	WSTOA 3rd Quarter Handgun & Rifle Class	Kennewick PD Range	8.00	8.00	
	11/27/2018 - 12/12/2018	12/7/2018	19TB1127-1	Communication	Training Bulletin - Limited English Proficiency	Kootenai County	0.10	0.10	
	11/28/2018 - 12/12/2018	12/5/2018	19-1128-1	Firearms	Firearms - 2018 FallQual/Pistol/Rifle/Shotgun/BU	Fernan Range	5.00	5.00	
	11/28/2018 - 12/12/2018	12/5/2018	19-1128-2	Taser	TASER X2 Certification & Recertification Course	Kootenai County - SAR	5.00	5.00	
	12/5/2018 - 12/5/2018	12/5/2018	19-1205-1	Use Of Force	Taser - X2 CEW User Transition Course	Kootenai County - SAR	8.00	8.00	
	12/20/2018 - 12/20/2018	12/20/2018	19-1220-1	SWAT Training	SWAT - December 2018	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	10.00	10.00	
2019	1/3/2019 - 1/3/2019	1/3/2019	19-0103-1	SWAT Training	SWAT - January 2019	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	9.00	9.00	
	1/15/2019 - 2/15/2019	1/16/2019	19TB0115-1	Policy Updates	Training Bulletin - Special Order #2018-3	Kootenai County - Jail	0.50	0.50	
	2/7/2019 - 2/7/2019	2/7/2019	19-0207-1	SWAT Training	SWAT - February 2019	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	10.00	10.00	
	2/21/2019 - 2/21/2019	2/21/2019	19-0221-1	SWAT Training	SWAT - February 2019	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	10.00	10.00	
	3/7/2019 - 3/7/2019	3/7/2019	19-0307-5	SWAT Training	SWAT - March 2019	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	8.00	8.00	
	3/21/2019 - 3/21/2019	3/21/2019	19-0321-2	SWAT Training	SWAT - March 2019	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	10.00	10.00	
	3/25/2019 - 3/25/2019	3/25/2019	19-0325-1	Interdiction	Criminal Interdiction for Patrol	ISP Region I Training Facility	8.00	8.00	
	4/2/2019 - 4/9/2019	4/2/2019	19-0402-2	First Aid	Combat First Aid	Kootenai County Search & Rescu	10.00	10.00	
	4/3/2019 - 4/10/2019	4/3/2019	19-0403-2	Active Shooter	ALERRT - Active Shooter Patrol In-Service	Silverwood	10.00	10.00	
	4/4/2019 - 4/12/2019	4/4/2019	19-0404-3	Firearms	Firearms - 2019 Basic Rifle/Shotgun/Back-Up Course	Fernan Range	10.00	10.00	
	4/4/2019 - 4/12/2019	4/5/2019	19-0405-1	EVOC *	PIT Training (Pursuit Intervention Technique)	CDA Airport	10.00	10.00	
	4/18/2019 - 4/18/2019	4/18/2019	19-0418-3	SWAT Training	SWAT - August 2019	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	10.00	10.00	

Officer Training In Ascending Class Dates

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Officer	ID No.	Current Division	Current Rank	Total Training Hours				
Leyk, Joshua	#1835	Patrol	Deputy	1,600.10				
Year	Training Dates	Attended	Training No.	Type Of Training	Name Of Training	Location	Class Hours	Officer Training Hours
2019	4/24/2019 - 4/26/2019	4/24/2019	19-0424-3	* SWAT	UC/CS Rescuer 22 Hour Course	Flathead County Sheriff's Office	22.00	22.00
	5/2/2019 - 5/2/2019	5/2/2019	19-0502-2	Firearms	SWAT-Gen 5 Transition/SWAT Firearms Training	Fernan Range	8.00	8.00
	5/8/2019 - 5/10/2019	5/8/2019	19-0508-2	* Interdiction	Desert Snow	Spokane County Training Center	24.00	24.00
	5/13/2019 - 5/13/2019	5/13/2019	19-0513-6	* Drone	FAA Remote Pilot Part 107 Ground School	Spokane, WA	8.00	8.00
	5/16/2019 - 5/16/2019	5/16/2019	19-0516-2	SWAT Training	SWAT - May 2019	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	9.00	9.00
	6/6/2019 - 6/6/2019	6/6/2019	19-0606-3	SWAT Training	SWAT - June 2019	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	10.00	10.00
	6/25/2019 - 6/25/2019	Scheduled	19-0625-3	Firearms	Firearms - 2019 June Open Range Training	Fernan Rod & Gun Club	2.00	0.00
	7/23/2019 - 7/24/2019	7/23/2019	19-0723-1	D.R.E.	DRE Refresher Training	Meridian, Idaho	16.00	16.00
	7/24/2019 - 7/24/2019	7/24/2019	19-0724-1	Firearms	Firearms - 2019 July Open Range Training	Fernan Rod & Gun Club	1.50	0.00
	7/25/2019 - 7/25/2019	7/25/2019	19-0725-1	SWAT Training	SWAT - July 2019	Kootenai County Sheriff's Depart	10.00	10.00
	9/4/2019 - 9/18/2019	Scheduled	19-0904-2	Firearms	Firearms - 2019 September Open Range Training	Fernan Rod & Gun Club	2.00	0.00
	9/25/2019 - 9/25/2019	9/25/2019	19-0925-1	Cultural Diversity	Discussions in Cultural Diversity Dr. Ray Reyes	Kootenai County Fairgrounds	2.00	2.00
	10/16/2019 - 11/27/2019	10/16/2019	20-1016-2	CPR	CPR / AED	Kootenai County - Marine Trainin	4.00	4.00
	10/16/2019 - 11/27/2019	10/16/2019	20-1016-3	EVOC	PIT Training (Pursuit Intervention Technique)	CDA Airport	4.00	4.00
	10/23/2019 - 11/13/2019	10/23/2019	20-1023-2	Firearms	Firearms - 2019 Fall Qualification & Training	Fernan Range	8.00	8.00
	11/12/2019 - 11/14/2019	Cancelled	20-1112-1	Night Vision	Tactical Night Vision User Course-Cancelled	Spokane County Sheriff's Office	24.00	0.00
11/18/2019 - 11/22/2019	Excused	20-1118-1	Instructor Development	Instructor Development - 2019	Post Falls PD	40.00	0.00	
2020	1/8/2020 - 1/29/2020	Excused	20-0108-2	Use Of Force	Taser Re-Certification (Patrol)	Kootenai County Sheriff's Office	4.00	0.00
	3/10/2020 - 3/12/2020	3/10/2020	20-0310-1	Homeland Security	ICS 300	search & Rescue	24.00	24.00
	3/25/2020 - 4/1/2020	Cancelled	20-0325-1	Active Shooter	Active Shooter - Patrol In-Service Training - 2020	Silverwood	10.00	0.00
	5/26/2020 - 5/31/2020	5/26/2020	20-0526-3	Firearms	Firearms - 2020 (Patrol) Spring Qualifications	Fernan Range	2.00	2.00
	6/8/2020 - 6/22/2020	6/8/2020	20TB0608-1	Legal Updates	Training Bulletin - New Laws for 2020 (Patrol)	Kootenai County Sheriff's Office	1.00	1.00
	6/15/2020 - 6/29/2020	6/16/2020	20TB0615-1	Use Of Force	Training Bulletin - Use of Force (Sworn)	Kootenai County Sheriff's Office	1.00	1.00
	6/16/2020 - 6/30/2020	Scheduled	20TB0616-2	Legal Updates	Training Bulletin - Legal Updates 2020 (Patrol)	Kootenai County Sheriff's Office	1.00	0.00

Officer Training In Ascending Class Dates

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Officer	ID No.	Current Division	Current Rank	Total Training Hours							
Leyk, Joshua	#1835	Patrol	Deputy	1,600.10							
Year	Training Dates	Attended	Training No.	Type Of Training	Name Of Training	Location	Class Hours	Officer Training Hours			
2020	8/11/2020 - 8/31/2020	Scheduled	20TB0811-1	Intelligence	Training Bulletin - Patriot Front	Kootenai County Sheriff's Office	1.00	0.00			
	9/3/2020 - 9/17/2020	Scheduled	20TB0903-1	Use Of Force	Training Bulletin - youtube video - Use of Force	Kootenai County Sheriff's Office	1.00	0.00			
	10/1/2020 - 10/1/2020	10/1/2020	21-1001-2	SWAT Training	SWAT - October 2020	Kootenai County	10.00	10.00			
	10/7/2020 - 10/21/2020	10/14/2020	21-1007-1	Domestic Violence	Domestic Violence & Strangulation Training	Kootenai County - EOC	2.00	2.00			
	10/7/2020 - 10/21/2020	10/14/2020	21-1007-2	EVOC	EVOC & PIT Training	Kootenai County	6.00	6.00			
	10/7/2020 - 10/21/2020	10/14/2020	21-1007-3	Crowd Control	Crowd Control 2020	Kootenai County Fairgrounds	2.00	2.00			
	10/28/2020 - 11/25/2020	Scheduled	21-1028-1	Firearms	Firearms-2020 (Patrol) Fall Qual & Low Light-Cance	Fernan Range	10.00	0.00			
	11/16/2020 - 11/20/2020	11/16/2020	21-1116-2	Officer Wellness	COVID-19 Fogger for Patrol Vehicles	Kootenai County Sheriff's Office	0.50	0.50			
	12/3/2020 - 12/3/2020	12/3/2020	21-1203-1	Firearms	Firearms - 2020 (SWAT) Fall Pistol/Rifle Qual	Fernan Range	2.00	2.00			
	12/9/2020 - 12/9/2020	Scheduled	21-1209-1	Firearms	Firearms - 2020 Fall Qualification & Training	Fernan Range	8.00	0.00			
	12/30/2020 - 1/31/2021	Scheduled	21TB1230-1	Harassment	Training Bulletin - Harassment in the Work Place	Kootenai County Sheriff's Office	0.50	0.00			
	Total Class Hours:		1,929.10	Total Overtime Hours:		0.00	Total Other Hours:		0.00	Total Training Hours:	1,600.10
In-Service Hrs: 351.00		CALEA Hrs: 0.00	State Approved Hrs: 286.50		Dept Required Hrs: 568.75	State Required Hrs: 108.50					
1 Different Officers Listed				Total Class Hours:		1,929.10	Total Officer Training Hours:		1,600.10		
250 Different Training Classes				Total Other Hours:		0.00	Total Overtime Hours:		0.00		
In-Service Hrs: 351.00		CALEA Hrs: 0.00	State Approved Hrs: 286.50		Dept Required Hrs: 568.75	State Required Hrs: 108.50					

Idaho Peace Officer Standards and

Leyk, Joshua J.
Kootenai County Sheriff's

Status: Active
Level:
Classification: Patrol

Employment History

Date	Agency	Action	Level	Classification	Status
11/06/2009	North Idaho College	Graduated		Student	Inactive
06/29/2009	Kootenai County Sheriff's	Hired		Patrol	Active

Certificates

Status Date	Certificate	Type	Status	Certificate Date	Expiration Date	Probation Date
10/05/2015	Advanced Peace Officer	Patrol Certification	Active	10/05/2015		
08/05/2011	Intermediate Peace Officer	Patrol Certification	Active	08/05/2011		
05/13/2010	Basic Peace Officer	Patrol Certification	Active	05/13/2010		

Training History

Date	Course	Course Title	Class	Status	Scor	Hours
11/05/2020	103ON0	BREATH TESTING OPERATOR		Passed	0	8
10/14/2020	124	EVOC	HAYDEN EVOC & PIT TRAINING	Passed	0	4
03/31/2020	154	MDT/MDC TRAINING	MERIDIAN ILETS LIMITED INQUIRY CBT	Passed	0	8
03/12/2020	700	MANAGEMENT (GENERIC)	HAYDEN - ICS 300	Passed	0	24
2020 Total hours of training passed: 44						
10/16/2019	112	CPR/FIRST AID/AED	COEUR D'ALENE CPR/AED	Passed	0	4
10/16/2019	124	EVOC	HAYDEN PURSUIT INTERVENTION TECHNIQUE	Passed	0	4
07/24/2019	120F	DRE REFRESHER	BOISE DRE IN-SERVICE	Passed	0	16
04/05/2019	124	EVOC	FERNAN PURSUIT INTERVENTION TECHNIQUE	Passed	0	10
04/04/2019	127	FIREARMS TRAINING (BASIC)	FERNAN FIREARMS - 2019 PATROL IN-SERVICE	Passed	0	8

Date	Course	Course Title	Class	Status	Scor	Hours
04/03/2019	270	TACTICAL TEAM OPERA/ACTIVE	ATHOL ALERRT - ACTIVE SHOOTER	Passed	0	10
04/02/2019	112	CPR/FIRST AID/AED	HAYDEN COMBAT FIRST AID	Passed	0	10
2019 Total hours of training passed: 62						
12/12/2018	106H	CONDUCTED ENERGY DEVICE	HAYDEN TASER RE-CERTIFICATION	Passed	0	5
08/29/2018	103ON0	BREATH TESTING OPERATOR		Passed	0	8
05/31/2018	131E	FELONY HIGH RISK STOPS	HAYDEN FELONY TRAFFIC STOPS & ALERRT ERASE	Passed	0	10
05/16/2018	127	FIREARMS TRAINING (BASIC)	FERNAN FIREARMS - OPEN RANGE FIREARMS TRAINING	Passed	0	1.5
03/08/2018	127	FIREARMS TRAINING (BASIC)	FERNAN FIREARMS - 9MM G17 TRANSITION TRAINING	Passed	0	10
02/21/2018	270	TACTICAL TEAM OPERA/ACTIVE	ATHOL ACTIVE SHOOTER THREAT TRAINING PROGRAM	Passed	0	10
01/24/2018	270	TACTICAL TEAM OPERA/ACTIVE	COEUR D ALENE ACTIVE SHOOTER IN-SERVICE	Passed	0	10
2018 Total hours of training passed: 54.5						
11/23/2017	127	FIREARMS TRAINING (BASIC)	FERNAN FIREARMS - 2017 PATROL FIREARMS	Passed	0	5
07/26/2017	256	DRUG INTERDICTION/DRE	BOISE DRE IN-SERVICE	Passed	0	16
05/10/2017	270	TACTICAL TEAM OPERA/ACTIVE	HAYDEN ALERRT EXTERIOR RESPONSE TO ACTIVE	Passed	0	24
04/19/2017	121	DUI/SFST	BOISE IMPAIRED DRIVING INVESTIGATIONS (HIGHWAY	Passed	0	1
04/19/2017	136D	U S CONSTITUTION	BOISE TOWARD ZERO DEATHS - TRAFFIC	Passed	0	1
04/19/2017	144C	EMOTIONAL SURVIVAL SKILLS FOR LE	BOISE WINNING STRATEGIES TO SUCCESS	Passed	0	1.5
04/18/2017	149	COURTROOM TESTIMONY	BOISE COURTROOM SKILLS - HIGHWAY SAFETY SUMMIT	Passed	0	1
04/18/2017	136B	TRAFFIC LAW & ENFORCEMENT	BOISE TRAFFIC ENFORCEMENT TO MAKE A	Passed	0	1
04/18/2017	136B	TRAFFIC LAW & ENFORCEMENT	BOISE GREAT EXPECTATIONS IN TRAFFIC SAFETY	Passed	0	1.5
04/18/2017	116	CULTURAL DIVERSITY	BOISE CULTURAL AWARENESS: RESEARCH ON	Passed	0	1.5
03/29/2017	127	FIREARMS TRAINING (BASIC)	FERNANK FIREARMS-2017 SPRING QUALIFICATIONS	Passed	0	10
03/08/2017	104	ALCOHOL BEVERAGE LAWS & ENFORCEMENT	HAYDEN ALCOHOL LAWS FOR IDAHO LAW ENFORCEMENT	Passed	0	3
03/08/2017	120	DRUG IDENTIFICATION & INVESTIGATION	HAYDEN DRUG ENFORCEMENT LAW	Passed	0	2

Date	Course	Course Title	Class	Status	Scor	Hours
01/26/2017	106H	CONDUCTED ENERGY DEVICE	HAYDEN CONDUCTIVE ENERGY DEVICE	Passed	0	4
2017 Total hours of training passed: 72.5						
11/30/2016	112	CPR/FIRST AID/AED	HAYDEN FIRST AID (COMBAT FIRST AID)	Passed	0	9
09/28/2016	112	CPR/FIRST AID/AED	HAYDEN HEARTSAVER CPR AED RE-CERT	Passed	0	4
08/28/2016	103ON0	BREATH TESTING OPERATOR		Passed	0	8
06/10/2016	121B	DRUGS THAT IMPAIR	MCCALL--PROSECUTING THE DRUGGED DRIVER	Passed	0	17
05/11/2016	105	ARREST TECHNIQUES	POST FALLS ARREST AND CONTROL TACTICS	Passed	0	4.5
03/31/2016	144C	EMOTIONAL SURVIVAL SKILLS FOR LE	COEUR D ALENE EMOTIONAL SURVIVAL FOR PUBLIC	Passed	0	8
03/31/2016	154	MDT/MDC TRAINING	MERIDIAN ILETS LIMITED INQUIRY CBT	Passed	0	8
03/24/2016	106H	CONDUCTED ENERGY DEVICE	HAYDEN ELECTRONIC CONTROL DEVICE - TASER	Passed	0	4
02/24/2016	228M	FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIONS/IDENTITY	COEUR D'ALENE DIGITAL EVIDENCE AND FINACIAL	Passed	0	2
02/24/2016	112	CPR/FIRST AID/AED	COEUR D'ALENE AHA FIRST AID	Passed	0	4
01/28/2016	106G	REACTIVE IMPACT WEAPONS RE-CERT.	COEUR D'ALENE REACTIVE IMPACT WEAPONS - ASP	Passed	0	2
01/27/2016	105A	ARREST TECHNIQUES-REFRESHER	POST FALLS ARREST AND CONTROL TACTICS -	Passed	0	4.5
01/27/2016	106G	REACTIVE IMPACT WEAPONS RE-CERT.	COEUR D'ALENE REACTIVE IMPACT WEAPONS - PR24	Passed	0	2
2016 Total hours of training passed: 77.0						
12/30/2015	270	TACTICAL TEAM OPERA/ACTIVE	RATHDRUM ACTIVE SHOOTER RESPONCE ALERRT LEVEL 1	Passed	0	18
11/19/2015	256	DRUG INTERDICTION/DRE	MERIDIAN DRUG RECOGNITION EXPERT	Passed	0	102
04/24/2015	124D	EVOC REFRESHER	HAYDEN EVOC	Passed	0	9
04/22/2015	239D	K-9 ASSISTANCE FOR PATROL	HAYDEN K9 PATROL PROCEDURES	Passed	0	4
04/21/2015	112	CPR/FIRST AID/AED	HAYDEN FIRST AID	Passed	0	4
04/21/2015	106H	CONDUCTED ENERGY DEVICE	HAYDEN CONDUCTED ENERGY DEVICE	Passed	0	4.5
04/21/2015	106H	CONDUCTED ENERGY DEVICE	HAYDEN CONDUCTED ENERGY DEVICE	Passed	0	4.5
01/09/2015	124ON0	DRIVING: LIVE TO WORK ANOTHER DAY		Passed	0	0.5

Date	Course	Course Title	Class	Status	Score	Hours
2015 Total hours of training passed: 146.5						
08/20/2014	103ON0	BREATH TESTING OPERATOR		Passed	0	8
06/11/2014	239D	K-9 ASSISTANCE FOR PATROL	HAYDEN K9 - BASIC PATROL INTRODUCTION	Passed	0	2
06/11/2014	106G	REACTIVE IMPACT WEAPONS RE-CERT.	HAYDENI REACTIVE IMPACT WEAPONS - PR24 RE CERT	Passed	0	2
04/22/2014	256	DRUG INTERDICTION/DRE	042214 CDA ARIDE	Passed	0	16
04/02/2014	112	CPR/FIRST AID/AED	HAYDEN AMERICAN HEART CPR/AED	Passed	0	4
04/02/2014	106G	REACTIVE IMPACT WEAPONS RE-CERT.	COEUR D'ALENE REACTICE IMPACT WEAPONS - ASP RE	Passed	0	4
03/30/2014	154	MDT/MDC TRAINING	MERIDIAN ILETS LIMITED INQUIRY	Passed	0	8
02/19/2014	106H	CONDUCTED ENERGY DEVICE	COEUR D'ALENE ELECTRONIC CONTROL DEVICE - TASER	Passed	0	2.5
01/25/2014	124ON0	L.E. DRIVE SMART, GET HOME SAFELY		Passed	0	0.5
2014 Total hours of training passed: 47.0						
06/05/2013	237C	BOATING UNDER THE INFLUENCE & ENFORCEMENT	HAYDEN NASBLA SEATED BATTERY FSFT'S	Passed	0	5
06/05/2013	106H	CONDUCTED ENERGY DEVICE	HAYDEN TASER CERTIFICATION	Passed	0	5
05/09/2013	112C	EMT/EMS (EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECH)	HAYDEN COMBAT FIRST AID	Passed	0	9
2013 Total hours of training passed: 19						
12/18/2012	124ON0	L.E. SAFE DRIVING IS YOUR RESPONSIBILITY		Passed	0	0.5
11/21/2012	106G	REACTIVE IMPACT WEAPONS RE-CERT.	112112 CDA SIDE HANDLE BATON RECERT	Passed	0	4
05/02/2012	135	INTOXILYZER 5000	CDA 050212 INTOX 5000 CERTIFICATION	Passed	0	5
05/02/2012	103B	BREATH TESTING SPECIALIST	CDA 050212 LIFELOC FC20 CERTIFICATION	Passed	0	5
03/28/2012	127	FIREARMS TRAINING (BASIC)	CDA 032812 FIREARMS/HANDGUN SKILLS	Passed	0	2
02/15/2012	127B	FIREARMS SAFETY & TACTICAL USE	CDA 021512 LOW LIGHT TACTICS	Passed	0	2.5
01/09/2012	124ON0	EVOC 101		Passed	0	2
2012 Total hours of training passed: 21.0						
11/30/2011	259	FIREARMS (ADVANCED)	CDA 113011 LOW LIGHT FIREARMS TRAINING	Passed	0	1.5

Date	Course	Course Title	Class	Status	Score	Hours
10/06/2011	236	MENTAL HEALTH/ILLNESS	CDA 100611 MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID - USA	Passed	0	12
05/02/2011	106	REACTIVE IMPACT WEAPONS	CDA - 050211I I MPACT WEAPONS - STRAIGHT STICK	Passed	0	4.5
04/06/2011	112A	CPR/FIRST AID RECERTIFICATION	040611 CDA CPR RECERTIFICATIONS	Passed	0	4
03/04/2011	127	FIREARMS TRAINING (BASIC)	030411 CDA GLOCK 21/30 TRANSITION	Passed	0	5
03/02/2011	254	TERRORISM/COUNTER TERRORISM	CDA - 030211 TERRORISM INDICATORS & OFFICER	Passed	0	4
03/02/2011	106H	CONDUCTED ENERGY DEVICE	CDA - 030211 CONDUCTED ENERGY DEVICE RECERT	Passed	0	4
02/02/2011	106	REACTIVE IMPACT WEAPONS	CDA - 020211SIDE HANDLE BATON BASIC COURSE	Passed	0	4
01/05/2011	139	OFFICER SURVIVAL/POLICE MARRIAGE	CDA - 010511 OFFICER SURVIVAL	Passed	0	2
01/05/2011	228M	FINANCIAL INVESTIGATIONS/IDENTITY	CDA - 011511 FINANCIAL CRIMES INVESTIGATIONS	Passed	0	2
01/05/2011	120	DRUG IDENTIFICATION & INVESTIGATION	CDA - 010511 DRUG IDENTIFICATION &	Passed	0	4
2011 Total hours of training passed: 47.0						
09/10/2010	127	FIREARMS TRAINING (BASIC)	CDA - 091010 FIREARMS TRAINING -	Passed	0	2
07/29/2010	252A	INCIDENT COMMAND: FIRST RESPONDER	2010 IS-00700 INTRO TO NIMS	Passed	0	3
07/29/2010	602	SUPERVISION (FIRST LINE)	2010 ONLINE IS-00200A SGL RESOURCE/INITL ACTION	Passed	0	3
06/02/2010	233	LEGAL UPDATE	CDA - 060210 LEGAL UPDATE	Passed	0	2
04/29/2010	FTO	FIELD TRAINING MANUAL		Passed	0	40
04/21/2010	105A	ARREST TECHNIQUES- REFRESHER	CDA-042110 ARREST TECHNIQUES- REFRESHER	Passed	0	9
03/05/2010	135A	INTOX RECERTIFICATION	CDA-030510 INTOX - LIFELOC RECERTIFICATION	Passed	0	6
03/03/2010	144	STRESS MANAGEMENT/CRITICAL	CDA-030310 STRESS MANAGEMENTin LAW	Passed	0	9
03/02/2010	114	CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION	CDA-030210 CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION	Passed	0	9
2010 Total hours of training passed: 83						
11/19/2009	259	FIREARMS (ADVANCED)	CDA - 111909 FIREARMS (ADVANCED)	Passed	0	1.5
11/06/2009	NIC	NORTH IDAHO COLLEGE BP ACADEMY	FALL SESSION 2009	Passed	0	624
09/29/2009	135	INTOXILYZER 5000	CDA-092909 INTOXILYZER 5000 OPERATOR	Passed	1	4

Date	Course	Course Title	Class	Status	Scor	Hours
09/07/2009	236	MENTAL HEALTH/ILLNESS	CDA-090709 MENTAL HEALTH/ISPECIAL NEED	Passed	1	4
09/07/2009	130	HAZARDOUS MATERIALS		Passed	0	8
07/23/2009	127	FIREARMS TRAINING (BASIC)	CDA-072309 FIREARMS TRAINING (BASIC)	Passed	1	40
2009 Total hours of training passed: 681.5						
Total hours of training passed: 1355.0						

From: [RENEAU, JARED](#)
To: [PD-PIO](#)
Subject: RE: Robert Stoms, Abigail Dehner arrests
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:44:52 PM

I'll handle this...

From: Sami Edge <SEdge@oregonian.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:43 PM
To: PD-PIO <pd-pio@cdaid.org>
Subject: Robert Stoms, Abigail Dehner arrests

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello,

My name is Sami Edge and I'm with The Oregonian. I wanted to ask about a couple of arrests made this weekend, and clear up whether the folks arrested were involved in the Patriot Front situation, or arrested independently of that incident.

The [weekend arrest log](#) shows booking entries for the following folks:

Robert John Stoms, 33

Charged with fighting in public, possession of controlled substance and possession of drug paraphernalia

Abigail Christine Dehner, 30

Charged with possession of controlled substance and possession of drug paraphernalia

Were either of these people at the scene of the Patriot Front arrests or connected to the incident in any way, or were these separate arrests made during the day?

Thanks so much,

Sami Edge
The Oregonian
503-260-3430

From: [RENEAU, JARED](#)
To: [Sami Edge](#)
Subject: RE: Robert Stoms, Abigail Dehner arrests
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:55:00 PM

You will need to submit a records request for those. That can be accomplished through our website.

Jared

From: Sami Edge <SEdge@oregonian.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:54 PM
To: RENEAU, JARED <JRENEAU@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: Robert Stoms, Abigail Dehner arrests

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Thank you Sgt.

Would you be able to pass along the police reports related to their arrests, or do I need to submit a formal records request for those?

Thank you,

Sami

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

From: RENEAU, JARED <JRENEAU@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:47:11 PM
To: Sami Edge <SEdge@oregonian.com>
Subject: RE: Robert Stoms, Abigail Dehner arrests

Hello Sami,

They were separate arrests.

Respectfully,

Sergeant Jared Reneau
Coeur d'Alene Police Department
3818 N Schreiber Way
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815
Phone: 208-769-2320

From: Sami Edge <SEdge@oregonian.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:43 PM
To: PD-PIO <pd-pio@cdaid.org>
Subject: Robert Stoms, Abigail Dehner arrests

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Hello,

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Were either of these people at the scene of the Patriot Front arrests or connected to the incident in any way, or were these separate arrests made during the day?

Thanks so much,

Sami Edge
The Oregonian
503-260-3430

From: [WHITE, LEE](#)
To: [Christopher Wiggins](#)
Subject: RE: URGNT: Request for Comment - The Advocate
Date: Saturday, June 11, 2022 7:14:31 PM

I was in contact with Pride event organizer all day, and I was happy to hear that it was a safe and fun event for everyone who attended.

The Coeur d'Alene Police Department does not condone hate in any form, and we are extremely happy that we were able to prevent a violent encounter from occurring at today's event.

From: Christopher Wiggins <cw@cwnewserdc.com>
Sent: Saturday, June 11, 2022 7:04 PM
To: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: URGNT: Request for Comment - The Advocate

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Thank you for your really fast reply!

I'm in DC, but was able to watch a feed of it live. I appreciate all of the specificity from the press conference.

Can I just ask you for a brief written reaction to this event? A message you have for the local LGBTQ+ community as it pertains to thwarting this potential attack/riot, perhaps and your message to other extremist groups that may want to do this kind of thing in the future?

Do you anticipate having any further news conferences about this next week, or do you have a PIO onto whose distribution list my email address can go to stay informed on the status of this situation?

Thanks so much!

C

On Jun 11, 2022, at 21:57, WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org> wrote:

I appreciate your request, but I really don't have anything to add from the press conference this afternoon. I assume you have a copy of it or can get it from one of the local stations?

On Jun 11, 2022, at 6:55 PM, Christopher Wiggins

<cw@cwnewserdc.com> wrote:

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from unknown senders.**

Dear Chief White,

I am a national reporter for The Advocate, the leading national publication with a focus on the LGBTQ+ community. I am working on a story about Coeur d'Alene's Pride in the Park event and the associated arrested of members from Patriot Front. My deadline is Sunday afternoon and i would really love to be able to include some words from you as the chief who thwarted what could have been a violent attack on the community at large and the LGBTQ+ community in particular. Your voice would be a welcome addition to the piece. I understand that you are very busy with the amount of work this incident has generated and appreciate having just 5-10 minutes of your time.

Please let me know if we can speak before 5 p.m. EDT Sunday June 12.

Thank you for your time!

Best,

Christopher Wiggins

Journalist

<https://www.advocate.com/authors/christopher-wiggins>

[//Twitter.com/Cwnewser](https://twitter.com/Cwnewser)

202.210.4307

he/him

Sent from my iPad

From: [Daniel Woodruff](#)
To: [SOMERTON, WES](#)
Subject: RE: [EXT] RE: Question Patriot Front
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 7:49:47 AM

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Thank you.

From: SOMERTON, WES <WSOMERTON@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:50 PM
To: Daniel Woodruff <dawoodruff@sbgvtv.com>
Subject: [EXT] RE: Question Patriot Front

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Good afternoon.

All of the men posted bond. They have, by court rule,

Wes Somerton
Chief Criminal Deputy City Attorney
City of Coeur d'Alene City Attorney's Office
208.769.2323
FAX: 208.769.2326
wsomerton@cdaid.org

21 days to contact the court to schedule an arraignment hearing.

At this time there are not court hearings scheduled for the listed individuals.

From: Daniel Woodruff <dawoodruff@sbgvtv.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 1:28 PM
To: Pros Attys <ProsAttys@cdaid.org>
Subject: Question

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello,

I'm a reporter at KUTV in Salt Lake City, Utah. I'm trying to find out dates for future court appearances for the following:

Jared Michael Boyce, 27, of Springville, UT
Branden Mitchel Haney, 35, of Kaysville, UT
Cameron Kathan Pruitt, 23, of Midway, UT
Alexander Nikolai Sisenstein, 27, of Midvale, UT
Dakota Ray Tabler, 29, of West Valley City, UT
Nathaniel Taylor Whitfield, 24, of Elk Ridge, UT

They were arrested over the weekend at the Pride event.

Thanks,

Daniel Woodruff
KUTV 2News

From: [Emily Arthurs](#)
To: [WIDMYER, STEVE](#)
Subject: Re: 5th and Sherman
Date: Tuesday, August 03, 2021 9:12:31 AM

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Thank you! I appreciate it.

-Emily

On Tue, Aug 3, 2021 at 9:09 AM WIDMYER, STEVE <SWIDMYER@cdaid.org> wrote:
Emily , I'm having it removed ASAP.

Thank you for the heads up.

Steve Widmyer

On Aug 3, 2021, at 8:09 AM, Emily Arthurs <emilyarthurs8625@gmail.com> wrote:

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello Mr. Mayor -

There has been an act of vandalism at the utility box on the corner of 5th and Sherman. A white supremacist group has posted a large sticker up on the utility box on the corner, I believe they go by Patriot Front. This is a disturbing image and message and one of hate and violence. Can it be removed ASAP, please?

Thank you,
Emily Arthurs

From: [WIDMYER, STEVE](#)
To: [Emily Arthurs](#)
Subject: Re: 5th and Sherman
Date: Tuesday, August 03, 2021 9:09:34 AM

Emily , I'm having it removed ASAP.

Thank you for the heads up.

Steve Widmyer

On Aug 3, 2021, at 8:09 AM, Emily Arthurs <emilyarthurs8625@gmail.com> wrote:

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Hello Mr. Mayor -

There has been an act of vandalism at the utility box on the corner of 5th and Sherman. A white supremacist group has posted a large sticker up on the utility box on the corner, I believe they go by Patriot Front. This is a disturbing image and message and one of hate and violence. Can it be removed ASAP, please?

Thank you,
Emily Arthurs

From: [WIDMYER, STEVE](#)
To: [FEUSIER, TODD](#)
Subject: Re: 5th and Sherman
Date: Tuesday, August 03, 2021 1:57:59 PM

Thank you Todd.

Steve Widmyer

On Aug 3, 2021, at 12:50 PM, FEUSIER, TODD <TFEUSIER@cdaid.org> wrote:

It will be taken care of within the hour.

Todd Feusier

Director

Streets & Engineering

710 E Mullan Avenue

Coeur d'Alene, ID 83814

208.769.2234

<image002.jpg>

From: WIDMYER, STEVE <SWIDMYER@cdaid.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 3, 2021 9:06 AM
To: TYMESEN, TROY <TROY@cdaid.org>; FEUSIER, TODD <TFEUSIER@cdaid.org>
Subject: Fwd: 5th and Sherman

Can we get this taken care of ASAP.

Tks

Steve Widmyer

Begin forwarded message:

From: Emily Arthurs <emilyarthurs8625@gmail.com>
Date: August 3, 2021 at 8:09:12 AM PDT
To: "WIDMYER, STEVE" <SWIDMYER@cdaid.org>, "ENGLISH, DAN" <DENGLISH@cdaid.org>, "EVANS, AMY" <AEVANS@cdaid.org>, "MCEVERS, WOODY" <WMCEVERS@cdaid.org>, "MILLER, KIKI" <KMILLER@cdaid.org>, "WOOD, CHRISTIE" <CWOOD@cdaid.org>
Subject: 5th and Sherman

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Hello Mr. Mayor -

There has been an act of vandalism at the utility box on the corner of 5th and Sherman. A white supremacist group has posted a large sticker up on the utility box on the corner, I believe they go by Patriot Front. This is a disturbing image and message and one of hate and violence. Can it be removed ASAP, please?

Thank you,
Emily Arthurs

From: [Allison Brennan](#)
To: cdapolice@cdaid.org; [Jason Celaru](#)
Subject: Re: CBS National News Interview Request // Chief White
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 11:15:33 AM

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I just wanted to follow up to see if this might be possible - I am adding in my colleague, [+Jason Celaru](#) who will be working with me on this if it is. We would love to see if we can speak with Chief White tonight in the 7PM ET hour.

Thanks -
Alli

On Sun, Jun 12, 2022 at 2:49 PM Allison Brennan <allison.brennan@viacomcbs.com> wrote:

Hello -

I wanted to see if we might be able to have Chief White join CBS News tomorrow via Zoom to discuss the arrest of the Patriot Front members. We'd be looking for 5-7 minutes of Chief White's time live or pretaped via Zoom.

I'm happy to answer any question - thank you in advance for your time and consideration.

Best,
Alli Brennan

Allison Brennan
CBS News Streaming | Editorial Producer
(m) 646-799-2850
Allison.Brennan@cbsinteractive.com

From: [Joanne Stebbins](#)
To: [GOOKIN, DAN](#)
Subject: Re: Drag at the CDA Park
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 1:10:43 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

I would think so ... not sure if the owner of the video is willing to do that. Kind of defeats the point if it is not released. Still vulgar. Thank you.

From: GOOKIN, DAN <DGOOKIN@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 11:58 AM
To: Joanne Stebbins <stebbijo@live.com>
Subject: Re: Drag at the CDA Park

The prosecutor's office is looking into it. We need an unedited copy of the video.

Best,
DAN

From: Joanne Stebbins <stebbijo@live.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 11:18 AM
To: GOOKIN, DAN <DGOOKIN@cdaid.org>
Subject: Drag at the CDA Park

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello Dan,

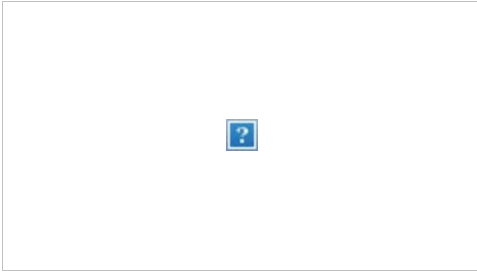
Are you aware of a drag queen video circulating where he was exposing himself to children. I understand the CDA Police Dept. has it but nothing is being done. As far as I am concerned, that is worse than the arrests of the so-called patriot front group. Disgusting .. since when do we have live pornography down at the park.

Here is the link. I have contacted a conservative news source. Not sure if they will do anything, but this is the rest of the real story. People need to be screaming ... who wants this next year or maybe even worse?

Thanks,

Joanne Stebbins
stebbijo@live.com
CDA, Idaho.

[WHY ISN'T THIS MAN IN JAIL? \(thebushnellreport.com\)](http://thebushnellreport.com)



WHY ISN'T THIS MAN IN JAIL?

We got one win, let's go for two! Can this guy be arrested for exposing his genitals to minors? Let's go big and hold all of the extremists accountable. NO SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF MINORS! This is in front of a group of children. In your own home, in private be you. DON'T DO

www.thebushnellreport.com

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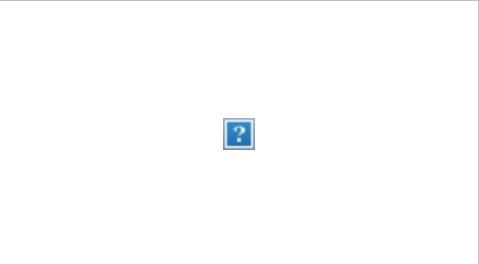
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www.thebushnellreport.com

From: [Joanne Stebbins](#)
To: [GOOKIN, DAN](#)
Subject: Re: Drag at the CDA Park
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 1:39:12 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

... just thinking. I believe the FBI can get that video. There is enough there to warrant pornography and children. I will be sure they get the link.

From: GOOKIN, DAN <DGOOKIN@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 11:58 AM
To: Joanne Stebbins <stebbijo@live.com>
Subject: Re: Drag at the CDA Park

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www.thebushnellreport.com

From: [Caleb Rohrer](#)
To: [COHEN, GABRIELE](#)
Subject: Re: FW: Crime Reports Request
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 11:31:34 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Thank you sir, have a great day.

On Mon, Jun 13, 2022 at 10:20 PM COHEN, GABRIELE <GCOHEN@cdaid.org> wrote:

Please see attached.

From: noreply@cdaid.org <noreply@cdaid.org>
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 5:19 AM
To: PD-ReportRequests <PD-ReportRequests@cdaid.org>
Subject: Crime Reports Request

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Your full name:
Caleb Rohrer

Date(s) of records requested:
06/11/2022

Records requested:
Arrest of 31 Patriot Front members.

I would like copies of records provided to me in printed form:
Yes

I would like copies of records provided to me in electronic form if available:
Yes

Phone:
(712) 301-8037

Email Address:
calebrohrer@gmail.com

Address (Mailing):

[4402 G Ave](#)

City (Mailing):

Kearney

State (Mailing):

NE

Zip (Mailing):

68847

I Agree:

Yes

From: [Doug Elliott](#)
To: [Linda Coppess](#)
Cc: [Rasmussen, Rick](#); athomas@mountainwestbank.com; [Jody Azevedo](#); cschroeder@hagadone.com; tstevenson@cdatribe-nsn.gov; TROY@cdaid.org
Subject: Re: John Webb with KHQ
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 7:25:46 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[Outlook-2wke4col.png](#)
[image001.png](#)
[Outlook-2wke4col.png](#)
[image001.png](#)

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I would also note that none of those arrested were actually from the CdA area. Those arrested imported their hate which is not reflective of those who actually call this beautiful place home.

Regarding the impact on tourism, those who come here do so to partake in our environment, our culture, and our connection with rural America. The actions of a few idiots would not seem to tarnish those qualities.

My two cents...

Doug

Sent from my iPad

On Jun 13, 2022, at 4:59 PM, Linda Coppess <linda@cdachamber.com> wrote:

FYI – in case any of you get questions from KHQ as Exec BOD: please see my below response to questions I received from them re: CDA in the national news. I doubt any of you will be contacted, but who knows!!

I always welcome your feedback on ways I could've answered the questions differently or better. PR is always a little unnerving for me.

Thanks very much!

Linda

Linda J. Coppess

President and CEO | Coeur d'Alene Regional Chamber

Email: linda@cdachamber.com | Office: 208.415.0104 | Mobile: 208.651.2302



From: John Webb <john.webb@khq.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 4:53 PM
To: Linda Coppess <linda@cdachamber.com>
Subject: Re: John Webb with KHQ

Thanks so much! If you guys have something big coming up, please don't hesitate to reach out.

Happy Monday

John Webb

North Idaho Reporter
KHQ Local News
(509) 570-4393



From: Linda Coppess <linda@cdachamber.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:54 PM
To: John Webb <john.webb@khq.com>
Subject: RE: John Webb with KHQ

Caution: This email originated outside of our organization. Please be sure you trust the sender before opening attachments or links.

Hi John,

Thanks so much for your understanding. In regards to "national/international media", may I assume you are referring to the recent news of the [arrest of 31 men](#) with ties to the white nationalist hate group, Patriot Front? If so, please see my responses:

What kind of impact does this type of national/international media coverage have on a tourism destination?

- Coverage like this is disappointing for sure, as this group (the 31 men arrested) DOES NOT represent our city.
- Coeur d'Alene and our surrounding region is a beautiful area with gorgeous lakes and endless outdoor recreation possibilities. We are a community with great people, and we have no room for hate-groups.

Going forward, what can agency's/organizations like the chamber and city do to prevent a poor image from connecting with the name of our city?

- We definitely have an opportunity to showcase more positive stories, ones that reflect the true nature of our community.

- For example: in April of this year, the members of our Coeur d'Alene Regional Chamber held our annual scholarship breakfast, where 50 top scholars, (graduating seniors) are honored and students are awarded scholarships. This year, we gave out \$2,000 scholarships for post-secondary education to 52 students in our community, for a total of **\$104,000**. This is in comparison to five, \$1,000 scholarships last year. Now THAT is great news! This was in big part, due to a very generous match challenge from Chief J. Allan, Chairman of the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Council. His challenge inspired others to lean in to help achieve our community's education goals. I am continually overwhelmed by the generosity of people and businesses in our community, who do great things, like supporting education.
- I would love to see THAT kind of story making national news headlines.

Thanks again, for the opportunity, John!

Linda

Linda J. Coppess

President and CEO | Coeur d'Alene Regional Chamber

Email: linda@cdachamber.com | Office: 208.415.0104 | Mobile: 208.651.2302



From: John Webb <john.webb@khq.com>

Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:18 PM

To: Linda Coppess <linda@cdachamber.com>

Subject: John Webb with KHQ

Hi, Linda - thanks for taking my phone call today!

Just a couple of brief questions if you're still willing!

>What kind of impact does this type of national/international media coverage have on a tourism destination?

>Going forward, what can agency's/organizations like the chamber and city do to prevent a poor image from connecting with the name of our city?

Thanks so much, I really appreciate your time!

John

Confidentiality Notice: The information contained in this email and any accompanying attachment(s) is intended only for the use of the intended recipient and may be confidential and/or privileged. If any reader of this communication is not the intended recipient, unauthorized use, disclosure or copying is strictly prohibited, and may be unlawful. If you

have received this communication in error, please immediately notify the sender by return email, and delete the original message and all copies from your system. Thank you.











From: [WOOD, CHRISTIE](#)
To: [Guy Tannenbaum](#)
Subject: Re: KHQ Media Inquiry: Comment on yesterday's events at Pride in the Park
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 12:12:14 PM

Hello,

I am joining Tony Stewart for your 1:45 interview at City Hall on behalf of the Task Force. I would also like to invite you (or one of your colleagues if you are on a day off) to meet me and the Mayor Hammond tomorrow as we speak to media about this. We are meeting at City Hall at 11 am. Thanks

Christie


Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 12, 2022, at 12:04 PM, Guy Tannenbaum <guy.tannenbaum@khq.com> wrote:

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Good afternoon Christie- my name is Guy Tannenbaum, and I'm a reporter at KHQ-TV in Spokane.

Reaching out to see if you had any availability for a quick interview about yesterday's events and the arrests of 'Patriot Front' members at Pride in the Park. I think you'd have a unique perspective--both as a serving City Council Member and with your background with the CDA PD, as well as the Kootenai County Task Force on Human Relations.

Feel free to email me back here, or give me a call/text on my cell: 

Thanks so much in advance!

Guy Tannenbaum

Reporter/MMJ, KHQ-TV

guy.tannenbaum@khq.com

Cell: 

<Outlook-xcgqz5xw.png>

From: [Belley, MacKenzie](#)
To: [Ryan Higgins](#); [RENEAU, JARED](#)
Cc: [Kane, Jessie](#)
Subject: Re: KREM Inquiry: Concerned citizen interview
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 2:24:27 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Lt. Higgins and Det. Reneau,

I am reaching out to get a specific name and title confirmed this afternoon.

During your investigation into yesterday's events have your organizations been able to confirm that Thomas R. Rousseau from Texas is the same Thomas R. Rousseau that founded Patriot Front?

Best,
MacKenzie Belley
News Producer



From: Riordan, Kaitlin <kriordan@krem.com>
Sent: Saturday, June 11, 2022 5:55 PM
To: Ryan Higgins <rhiggins@kcgov.us>; RENEAU, JARED <jreneau@cdaid.org>
Cc: Kane, Jessie <jkane@krem.com>; Belley, MacKenzie <MBelley@krem.com>
Subject: KREM Inquiry: Concerned citizen interview

Hi Lt. Higgins and Det. Reneau,

I'm reaching out to see if it's possible to get in touch with the citizen who called 911 about the group in the U-Haul van. Would either of you be able to reach out on our behalf to see if they would be interested in doing an interview?

Also-

Are there any plans to release the names of those arrested? I've been checking the jail roster and I can't find anyone charged with conspiracy to riot. We'd just like to make a plan for their court appearances on Monday.

Thanks so much for all your help with this!

Kaitlin Riordan
Assignment Editor

KREM and KSKN Television
kriordan@krem.com
C: 314.825.1974 | O: 509.838.7342



KREM 2 strives to provide a workplace of inclusion and diversity. Our station does not tolerate discrimination. We cultivate a culture of growth as well as share a common goal of inclusion no matter the identity. We take each of our colleagues' unique and shared experiences and use them to make our workplace and community one for all.

From: [Belley, MacKenzie](#)
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From: [GREENWOOD, BILL](#)
To: [Jeanette Laster](#); [ERICKSON, JEFF](#); [BRANDT, MELISSA](#)
Cc: [TYMESEN, TROY](#)
Subject: Re: Love Lives Here Signs for NIC
Date: Wednesday, September 08, 2021 7:05:15 AM

Jeff look into this
Thanks
Bg

Sent from my iPhone

On Sep 8, 2021, at 12:10 AM, Jeanette Laster <jlaster@hrei.org> wrote:

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Good Evening Bill,

Graydon Stanley and I are trying to track down two yard signs and a banner that were placed at the corner of River and Northwest Boulevard entrance to the University Sector. These signs were placed there a few weeks ago as a counter message to the Patriot Front Posters in agreement with the NIC Diversity Council and President Rick MacLennan.

After a diversity council meeting last week, it was decided that this display should be refreshed on both corners for the next two weeks as campuses resumed classes and a florist was supposed to drop potted mums and adjust the signs. When I drove by this morning, there were no signs and no mums. I have not yet reached the florist, but NIC security and facilities have been notified and they appear to not have the signs.

I just wanted to double check and make sure these were not something that were accidentally removed by the city. If you don't have them, we will be placing a police report for theft.

I also wanted to mention the images of the recent racist picnic table vandalism in City Park. I wasn't sure if you had seen these yet. I was told these images have been uploaded and attached to the citizen report that was made to CDA PD and HREI. The case number assigned is 21C40718. Officer Lee Morgan, who was assisting with the Patriot Front Poster/Sticker Case thought it was a good idea to match this vandalism as well. He has returned to his SRO duty at Canfield Middle School but said we could contact him anytime if there was further incident and he would continue to be our liaison for these posters and things. The instructions he gave were to document the time and location and take an image before tearing down. He can be emailed directly. We haven't had any more that I

am aware of. Please let me know if your team comes across anything. We have a working spreadsheet that is tracking between a couple different agencies.

That's all for now. I really appreciate you and your team. The staff in City Park is the best ever!

Good night!



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)

Executive Director

208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org



From: [Jeanette Laster](#)
To: [GREENWOOD, BILL](#)
Cc: [ERICKSON, JEFF](#); [BRANDT, MELISSA](#); [TYMESEN, TROY](#)
Subject: Re: Love Lives Here Signs for NIC
Date: Wednesday, September 08, 2021 8:07:47 AM

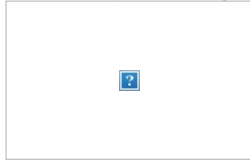
CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Thanks Bill and team...we just want to provide NIC with what we promised.

Appreciate you all!



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)
Executive Director
208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org



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[\[https://docs.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1w1Va6gEbP_priLwb0jZqib0lgw6uWjWi&rev=0B8y8SDpHOt_Ca2VZRzBqUmlPb2l6dWV3TU1CeCtmN2hIQ0k4PO\]](https://docs.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1w1Va6gEbP_priLwb0jZqib0lgw6uWjWi&rev=0B8y8SDpHOt_Ca2VZRzBqUmlPb2l6dWV3TU1CeCtmN2hIQ0k4PO)

Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)

Executive Director

208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org <<https://linkprotect.cudasvc.com/url?a=http%3a%2f%2fwww.HREI.org&c=E.1.dC.Ir4zJfEL-SyddMZhqynsrqjMui4pS-wr3CMk2dZ2OkdukJ72-r8JlkUGK8dh7SzZMdabzEyMDR7DCxErkd6sxl4ELB6RuWdg2m9WVYMjunQ&typo=1>>

[\[https://docs.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1Bp8WxpYoe3m6EgtD2jbk5pXKvqckJAGm&rev=0B8y8SDpHOt_CT1OwRTRFRDBoZTdGNmIsdEJzWG8vbkhIT0JVPQ\]](https://docs.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1Bp8WxpYoe3m6EgtD2jbk5pXKvqckJAGm&rev=0B8y8SDpHOt_CT1OwRTRFRDBoZTdGNmIsdEJzWG8vbkhIT0JVPQ)

From: [Gregory Mantell](#)
To: troy@cdaid.org; jhammond@cdaid.org; cdapolice@cdaid.org
Subject: Re: Media Inquiry Regarding First Amendment Issues
Date: Saturday, June 11, 2022 5:05:40 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

When the group marched in Philadelphia last year, they also wore masks and there was no violence until bystanders attacked them.

<https://www.nbcnews.com/think/opinion/philadelphia-bystanders-ran-patriot-front-out-town-it-won-t-ncna1273283>

You and the Philadelphia Police appear to need a refresher on the 1st Amendment. Do you have a double standard for groups based on ideology or race?

On Saturday, June 11, 2022, 04:59:56 PM PDT, Gregory Mantell <gregorymantell@yahoo.com> wrote:

Dear Mayor & Chief of Police:

Can you explain why this was considered a riot not a peaceful, legal protest considering the event had not even started?

<https://www.yahoo.com/news/white-supremacists-patriot-front-detained-230402258.html>

What credible evidence did you have?

Do you take such action against all groups, such as Black Lives Matter to prevent possible misconduct before it occurs?

I am also discussing this with various constitutional law scholars and civil liberties groups?

Thank you.

Yours truly,

Greg Mantell
Investigative News Service

From: [Gregory Mantell](#)
To: troy@cdaid.org; jhammond@cdaid.org; cdapolice@cdaid.org
Subject: Re: Media Inquiry Regarding First Amendment Issues
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 9:03:09 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

We are adding you to our First Amendment Watch List for Civil Rights Violations:

[Why the ACLU Needs to Be Replaced on Free Speech](#)

Why the ACLU Needs to Be Replaced on Free Speech

Investigative News Service

FIRE claims it will fill the void. Will it be any better?

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Yours truly,

Greg Mantell
Investigative News Service

From: [Mary Emily O'Hara](#)
To: [RENEAU, JARED](#)
Subject: Re: Media request: Patriot Front arraignment today
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 10:22:59 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Thank you for the update! We will tune into the presser shortly.

Cheers,
Mary

On Mon, Jun 13, 2022 at 10:20 AM RENEAU, JARED <JRENEAU@cdaid.org> wrote:

Good Morning Mary,

It is my understanding all 31 individuals have bonded out of jail and will not have a court appearance today. I don't have any other information about future court appearances; that info will have to come from the court. The Chief will be holding an updated press conference today at 11:00 a.m. which will be live streamed on CDA's city Facebook and YouTube channels.

Respectfully,

Sergeant Jared Reneau
Coeur d'Alene Police Department
3818 N Schreiber Way
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815
Phone: 208-769-2320

From: Mary Emily O'Hara <mohara@glaad.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 10:13 AM
To: PD-PIO <pd-pio@cdaid.org>; Barbara Simon <bsimon@glaad.org>
Subject: Media request: Patriot Front arraignment today

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello and happy Monday!

GLAAD works to distribute accurate information on LGBTQ news and issues to news media. Today we are looking for details on the arraignment of the 31 Patriot Front members arrested near Coeur D'Alene Pride over the weekend. Can you please send along any public materials or press statements, as well as any links to upcoming related court or press events that may be streaming?

Thank you!

--

Mary Emily O'Hara
Rapid Response Manager, GLAAD
Pronouns: They/Them/Theirs
(503) 791-9696
mohara@glaad.org
www.glaad.org | www.facebook.com/glaad | www.twitter.com/glaad

--

Mary Emily O'Hara
Rapid Response Manager, GLAAD
Pronouns: They/Them/Theirs
(503) 791-9696
mohara@glaad.org
www.glaad.org | www.facebook.com/glaad | www.twitter.com/glaad

From: [Doug Nadvornick](#)
To: [HAMMOND, JIM](#)
Subject: Re: Monday, June 13 press conference?
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 9:36:09 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Mayor,

Thank you for your work reaching out to local media on Monday. I think briefings like this are helpful for us and I hope our coverage is helpful to you in some way. I know a reporter from our network (NPR) was listening in and featured it as part of his report this morning. This is a link to one of the network's most recent stories about the situation.

<https://www.npr.org/2022/06/13/1104648289/patriot-front-arrests-idaho-updates>

Thanks again,

Doug Nadvornick
Program Director/News Director/Morning Edition Host
Spokane Public Radio
[REDACTED] (cell)
dnadvornick@kpbx.org
Spokanepublicradio.org

From: HAMMOND, JIM <JHAMMOND@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 8:08 AM
To: Doug Nadvornick <dnadvornick@kpbx.org>
Subject: Re: Monday, June 13 press conference?

The press conference will be held in the Library Community Room, adjacent to city hall, lower level at 11am.

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

From: Doug Nadvornick <dnadvornick@kpbx.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 7:56:41 AM
To: HAMMOND, JIM <jhammond@cdaid.org>
Subject: Monday, June 13 press conference?

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Mayor Hammond:

I saw a tweet from one of my competitors at one of Spokane's TV stations that made mention of an 11 am news conference this morning [Monday], presumably to respond to Saturday's

arrests. Can you confirm that? If so, where is the press conference scheduled to be held?

Thank you for your consideration.

Doug Nadvornick

Program Director/News Director/Morning Edition Host

Spokane Public Radio

██████████ (cell)

dnadvornick@kpbx.org

Spokanepublicradio.org

From: [HAMMOND, JIM](#)
To: [Doug Nadvornick](#)
Subject: Re: Monday, June 13 press conference?
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 10:15:24 AM

Thank you Doug.

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

From: Doug Nadvornick <dnadvornick@kpbx.org>
Sent: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 9:36:08 AM
To: HAMMOND, JIM <jhammond@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: Monday, June 13 press conference?

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Thanks again,

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[REDACTED] (cell)
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Doug Nadvornick

Program Director/News Director/Morning Edition Host

Spokane Public Radio

██████████ (cell)

dnadvornick@kpbx.org

Spokanepublicradio.org

From: [Goldstein, Julie \(NBCUniversal\)](#)
To: [WHITE, LEE](#)
Cc: [POLICETIPS](#)
Subject: Re: NBC News Inquiry
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 11:06:49 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hi Chief White,

Hope your day is going alright. I wanted to check in, and see if a quick ZOOM might be possible today? If so, would be grateful to include in our coverage.

Sincerely,
Julie

From: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 at 10:56 AM
To: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Cc: POLICETIPS <POLICETIPS_Internal@cdaid.org>
Subject: NBC News Inquiry

Hi Chief Lee,

Hope you are doing well today. Julie Goldstein here with NBC News.

NBC Nightly News will be covering this weekend's riot plot and arrests in tonight's coverage. Our correspondent Miguel Almaguer is hoping to know if you would consider speaking briefly over ZOOM today?

Thank you so much,
Julie

From: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 at 8:14 PM
To: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>, Zhou, Jackie (NBCUniversal) <Jackie.Zhou@nbcuni.com>
Subject: Re: NBC News / TODAY Show

Thank you again for the quick responses. I know you are incredibly busy, and I really appreciate your time.

I wanted to loop in my colleague Jackie, who will be available overnight, in case your department has any updates on the investigation, etc.

Sincerely,
Julie

From: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 at 5:16 PM
To: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: NBC News / TODAY Show

Ah, understood. Forgive me, I reached out because the Sheriff's Office deferred to your department for any further inquiries. Best, Julie

From: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 at 5:15 PM
To: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: NBC News / TODAY Show

That information will have to be obtained from the Kootenai County sheriffs office. I do not have that information on hand.

On Jun 12, 2022, at 1:58 PM, Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com> wrote:

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Hi Chief Lee,

I am hoping to confirm whether any or all of those arrested will be appearing in court tomorrow? If that info is not yet released, when should we expect those updates?

Best,
Julie

From: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 at 3:22 PM
To: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Cc: POLICETIPS <POLICETIPS_Internal@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: NBC News / TODAY Show

I absolutely understand, and I am so sorry that police are receiving threats. Thank you so much for letting me know. If your office has a media list for press releases, I would be grateful to be added.

Thanks again,
Julie

From: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 at 3:21 PM
To: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>
Cc: POLICETIPS <POLICETIPS_Internal@cdaid.org>
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Hi there,

Hoping to follow up on my message, and see whether it might be possible to connect with the good samaritan who tipped off police to the U-Haul truck with Patriot Front members inside?

Sincerely,
Julie

From: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 at 1:36 PM
To: cdapolice@cdaid.org <cdapolice@cdaid.org>
Subject: NBC News / TODAY Show

Hi there,

Hope you are all doing alright. Julie Goldstein here with NBC News / TODAY Show.

As we work to report on yesterday's arrests of members from the Patriot Front, we are hoping to connect with the Good Samaritan who spotted the group and informed the police. Does the department have plans to reveal this person's ID? If not, would you all be willing to pass along a letter from NBC News to the Good Samaritan, in case they are interested in reaching out about an interview?

Thank you so much,
Julie

Julie Goldstein
Booking, NBC News
Cell: [REDACTED]

From: [Goldstein, Julie \(NBCUniversal\)](#)
To: [WHITE, LEE](#)
Subject: Re: NBC News Inquiry
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:06:41 PM

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I completely understand, and thank you for letting me know. Best of luck with your continued efforts. If I receive any more inquiries, I will circle back. Best, Julie

From: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 at 3:05 PM
To: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: NBC News Inquiry

I just answered questions at another conference that our mayor hosted; it should be available from the City's webpage. I apologize, but I will not be giving more interviews about this incident- we are just too busy.

From: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 11:07 AM
To: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Cc: POLICETIPS <POLICETIPS_Internal@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: NBC News Inquiry

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Subject: NBC News / TODAY Show

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Thank you so much,
Julie

Julie Goldstein

Booking, NBC News

Cell: [REDACTED]

From: [Madani, Doha \(NBCUniversal\)](#)
To: [ADAMS, RANDY](#)
Cc: [Romero, Dennis \(NBCUniversal\)](#); [Ortiz, Erik \(NBCUniversal\)](#)
Subject: Re: NBC News Inquiry: Patriot Front Pride arrests
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 1:12:33 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hi Randall,

I wanted to follow up post-press conference to see if there was any additional information coming on the arraignment dates for these 31 arrests and whether we might anticipate added charges to any of them. I did see a report stating there might be some illegal weapon possession charges out there but wasn't sure to its validity.

I've CC'ed my NBC News colleagues Dennis and Erik who are also monitoring for updates.

Thanks,
Doha

From: Madani, Doha (NBCUniversal) <Doha.Madani@nbcuni.com>
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 at 11:17 AM
To: ADAMS, RANDY <RADAMS@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: NBC News Inquiry: Patriot Front Pride arrests

Thank you!

From: ADAMS, RANDY <RADAMS@cdaid.org>
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 at 11:13 AM
To: Madani, Doha (NBCUniversal) <Doha.Madani@nbcuni.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: NBC News Inquiry: Patriot Front Pride arrests

There will be a press conference today at 11:00 in the Library Community Room in Coeur d'Alene. The conference will be conducted by the Mayor and Chief of Police.

Randall R. Adams
City Attorney/Legal Services Director
(208) 769-2350
radams@cdaid.org

From: Madani, Doha (NBCUniversal) <Doha.Madani@nbcuni.com>
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 7:48 AM
To: ADAMS, RANDY <radams@cdaid.org>

Subject: NBC News Inquiry: Patriot Front Pride arrests

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello,

My name is Doha Madani with NBC News Digital, my colleagues Michelle and Dennis covered the startling news out of Coeur d'Alene regarding [31 white nationalists who were arrested](#) near Saturday's annual Pride event. I understand that they are set to be arraigned tomorrow.

I was just hoping to follow up and see if there was any new information ready for release, including the identifications of all 31 individuals or any additional charges. If you have any additional releases, please let me know.

Thank you

--

 **NBC NEWS** DIGITAL

Doha Madani

Senior Breaking News Reporter

NBC News Digital

M: (347) 491-1646

View previous work [here](#).

 **NBC NEWS** DIGITAL

From: [Madani, Doha \(NBCUniversal\)](#)
To: [ADAMS, RANDY](#)
Subject: Re: NBC News Inquiry: Patriot Front Pride arrests
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 8:17:16 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Thank you!

From: ADAMS, RANDY <RADAMS@cdaid.org>
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 at 11:13 AM
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 NBC NEWS DIGITAL

Doha Madani
Senior Breaking News Reporter
NBC News Digital
M: (347) 491-1646

View previous work [here](#).

 **NBC NEWS** DIGITAL

From: [ADAMS, RANDY](#)
To: [Madani, Doha \(NBCUniversal\)](#)
Subject: Re: NBC News Inquiry: Patriot Front Pride arrests
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 2:46:56 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

At this point, I have no additional information to provide.

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From: Madani, Doha (NBCUniversal) <Doha.Madani@nbcuni.com>
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 7:47:57 AM
To: ADAMS, RANDY <radams@cdaid.org>
Subject: NBC News Inquiry: Patriot Front Pride arrests

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Thank you

--

 **NBC NEWS** DIGITAL

Doha Madani
Senior Breaking News Reporter
NBC News Digital
M: (347) 491-1646

View previous work [here](#).

 **NBC NEWS** DIGITAL

From: [Madani, Doha \(NBCUniversal\)](#)
To: [ADAMS, RANDY](#)
Cc: [Romero, Dennis \(NBCUniversal\)](#); [Ortiz, Erik \(NBCUniversal\)](#)
Subject: Re: NBC News Inquiry: Patriot Front Pride arrests
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 1:20:30 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Thank you so much for such a prompt response, I really appreciate your help.

From: ADAMS, RANDY <RADAMS@cdaid.org>
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 at 4:19 PM
To: Madani, Doha (NBCUniversal) <Doha.Madani@nbcuni.com>
Cc: Romero, Dennis (NBCUniversal) <Dennis.Romero@nbcuni.com>, Ortiz, Erik (NBCUniversal) <Erik.Ortiz@nbcuni.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: NBC News Inquiry: Patriot Front Pride arrests

I have no additional information on new court dates. To my knowledge, none of the arrestees have yet contacted the court for a date for their first appearances.

Police and the Prosecutor's Office are still gathering evidence and assessing the information. If the evidence justifies additional charges, they will be filed. At the moment, there is only the one charge.

Randall R. Adams
City Attorney/Legal Services Director
(208) 769-2350
radams@cdaid.org

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City Attorney/Legal Services Director
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Thank you

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View previous work [here](#).

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To: [WHITE, LEE](#)
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Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 2:16:41 PM

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On Jun 12, 2022, at 1:58 PM, Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com> wrote:

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Julie

From: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 at 3:22 PM
To: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Cc: POLICETIPS <POLICETIPS_Internal@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: NBC News / TODAY Show

I absolutely understand, and I am so sorry that police are receiving threats. Thank you so much for letting me know. If your office has a media list for press releases, I would be grateful to be added.

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To: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>
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Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 at 1:36 PM
To: cdapolice@cdaid.org <cdapolice@cdaid.org>
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Thank you so much,
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Julie Goldstein

Booking, NBC News

Cell: [REDACTED]

From: [WHITE, LEE](#)
To: [Goldstein, Julie \(NBCUniversal\)](#)
Subject: Re: NBC News / TODAY Show
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Julie Goldstein

Booking, NBC News

Cell: [REDACTED]

From: [Goldstein, Julie \(NBCUniversal\)](#)
To: [WHITE, LEE](#)
Cc: [POLICETIPS](#)
Subject: Re: NBC News / TODAY Show
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 1:58:43 PM

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Booking, NBC News

Cell: [REDACTED]

From: [Goldstein, Julie \(NBCUniversal\)](#)
To: [WHITE, LEE](#)
Cc: [POLICETIPS](#)
Subject: Re: NBC News / TODAY Show
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 12:22:35 PM

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Julie Goldstein

Booking, NBC News

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Booking, NBC News

Cell: [REDACTED]

From: [Goldstein, Julie \(NBCUniversal\)](#)
To: cdapolice@cdaid.org
Cc: Lwhite@cdaid.org
Subject: Re: NBC News / TODAY Show
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 12:18:42 PM

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Julie Goldstein
Booking, NBC News
Cell: [REDACTED]

From: [Goldstein, Julie \(NBCUniversal\)](#)
To: [WHITE, LEE](#); [Zhou, Jackie \(NBCUniversal\)](#)
Subject: Re: NBC News / TODAY Show
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 5:14:50 PM

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Thank you again for the quick responses. I know you are incredibly busy, and I really appreciate your time.

I wanted to loop in my colleague Jackie, who will be available overnight, in case your department has any updates on the investigation, etc.

Sincerely,
Julie

From: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 at 5:16 PM
To: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: NBC News / TODAY Show

Ah, understood. Forgive me, I reached out because the Sheriff's Office deferred to your department for any further inquiries. Best, Julie

From: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 at 5:15 PM
To: Goldstein, Julie (NBCUniversal) <Julie.Goldstein@nbcuni.com>
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Re: NBC News / TODAY Show

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Julie Goldstein

Booking, NBC News

Cell: [REDACTED]

From: [GREENWOOD, BILL](#)
To: [ERICKSON, JEFF](#); [KEMPTON, MIKE](#); [BRANDT, MELISSA](#)
Cc: [TYMESEN, TROY](#); [Jeanette Laster](#)
Subject: Re: New tagging potential
Date: Monday, September 27, 2021 3:52:59 PM

Jeff and Mike have our staff keep an out for this and continue to be diligent on the removal

Thanks
Bg

Sent from my iPhone

On Sep 27, 2021, at 2:49 PM, Jeanette Laster <jlaster@hrei.org> wrote:

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Bill,

I caught wind of this last night and just thought you should know in case we get hit with stickers tonight, which is what they are planning. I encouraged the person reporting it to me to make a formal crime tip report. I don't know if they have done this yet, however, they promised they would.

For context:

- The Telegram handle of this group is The White Rose North Idaho. "The White Rose is a global network of independent activists, all working in unison to disseminate a much needed counter narrative to the relentless fear mongering, lies and propaganda"
- Troy, you will recognize the name W. Le.
- I am pretty sure that Grizzley70 is a member of the Panhandle Patriot Riding group that made a subtle threat against me/HREI building during Pride month. Then followed that with an online attack on me on a social media platform a few weeks later. It was something that C Whalen started and this person carried on. I would have to go back through my notes to be sure, but the social media handles are similar from platform to platform.
- Lucky Barnard is the owner of The Artful Badger Tattoo Parlor and husband of Erin Barnard, who runs the Kootenai County Spectator. There has been ongoing postings that they are inciting and the "call to protests" and even "planting" people at these meetings that have no stake in the game, and a possible financial tie to the political cartooned postcards going around. There is a recent one for the art piece that will be placed at the corner in front of the Carousel.

I want to be clear, I have no problem with their freedom of speech, but again they are talking about defacing with stickers that take staff time to remove (we still don't have all the adhesive off the box at NW Blvd and River and it looks horrible). I know that is NIC responsibility and I have sent a request to their maintenance. If not I will look for volunteers from the community to help. It sounds like it will be a continued concerted effort. I hope the son is not a juvenile.

Also to note, the remaining sticker that I have from Patriot Front tagging at our place (last round) is 2" x 4" and clearly a home printed product from a label sheet.

I sent this similar message over to SRO Gus Wessel at NIC because they are receiving a lot of taggings. I will look out around our building tonight and tomorrow. We have an open case, so if anything gets tagged, we will add it to that case file.

See attached images (they should be in order)...So sorry for all this. ITs such an unneeded distraction

Be well,



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)
Executive Director
208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org



<tagging literature.jpg>
<national tagging post.jpg>
<lucky admission.jpg>
<local tagging.jpg>
<collaboration post.jpg>

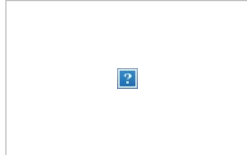
From: [Jeanette Laster](#)
To: [GREENWOOD, BILL](#)
Cc: [ERICKSON, JEFF](#); [KEMPTON, MIKE](#); [BRANDT, MELISSA](#); [TYMESEN, TROY](#)
Subject: Re: New tagging potential
Date: Monday, September 27, 2021 4:07:05 PM

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Sorry that was a typo, city not sixty...



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)
Executive Director
208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org

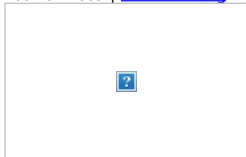


On Mon, Sep 27, 2021 at 4:02 PM Jeanette Laster <jlaster@hrei.org> wrote:

I'm so sorry to even have to bring it to your attention. Thank you for all you do to keep up with this and make our sixty so beautiful! We appreciate you and your staff so much!



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)
Executive Director
208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org



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Be well,

[[https://docs.google.com/uc?](https://docs.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1w1Va6gEbP_priLwb0jZqib0lgw6uWjWi&revid=0B8y8SDpHQt_Ca2VZRzBqUmlPb2l6dWV3TU1CcCtmN2hIQ0k4PQ)

[export=download&id=1w1Va6gEbP_priLwb0jZqib0lgw6uWjWi&revid=0B8y8SDpHQt_Ca2VZRzBqUmlPb2l6dWV3TU1CcCtmN2hIQ0k4PQ](https://docs.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1w1Va6gEbP_priLwb0jZqib0lgw6uWjWi&revid=0B8y8SDpHQt_Ca2VZRzBqUmlPb2l6dWV3TU1CcCtmN2hIQ0k4PQ)]

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208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org <https://linkprotect.cudasvc.com/url?a=http%3a%2f%2fwww.HREI.org&c=E.1.Bjq3S1GZ91R_3dqTT7iKvVPR-D72KjY2nh2Vsne3lQIG6JtO4jmmRz_IzziS8WZluOW8yWoJmWFOJ3s0RLUbmPB36mP2xjzC12kSR2IeiQ.,&typo=1>

[[https://docs.google.com/uc?](https://docs.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1Bp8WxpYoe3m6EgtD2jBk5pXKvqckJAGm&revid=0B8y8SDpHQt_CT1QwRTRFRDBoZTdGNmlsdEJzWG8vbkhlT0JVPQ)

[export=download&id=1Bp8WxpYoe3m6EgtD2jBk5pXKvqckJAGm&revid=0B8y8SDpHQt_CT1QwRTRFRDBoZTdGNmlsdEJzWG8vbkhlT0JVPQ](https://docs.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1Bp8WxpYoe3m6EgtD2jBk5pXKvqckJAGm&revid=0B8y8SDpHQt_CT1QwRTRFRDBoZTdGNmlsdEJzWG8vbkhlT0JVPQ)]

<tagging literature.jpg>

<national tagging post.jpg>

<lucky admission.jpg>

<local tagging.jpg>

<collaboration post.jpg>

From: jlaster@hrei.org
To: [Jeanette Laster](#)
Cc: lmorgan@cdaid.org
Subject: Re: Patriot Front Followup
Date: Friday, August 13, 2021 9:40:24 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Well, I thought maybe we would be done.

Ripped off by a citizen about ten minutes ago.



Sent from my iPhone

On Aug 12, 2021, at 11:05 PM, Jeanette Laster <JLaster@hrei.org> wrote:

Good evening,

I received a followup type email of info from that previous education contact at WSC. It was a couple of days ago...sorry, I have been impacted by some heavy grant deadlines this week, long days, late nights, and I pushed back responding to emails. She apparently coordinated with her advocacy contact at her agency. Most of this is the same, and probably details you are already aware of, which I have copied here. But she included links which I thought you would be interested in. I realize the images aren't from our area, but I guess there is a chance it might be the same culprits being so close. I'm not sure if you have seen these. The twitter feed has several followup posts. Tabitha Kraack is the Centennial Trail Foundation Executive Director and she is very nice and sharp. Her contact is on their website. See below:

"Thanks for your patience on this. I'm writing to provide some additional context on what PF has been up to across our region and the country in recent times. I'm going to provide a loose chronology here.

- Their habit of putting out stickers and spray-painting has been noticeable since around 2019. Unfortunately, I think I'm lacking my archived pictures from the Centennial Trail, but I'd still advocate you contacting the board member to see if they've got any records, pictures, or correspondence about it.

- It also occurs to me that at some time last year, they spray-painted under a pedestrian overpass over Hamilton St. near Gonzaga University; this overpass is also part of the Centennial Trail route I believe.

- Very significantly: they vandalized a George Floyd mural in downtown Spokane this Spring. Someone filmed and photographed them from across the street and put the video on social media [here](#). They also bragged about this on the national Telegram channel as you can see [here](#) (link goes directly to their Telegram)

- This vandalism very much appears to have kicked off a national wave of PF vandalism against racial justice themed art and sculptures across the country. From the press coverage, it appears that between then and now they've hit at least eight pieces of art in seven states. They also held a rather disastrous march in Philadelphia on the 4th of July.

- Someone with contacts at North Idaho College had told me that Patriot Front stickers were placed all over campus back in the Spring of this year.

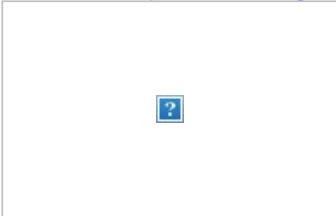
- Two weeks before they postered up the utility boxes in Idaho, they did exactly the same in the Spokane Valley.

I hope this helps in terms of added context on PF activities."

Well, that's it...headed out. Have a great weekend!



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)
Executive Director
208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org



From: [GREENWOOD, BILL](#)
To: [WIDMYER, STEVE](#)
Cc: [Jeanette Laster](#); [TYMESEN, TROY](#); [rick.maclennan@nic.edu](#); [WHITE, LEE](#)
Subject: Re: Patriot Front Sticker
Date: Thursday, July 22, 2021 7:28:36 PM

We have removed one of these on city property this morning. This looks like it is on NIC property. In the morning we will remove this one as well if they haven't beat us to it.

Best
Bill

Sent from my iPhone

> On Jul 22, 2021, at 7:11 PM, WIDMYER, STEVE <SWIDMYER@cdaid.org> wrote:

>

> We removed one already this morning. Bill will follow up to see if this one is still there.

>

> Thanks for the heads up.

>

> Steve Widmyer

>

>> On Jul 22, 2021, at 9:05 PM, Jeanette Laster <jlaster@hrei.org> wrote:

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>> Who is responsible for removing this? I respectfully ask that it be removed immediately.

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>> [image.png]

>>

>>

>> <https://www.adl.org/resources/backgrounders/patriot-front><https://linkprotect.cudasvc.com/url?a=https%3a%2f%2fwww.adl.org%2fresources%2fbackgrounders%2fpatriot-front&c=E,1,kFewlsfWKuCm9kQQyndupKK0_M1Bdr070lsXajGVGRenFMtaFqefB-EOz7RbcnPuxLslufZOWryguwqVmNKrbZxk_zMkwpVOB-FFJsKuw,,&typo=1>

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>>

>>

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>>

>> With appreciation,

>>

>> [<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/images/cleardot.gif>]

>>

>>

>> [https://docs.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1w1Va6gEbP_priLwb0jZqib0lgw6uWjWi&revid=0B8y8SDpHQ_t_Ca2VZRzBqUmlPb216dWV3TU1CeCtmN2hIQ0k4PQ]

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>> Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)

>> Executive Director

>> 208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org<https://linkprotect.cudasvc.com/url?a=http%3a%2f%2fwww.HREI.org&c=E,1,p8PvR5ueYZwI5LajeQEz-4N31thb-pP3zGk480fyffJLZfAY5ag6AF1SPeWsUY08CUBT20PFYi-0Hc2CAq_scnN2Vx93OCBBO8VtEX8f5B0,&typo=1>

>> [https://docs.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1Bp8WxpYoe3m6EgtD2jBk5pXKvqckJAGm&revid=0B8y8SDpHQ_t_CT1QwRTRFRDBoZTdGNmlsdEJzWG8vbkHIT0JVPQ]

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>>

>> <image.png>

From: [WIDMYER, STEVE](#)
To: [Jeanette Laster](#)
Cc: [TYMESEN, TROY](#); [GREENWOOD, BILL](#); [Rick.MacLennan@nic.edu](#); [WHITE, LEE](#)
Subject: Re: Patriot Front Sticker
Date: Thursday, July 22, 2021 7:11:38 PM

We removed one already this morning. Bill will follow up to see if this one is still there.

Thanks for the heads up.

Steve Widmyer

> On Jul 22, 2021, at 9:05 PM, Jeanette Laster <jlaster@hrei.org> wrote:

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> a=https://linkprotect.cudasvc.com/url?a=https%3a%2f%2fwww.adl.org%2fresources%2fbackgrounders%2fpatriot-front&c=E,1,kFewlsfWKuCm9kQQyndupKK0_M1Bdr070lsXajGVGRenFMtaFqefB-EOz7RbcnPuxLsIufZOWryguwqVmNKrbZxk_zMkwtpVOB-FFJsKuw,,&typo=1

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> Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)

> Executive Director

> 208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org<https://linkprotect.cudasvc.com/url?a=http%3a%2f%2fwww.HREI.org&c=E,1,p8Pvr5ueYZwI5LajeQEz-4N31thb-pP3zGk480fyfJLZfAY5ag6AF1SPeWsUY08CUBT20PFYi-0Hc2CAq_scnN2Vx93OCBBO8VtEX8f5B0,&typo=1>

> [https://docs.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1Bp8WxpYoe3m6EgtD2jbk5pXKvqckJAGm&revid=0B8y8SDpHQ_T1QwRTRFRDBoZTdGNmIsdEJzWG8vbkHIT0JVPQ]

> export=download&id=1Bp8WxpYoe3m6EgtD2jbk5pXKvqckJAGm&revid=0B8y8SDpHQ_T1QwRTRFRDBoZTdGNmIsdEJzWG8vbkHIT0JVPQ]

>

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From: Jeanette Laster
To: GREENWOOD, BILL
Cc: WIDMYER, STEVE; TYMESEN, TROY; rick.maclennan@nic.edu; WHITE, LEE
Subject: Re: Patriot Front Sticker
Date: Thursday, July 22, 2021 7:30:14 PM

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Thank you so much Bill!



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)
Executive Director
208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org



On Thu, Jul 22, 2021 at 7:28 PM GREENWOOD, BILL <BGREENWOOD@cdaid.org> wrote:

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>> Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)

>> Executive Director

>> 208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org<https://linkprotect.cudasvc.com?url?a=http%3a%2f%2fwww.HREI.org&c=E.I.p8Pvr5ueYZw15LajeQEz-4N31thb-pP3zGk480fyffJLZfAY5ag6AF1SPeWsUY08CUBT20PFYi-0He2CAq_scnN2Vx93OCBBO8ViEX8f5B0.&typo=1>

>> [https://docs.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1Bp8WxpYoe3m6EgtD2jbc5pXKvqckJAGm&revid=0B8y8SDpHQ_CTlQwRTRFRDBoZTdGNmIsdEJzWG8vbkhIT0JVPQ]

>>

>>

>> <image.png>

From: [Zachery Schoffstall](#)
To: [HAGAR, DAVID](#)
Subject: Re: Patriot Front posters
Date: Tuesday, August 03, 2021 12:58:22 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Copy

Zachery Schoffstall

SSRA Coeur d'Alene / Lewiston

FBI, Salt Lake City Division

208-665-4400

804-335-9768 (cell)

From: HAGAR, DAVID <DHAGAR@cdaid.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 3, 2021 12:07:42 PM
To: Schoffstall, Zachery C. (SU) (FBI) <zcschoffstall@fbi.gov>
Subject: [EXTERNAL EMAIL] - FW: Patriot Front posters

Zach,

Apparently we did have a few calls. Some of these were KCSO calls as you read through them.

Dave

From: PETERSON, LIZ <LPETERSON@cdaid.org>
Sent: Tuesday, August 3, 2021 11:32 AM
To: HAGAR, DAVID <DHAGAR@cdaid.org>; CUMMINGS, SARA <SCUMMINGS@cdaid.org>
Subject: RE: Patriot Front posters

Local Reports / Calls in Spillman since November 2020 indicate the following:

- **Mischief** call CD2822574 on 8/2/2021 (1140 hrs) at **W Prairie Ave & N Hwy 95**: Patriot Front Recruitment signs on the large green boxes (near the Farmer's Market). KCSO jurisdiction. Closed No Report Taken.
- **Malicious Injury to Property** call CD2821947 on 7/31/2021 (2339 hrs) at **W Honeysuckle Ave & N Hwy 95**: Two males reportedly spray painting the traffic control box wearing ski masks. KCSO responded and located Patriots of America poster taped to an electrical box. Closed Unfounded.
-

Malicious Injury to Property call report 21C80566 (no call – online report) on 8/2/2021 at the **Human Rights Education Institute - 414 W Fort Grounds Dr** from Jeanette Laster reporting a White Supremacy sticker was placed over an existing business logo campaign for the organization. The sticker was described as 4X4” in size with Patriot Front. According to the report, several other sticker posters were identified in the area on electrical boxes as well as other City properties the week prior. This incident was reported on 8/2 but occurred on 7/23/2021.

- **Citizen Assist** call CD2794991 (photos / info on Crime Analysis Weekly Report) on 6/13/2021 (0756 hrs) at **N 7th St & E Interstate 90**: White Supremacist sign reported on the **9th St Bridge** that said “reclaim America.patriotfront.us. Sign was removed and disposed of. Officer submitted FI 21C27057 that describes the sign as being a large white canvas sign with water bottles taped to the lower corners for weight and zip-tied to the railing. At that time, it was not known who placed the sign.
- **Graffiti** report 21C21900 (photos / info on Weekly Report) on 5/14/2021 (1047 hrs) at **NIC – 1000 W Garden Ave** (1047 hrs): Three white males wearing face masks walking through the NIC campus placing stickers on various poles and signs. This incident occurred a couple of days prior to when reported (5/12) and the signs stickers were printed with “United We Stand” and Patriotfront.us” along with a picture of a hand hold arrows. NIC **SRO Wessel** investigated the incident and indicated that approximately 25 stickers were located on campus resulting in a cost of about \$500 for employees to remove them. He also reported that during his investigation he found two similar cases in Spokane involving three men; however, when researched nothing was found reference these cases. **Note:** Spokane Crime Analysis was contacted in May with no similar cases to report. indicates similar cases in Washington in the past
- **Suspicious** call CD2708086 (1620 hrs) at **845 N 4th St**: Two males reported walking up and down 4th St putting propaganda stickers on light poles that read “for the nation against the state, Patriotfront.us.” This incident was reported by the FBI and the call notes indicate they were unable to locate the individuals involved. GOA.

LINX: A search indicates 54 cases that reference Patriotfront.us across the country dating back to January 2019. Notably, many of which occurred in Washington (Bellevue, Bremerton, Montesano).

Elizabeth Peterson, Crime Analyst



Coeur d' Alene Police Department
(208)666-5747 (Liz) or (208) 666-5744 (Sara)
lpeterson@cdaid.org or scummings@cdaid.org



From: [WESSEL, GUS](#)
To: [Jeanette Laster](#)
Subject: Re: Patriot front followup
Date: Wednesday, September 15, 2021 10:13:43 AM

This email did not have the link to the local postings. That's what I have not ever been able to find.

Sent from my iPhone

On Sep 15, 2021, at 10:05 AM, Jeanette Laster <jlaster@hrei.org> wrote:

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Good morning Gus,

This is what I sent to L Morgan when all of this first started and he started the case for HREI. The info, which I know you are already aware of, came from a colleague at another human rights organization that serves on the national level. Then I provided the link below which leads to the telegram images on twitter. You have to scroll by date and then you will see each city. You might have to scroll quite a ways. There are images of Hayden, Post Falls and Coeur d'Alene, and there are repeats of several locations and dates with new stickerings and postings.

ITD took down the Hayden intersection, Neil Uhrig is my contact at PSPD, and Hauser was reported to ISP, Sheriff and BNSF (I'm actually not sure who took that one down, but I was able to verify it was gone). I have attached my loose spreadsheet that I was kind of using to keep tabs. Remember, I haven't updated it in 4 weeks and I know from reviewing the feed that there are more from the media platform images than I have on the sheet. I just never got a chance to catalog the images I downloaded; it wasn't high on my priority list compared to my funding responsibilities and lease negotiations.

Patriot Front:

- Splinter group from Vanguard America (Charlottesville Unite the Right Rally)
- closely identify with disbanded members of Identity Evropa
- locations and images of vandalism are bragged about on Telegram platform
- they like to act in the quiet of night or secrecy
- they like to control their brand image and distribution is strategic
- they are more about sharing pictures of criminal vandalism than violence
- Documented heightened action and crime since 2019 and Derek Chavin case

- several spray painted emblems using Patriot Front stencil under bridges, trailheads and pathways on Centennial Trail Spokane
- March - NIC had large distribution of Patriot Front Literature/stickers

Unverified info:

- Responsible for the vandalism of George Floyd mural in Spokane (this made the paper)
- Responsible for vandalism for other Spokane County racial justice community art pieces
- possible suspect pic of 3 guys in white van in spokane area (she is going to try to find the image that was sent to her and reported to Spokane PD from a few months ago)

Example of other areas taggings was posted here:

https://twitter.com/hashtag/PatriotFront?src=hashtag_click

Also, did anyone mention the vandalism on the CDA trail in CDA. I wondered if this was them also.

Thanks and I am headed over to NIC for Symposium. I will connect.



Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)

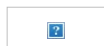
Executive Director

208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org



From: Jeanette Laster
To: WESSEL, GUS
Subject: Re: Patriot front followup
Date: Wednesday, September 15, 2021 11:02:50 AM
Attachments: [Hate tracking document.xlsx](#)

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Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)
Executive Director
208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org



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Jeanette M. Laster (She/Her/Hers)

Executive Director

208-292-2359 | www.HREI.org <<https://linkprotect.cudasvc.com?url?>

[a=http%3a%2f%2fwww.HREI.org&c=E,1.3Zh1zIO4Tsm3zedU7K2q0vG3x8etQj2Tx18zzbG9Gq9_YOohHi9WV2Ghp6XgSiWif6ksHJE1DtxnYaG42UizXw04GtbBzR29SXXXhcVXv-FES6feCpLJ.&typo=1](http://www.HREI.org)>

[https://docs.google.com/uc?export=download&id=1Bp8WxpYoe3m6EgtD2jBk5pXKvqckJAGm&revid=0B8y8SDpHQ_CT1QwRTRFRDBoZTdGNmlsdEJzWG8vbkhIT0JVPQ]

CDA

Corner of 5th and Sherman x2

Memorial field

NIC access at Northwest Blvd and Hubbard?

HREI door

River and northwest blvd near university sector sign x 3

stickers at pole on front avenue, between 3rd and 4th x2

Hayden

Wilbur and 95

Wyoming and 95 (East side)

further northwest corner on 95 and crossstreet

prairie and 95 (SE corner).

Post Falls

Henry and Seltice by Auto Zone

Spokane and Seltice

Hauser

BNSF Railway

Messages:

Patriot Front and the website and a picture of a soldier looking type man. It was red white and blue.

The second one had a hammer and sickle with a gun over it and said "dead is better than red" (I assume it's referring to the "communist ideals" they fe. an image of the US and the words "conquered. Not stolen" and a web address.

...ar are taking over).

From: [GREENWOOD, BILL](#)
To: jlaster@hrei.org
Cc: [TYMESEN, TROY](#); [WIDMYER, STEVE](#); [WALTER, MARK](#)
Subject: Re: Patriot front posters
Date: Friday, August 13, 2021 9:49:46 AM

Thanks, we have been on the look out for them

Sent from my iPhone

> On Aug 13, 2021, at 9:47 AM, jlaster@hrei.org wrote:

>

> CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

>

> Good morning,

>

> I am just headed into the office but this happened about 10 minutes ago and a citizen ripped off the sign and reported it to us. I'm just letting you know in case there's others floating around in the same locations as previously posted. This is the fourth time that location has been hit.

>

> Thanks,

>

> Jeanette Laster

> 805-816-9333

>

> Sent from my iPhone

From: jlaster@hrei.org
To: [BILL GREENWOOD](#); [TROY TYMESEN](#); [STEVE WIDMYER](#)
Subject: Re: Patriot front posters
Date: Friday, August 13, 2021 9:47:52 AM
Attachments: [image0.jpeg](#)
[ATT00001](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Here is the poster



From: [Christie Wood](#)
To: [WIDMYER, STEVE](#)
Subject: Re: Patriot front posters
Date: Friday, August 13, 2021 8:53:34 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Thank you. I will pass it on. It would definitely be great to catch these people.

Christie

Sent from my iPhone

> On Aug 13, 2021, at 11:10 AM, WIDMYER, STEVE <SWIDMYER@cdaid.org> wrote:

>

> Christie , if you could have NIC security be put on the look out in this area that would be great. I sure would like to catch whomever is doing this.

>

> Tks.

>

> Steve Widmyer

>

> Begin forwarded message:

>

> From: jlaster@hrei.org

> Date: August 13, 2021 at 9:47:58 AM PDT

> To: "GREENWOOD, BILL" <BGREENWOOD@cdaid.org>, "TYMESEN, TROY" <TROY@cdaid.org>, "WIDMYER, STEVE" <SWIDMYER@cdaid.org>

> Subject: Re: Patriot front posters

>

> CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

>

> Here is the poster

>

> <[image0.jpeg](#)>

>

> Sent from my iPhone

>

>> On Aug 13, 2021, at 9:47 AM, jlaster@hrei.org wrote:

>>

>> Good morning,

>>

>> I am just headed into the office but this happened about 10 minutes ago and a citizen ripped off the sign and reported it to us. I'm just letting you know in case there's others floating around in the same locations as previously posted. This is the fourth time that location has been hit.

>>

>> Thanks,

>>

>> Jeanette Laster

>> 805-816-9333

>>

>> Sent from my iPhone

From: [WOOD, CHRISTIE](#)
To: [HAMMOND, JIM](#)
Subject: Re: Press contact re June 11
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 1:01:33 PM

I have the media coming to City Hall. Council members may want to stop by if they have time. We can always set up outside if need be. I will call Renata today about the community room. Thanks

Christie
Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 12, 2022, at 12:40 PM, HAMMOND, JIM <JHAMMOND@cdaid.org> wrote:

I wonder if the community room is available? We may want to do it at the PD.

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

From: WOOD, CHRISTIE <CWOOD@cdaid.org>
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 12:36:08 PM
To: HAMMOND, JIM <JHAMMOND@cdaid.org>
Cc: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>; GOOKIN, DAN <DGOOKIN@cdaid.org>; EVANS, AMY <AEVANS@cdaid.org>; MILLER, KIKI <KMILLER@cdaid.org>; MCEVERS, WOODY <WMCEVERS@cdaid.org>; ENGLISH, DAN <DENGLISH@cdaid.org>; TYMESEN, TROY <TROY@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: Press contact re June 11

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To: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>; HAMMOND, JIM <JHAMMOND@cdaid.org>; GOOKIN, DAN <DGOOKIN@cdaid.org>; EVANS, AMY <AEVANS@cdaid.org>; MILLER, KIKI <KMILLER@cdaid.org>; MCEVERS, WOODY <WMCEVERS@cdaid.org>; ENGLISH, DAN <DENGLISH@cdaid.org>

Cc: TYMESEN, TROY <TROY@cdaid.org>

Subject: Re: Press contact re June 11

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Christie

Sent from my iPhone

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I anticipate this story running early next week.

As always, please feel free to call with any questions or concerns.

Council bcc'd

From: [WHITE, LEE](#)
To: [HAMMOND, JIM](#)
Cc: [WOOD, CHRISTIE](#); [GOOKIN, DAN](#); [EVANS, AMY](#); [MILLER, KIKI](#); [MCEVERS, WOODY](#); [ENGLISH, DAN](#); [TYMESEN, TROY](#)
Subject: Re: Press contact re June 11
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 12:44:23 PM

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Council bcc'd

From: [WHITE, LEE](#)
To: [WOOD, CHRISTIE](#)
Subject: Re: Press contact re June 11
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 12:42:25 PM

Yes. I will be there.

On Jun 12, 2022, at 12:36 PM, WOOD, CHRISTIE <CWOOD@cdaid.org> wrote:

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Subject: Re: Press contact re June 11
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 12:40:00 PM

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To: [WOOD, CHRISTIE](#); [WHITE, LEE](#); [GOOKIN, DAN](#); [EVANS, AMY](#); [MILLER, KIKI](#); [MCEVERS, WOODY](#); [ENGLISH, DAN](#)
Cc: [TYMESEN, TROY](#)
Subject: Re: Press contact re June 11
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 12:16:39 PM

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Council bcc'd

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To: [WHITE, LEE](#)
Subject: Re: Press contact re June 11
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 11:43:25 AM

I appreciated your accurate, professional public statements. I am (and have been for awhile) being pushed to help organize a unified community message so citizens have a source to support strategic plans that campaign against this activity and let the country know this is not a playground for hate. I'm encouraging Christi and the task force to lead it and I hope they do. Thanks again for your leadership. Kiki

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To: [WHITE, LEE](#)
Cc: [HAMMOND, JIM](#); [WOOD, CHRISTIE](#); [TYMESEN, TROY](#)
Subject: Re: Press contact re June 11
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 4:12:50 PM

I have had a number of groups, citizens and businesses contact me in the past few weeks. A few, along with myself, have sought legal action/advise. I've shared with Lee and Christie that they are urging an organized effort. Asking me to help - I have shared with them that we will unite behind the task force efforts so as to not duplicate or dilute reaching a successful common goal. Ive given Christi my support Thank you. Kiki

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Christie

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 12, 2022, at 12:16 PM, HAMMOND, JIM <JHAMMOND@cdaid.org> wrote:

Thank you Lee, your pre-planning ensured that you had sufficient personnel available for such an event. Great job with the press as well!

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

From: WOOD, CHRISTIE <CWOOD@cdaid.org>
Sent: Sunday, June 12, 2022 11:49:19 AM
To: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>; HAMMOND, JIM <JHAMMOND@cdaid.org>; GOOKIN, DAN <DGOOKIN@cdaid.org>; EVANS, AMY <AEVANS@cdaid.org>; MILLER, KIKI <KMILLER@cdaid.org>; MCEVERS, WOODY <WMCEVERS@cdaid.org>; ENGLISH, DAN <DENGLISH@cdaid.org>
Cc: TYMESEN, TROY <TROY@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: Press contact re June 11

Thanks Lee. You are doing a great job representing the PD. I am getting press calls as well. I have included the Mayor in the discussion so he can speak on behalf of City. We are hoping to meet with some media tomorrow at 11am.

Today I am meeting with KXLY and KHQ on behalf of the Task Force. I think it's really great that you have stepped up and are delivering a consistent message of the facts. I hope you get some down time today.

Christie

Sent from my iPhone

On Jun 12, 2022, at 11:32 AM, WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org> wrote:

In addition to the requests from CNN, WA Post, NY Times, 3 affiliates in TX, and a few others which I declined, I was contacted by Maureen Dolan this morning requesting to do a follow-

up story on yesterday's arrests. I provided some of the same information I did yesterday in the press conference, but added that it was disheartening to read online comments from people who mistakenly believe that these people were Antifa in disguise, or some FBI false-flag operation, or some other goofy conspiracy theory. I clarified again that these 31 people belong to Patriot Front, a far-right extremist hate group. I added that it was clear that they came to riot: They had shields, protective headwear, chin guards, long metal poles, smoke grenades, and an operation plan that detailed how they were going to riot. I said again that none of these people came from North Idaho- they all traveled far to attempt to destroy our town and disrupt the Pride event.

We also spoke about the overall Pride event and positive and negative comments we have received since yesterday. I informed her that our tip lines (phone and email) have been flooded with comments: about half from appreciative community members and half from people who are mad at us for arresting their far-right, riotous allies.

I anticipate this story running early next week.

As always, please feel free to call with any questions or concerns.

Council bcc'd

From: [Laura Bonneville](#)
To: [SOMERTON, WES](#)
Subject: Re: Regarding Telegram activity targeting North Idaho Pride Alliance events
Date: Thursday, April 21, 2022 10:59:02 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[Outlook-1483582018.png](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Yes.



Laura Bonneville, M.Ed., LPC, NCC
Behavioral Health Consultant
she/her
1090 W. Park Place
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814
Office: (208) 620.5248
Fax: (208) 292.0705
Email: lbbonneville@myheritagehealth.org
Website: www.myHeritageHealth.org

From: SOMERTON, WES <WSOMERTON@cdaid.org>
Sent: Thursday, April 21, 2022 10:19 AM
To: Laura Bonneville <LBonneville@myheritagehealth.org>
Subject: RE: Regarding Telegram activity targeting North Idaho Pride Alliance events

CAUTION: This message originated outside of Heritage Health. Do not click links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender, are expecting something from them, and know the content is safe.

Laura, is this the material that you sent Walther?

From: Laura Bonneville <LBonneville@myheritagehealth.org>
Sent: Thursday, April 21, 2022 10:07 AM
To: SOMERTON, WES <wsomerton@cdaid.org>
Subject: Fw: Regarding Telegram activity targeting North Idaho Pride Alliance events

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.



Laura Bonneville, M.Ed., LPC, NCC
Behavioral Health Consultant
she/her/hers
1090 W. Park Place
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814
Office: (208) 620.5248
Fax: (208) 292.0705
Email: lbonneville@myheritagehealth.org
Website: www.myHeritageHealth.org

----- Forwarded message -----

From: **Redoubt Antifascists** <redoubtafa@riseup.net>
Date: Wed, Apr 20, 2022 at 11:53 AM
Subject: Regarding Telegram activity targeting North Idaho Pride Alliance events
To: <nipridealliance@gmail.com>

Hello and I hope you're doing as well as can be in these difficult times. I want to start off by clearly stating that, while the activity that we're seeing is concerning, there don't appear to be immediate or imminent threats against any individuals. I know that's small comfort but another thing that I know is that these are scary times. It's not our intent to create undue fear or anxiety.

Our project monitors a lot of hate spaces, one of the biggest in the region is run by Vincent James Foxx and his social media platforms, of over 150,000 followers between Gab and Telegram. That number is pretty concerning, I know. The good news is that he's only recently relocated to Idaho. His on-the-ground footprint is significantly smaller than his online impressions would lead one to believe.

He's mostly failed to gain traction as a recent arrival selling bigotry with an abrasive and hostile attitude; KCRCC and Janice McGeachin's campaign were the only ones working with him for a long while. See: <https://www.mediamatters.org/white-nationalism/idaho-lt-gov-janice-mcgeachin-was-pictured-vincent-james-foxx-white-nationalist>

Recently, though, he's adopted the "groomers" rhetoric that's become popular with certain groups (attachment 1). From his public profiles and anonymous troll accounts, Vince James and Dave Reilly have been organizing what can only be described as a pro-religious / anti-LGBTQIA panic against their political and philosophical enemies. Mostly, that's only been picked up and amplified by folks in the KCRCC Telegram, "North Idaho Freedom Fighters", and Vince's troll social media followers, who call themselves groypers.

Anyway, this all sets the stage for when Vince, during a high-point of the "groomer panic," decided to expose your Pride event, and all your sponsors, to his homophobic audience (attachment 2, attachment 3).

From there, we saw it shared to the North Idaho Freedom Fighters chat with a call to organize against Pride (attachment 4). There, it had been shared, with a call to organize, by white supremacist, Lana Lokteff (attachment 5) who has around 60k followers between Twitter and Gab.

From there, we started seeing Vince James content show up in hate spaces that ignored him before this. White Lives Matter shared it (attachment 6) and so did the Proud Boys (attachment 7, attachment 8).

We've started seeing spaces for counter demonstrations to CDA Pride begin to organize with folks from all of these groups: Nazis, white supremacists, Proud Boys, WLM activists, and KCRCC/North Idaho Freedom Fighters.

They've also used the momentum to start making calls for resisting anything supportive of the LGBTQIA community (attachment 9, attachment 10).

This is all very alarming because:

- they're getting organized and growing
- no one has done anything to them; they're responding to imagined threats
- it's being done in view of (far-right) republican politicians without any sort of resistance or pushback from within their ranks; they're allowing this hate to organize in their spaces
- it's escalating and coalescing rapidly

We want you to be aware that most of the focus is on CDA Pride. That's where they want to counter-demonstrate and recruit into white supremacy. Additionally, and just speaking as humans, it's concerning rhetoric in general and feels like it's creating the conditions for a climate of violence against LGBTQIA folks at events and in general.

We support and stand with the LGBTQIA community and do not want to see anyone hurt. We couldn't stay silent as we see this hate gather against North Idaho and CDA Pride, specifically. We will continue to monitor these threats and work to undermine them every chance we get.

I assume your expectations of us are not very high, and that's where they should be. We see this problem on the horizon but don't have a part to play besides giving you a heads up. Please do what you need to do to keep folks safe.

Thank you for your time. Be well. We'll reach out again if we see anything else that you should be aware of. Please let us know if there's anything we can help with or elaborate upon.

NOTICE: The information contained in this transmission may contain privileged and confidential information, including patient information protected by federal and state privacy laws, including the HIPAA privacy rule set forth under 45 C.F.R. Part 164. This information is intended to be used solely by the entity or individual to whom this message is addressed. If you are not the intended recipient, any review, dissemination, distribution, or duplication of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you received this email in error, please notify the sender by reply email and destroy all copies of this message.

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From: [Sami Edge](#)
To: [RENEAU, JARED](#)
Subject: Re: Robert Stoms, Abigail Dehner arrests
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:53:39 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Thank you Sgt.

Would you be able to pass along the police reports related to their arrests, or do I need to submit a formal records request for those?

Thank you,

Sami

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

From: RENEAU, JARED <JRENEAU@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:47:11 PM
To: Sami Edge <SEdge@oregonian.com>
Subject: RE: Robert Stoms, Abigail Dehner arrests

Hello Sami,

They were separate arrests.

Respectfully,

Sergeant Jared Reneau
Coeur d'Alene Police Department
3818 N Schreiber Way
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815
Phone: 208-769-2320

From: Sami Edge <SEdge@oregonian.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:43 PM
To: PD-PIO <pd-pio@cdaid.org>
Subject: Robert Stoms, Abigail Dehner arrests

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello,

My name is Sami Edge and I'm with The Oregonian. I wanted to ask about a couple of arrests made this weekend, and clear up whether the folks arrested were involved in the Patriot Front situation, or arrested independently of that incident.

The [weekend arrest log](#) shows booking entries for the following folks:

Robert John Stoms, 33

Charged with fighting in public, possession of controlled substance and possession of drug paraphernalia

Abigail Christine Dehner, 30

Charged with possession of controlled substance and possession of drug paraphernalia

Were either of these people at the scene of the Patriot Front arrests or connected to the incident in any way, or were these separate arrests made during the day?

Thanks so much,

Sami Edge
The Oregonian
503-260-3430

From: [Sami Edge](#)
To: [RENEAU, JARED](#)
Subject: Re: Robert Stoms, Abigail Dehner arrests
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:58:45 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Will do, thanks.

From: "RENEAU, JARED" <JRENEAU@cdaid.org>
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 at 12:55 PM
To: Sami Edge <SEdge@oregonian.com>
Subject: RE: Robert Stoms, Abigail Dehner arrests

You will need to submit a records request for those. That can be accomplished through our website.

Jared

From: Sami Edge <SEdge@oregonian.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:54 PM
To: RENEAU, JARED <JRENEAU@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: Robert Stoms, Abigail Dehner arrests

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Thank you Sgt.

Would you be able to pass along the police reports related to their arrests, or do I need to submit a formal records request for those?

Thank you,

Sami

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

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To: Sami Edge <SEdge@oregonian.com>
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They were separate arrests.

Respectfully,

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Coeur d'Alene Police Department
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Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815
Phone: 208-769-2320

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Thanks so much,

Sami Edge
The Oregonian
503-260-3430

From: [Christopher Wiggins](#)
To: [WHITE, LEE](#)
Subject: Re: URGNT: Request for Comment - The Advocate
Date: Saturday, June 11, 2022 7:22:08 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Thank you, chief White.

Congratulations on a successful operation today.

On Jun 11, 2022, at 22:14, WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org> wrote:

I was in contact with Pride event organizer all day, and I was happy to hear that it was a safe and fun event for everyone who attended.

The Coeur d'Alene Police Department does not condone hate in any form, and we are extremely happy that we were able to prevent a violent encounter from occurring at today's event.

From: Christopher Wiggins <cw@cwnewserdc.com>
Sent: Saturday, June 11, 2022 7:04 PM
To: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: URGNT: Request for Comment - The Advocate

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Thank you for your really fast reply!

I'm in DC, but was able to watch a feed of it live. I appreciate all of the specificity from the press conference.

Can I just ask you for a brief written reaction to this event? A message you have for the local LGBTQ+ community as it pertains to thwarting this potential attack/riot, perhaps and your message to other extremist groups that may want to do this kind of thing in the future?

Do you anticipate having any further news conferences about this next week, or do you have a PIO onto whose distribution list my email address can go to stay informed on the status of this situation?

Thanks so much!

C

On Jun 11, 2022, at 21:57, WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org> wrote:

I appreciate your request , but I really don't have anything to add from the press conference this afternoon. I assume you have a copy of it or can get it from one of the local stations?

On Jun 11, 2022, at 6:55 PM, Christopher Wiggins
<cw@cwnewserdc.com> wrote:

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Dear Chief White,

I am a national reporter for The Advocate, the leading national publication with a focus on the LGBTQ+ community. I am working on a story about Coeur d'Alene's Pride in the Park event and the associated arrested of members from Patriot Front. My deadline is Sunday afternoon and i would really love to be able to include some words from you as the chief who thwarted what could have been a violent attack on the community at large and the LGBTQ+ community in particular. Your voice would be a welcome addition to the piece. I understand that you are very busy with the amount of work this incident has generated and appreciate having just 5-10 minutes of your time.

Please let me know if we can speak before 5 p.m. EDT
Sunday June 12.

Thank you for your time!

Best,

Christopher Wiggins

Journalist

<https://www.advocate.com/authors/christopher-wiggins>

[//Twitter.com/Cwnewser](https://twitter.com/Cwnewser)

202.210.4307

he/him

Sent from my iPad

From: [Christopher Wiggins](#)
To: [WHITE, LEE](#)
Subject: Re: URGNT: Request for Comment - The Advocate
Date: Saturday, June 11, 2022 7:04:00 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Thank you for your really fast reply!

I'm in DC, but was able to watch a feed of it live. I appreciate all of the specificity from the press conference.

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Thanks so much!

C

On Jun 11, 2022, at 21:57, WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org> wrote:

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On Jun 11, 2022, at 6:55 PM, Christopher Wiggins
<cw@cwnewserdc.com> wrote:

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Dear Chief White,

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associated arrested of members from Patriot Front. My deadline is Sunday afternoon and i would really love to be able to include some words from you as the chief who thwarted what could have been a violent attack on the community at large and the LGBTQ+ community in particular. Your voice would be a welcome addition to the piece. I understand that you are very busy with the amount of work this incident has generated and appreciate having just 5-10 minutes of your time.

Please let me know if we can speak before 5 p.m. EDT Sunday June 12.

Thank you for your time!

Best,

Christopher Wiggins

Journalist

<https://www.advocate.com/authors/christopher-wiggins>

[//Twitter.com/Cwnewser](https://twitter.com/Cwnewser)

202.210.4307

he/him

Sent from my iPad

From: [WHITE, LEE](#)
To: [Christopher Wiggins](#)
Subject: Re: URGNT: Request for Comment - The Advocate
Date: Saturday, June 11, 2022 6:57:46 PM

I appreciate your request , but I really don't have anything to add from the press conference this afternoon. I assume you have a copy of it or can get it from one of the local stations?

On Jun 11, 2022, at 6:55 PM, Christopher Wiggins <cw@cwnewserdc.com> wrote:

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Dear Chief White,

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Thank you for your time!

Best,

Christopher Wiggins

Journalist

<https://www.advocate.com/authors/christopher-wiggins>

[//Twitter.com/Cwnewser](https://twitter.com/Cwnewser)

202.210.4307

he/him

Sent from my iPad

From: [Christopher Wiggins](#)
To: [WHITE, LEE](#)
Subject: Re: URGNT: Request for Comment - The Advocate
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:29:50 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hi there!

Thank you for this.

Here's the story: <https://twitter.com/cwnewser/status/1536364904717791233>

Be well!

Christopher Wiggins

Journalist

<https://www.advocate.com/authors/christopher-wiggins>

[//Twitter.com/Cwnewser](https://twitter.com/Cwnewser)

202.210.4307

he/him

Sent from my iPad

On Jun 11, 2022, at 22:14, WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org> wrote:

I was in contact with Pride event organizer all day, and I was happy to hear that it was a safe and fun event for everyone who attended.

The Coeur d'Alene Police Department does not condone hate in any form, and we are extremely happy that we were able to prevent a violent encounter from occurring at today's event.

From: Christopher Wiggins <cw@cwnewserdc.com>
Sent: Saturday, June 11, 2022 7:04 PM
To: WHITE, LEE <LWHITE@cdaid.org>
Subject: Re: URGNT: Request for Comment - The Advocate

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Can I just ask you for a brief written reaction to this event? A message you have for the local LGBTQ+ community as it pertains to thwarting this potential attack/riot, perhaps and your message to other extremist groups that may want to do this kind of thing in the future?

Do you anticipate having any further news conferences about this next week, or do you have a PIO onto whose distribution list my email address can go to stay informed on the status of this situation?

Thanks so much!

C

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just 5-10 minutes of your time.

Please let me know if we can speak before 5 p.m. EDT
Sunday June 12.

Thank you for your time!

Best,

Christopher Wiggins

Journalist

<https://www.advocate.com/authors/christopher-wiggins>

[//Twitter.com/Cwnewser](https://twitter.com/Cwnewser)

202.210.4307

he/him

Sent from my iPad

From: [Justin Rohrlich](#)
To: [COHEN, GABRIELE](#)
Subject: Re: [External] FW: Crime Reports Request
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 8:11:45 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Thank you!

Get [Outlook for iOS](#)

From: COHEN, GABRIELE <GCOHEN@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 5:27:14 PM
To: Justin Rohrlich <Justin.Rohrlich@thedailybeast.com>
Subject: [External] FW: Crime Reports Request

Please see attached.

From: noreply@cdaid.org <noreply@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 9:18 AM
To: PD-ReportRequests <PD-ReportRequests@cdaid.org>
Subject: Crime Reports Request

Please do not reply to this email. You need to send your reply to the email address listed below.

Your full name:

Justin Rohrlich

Date(s) of records requested:

June 11

Records requested:

Arrest/incident report related to the Patriot Front criminal conspiracy arrests over the weekend.

I would like copies of records provided to me in printed form:

No

I would like copies of records provided to me in electronic form if available:

Yes

Phone:

(917) 214-7368

Email Address:

justin.rohrlich@thedailybeast.com

Address (Mailing):

555 W 18th St

City (Mailing):

New York

State (Mailing):

NY

Zip (Mailing):

10011

I Agree:

Yes

From: [WESSEL, GUS](#)
To: [Ann Melbourn](#)
Subject: Re:
Date: Saturday, May 15, 2021 5:54:50 AM

Thank you Ann.

I appreciate your help!

Sent from my iPhone

On May 15, 2021, at 5:44 AM, Ann Melbourn <aom913@yahoo.com> wrote:

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: Dan Gookin <dan.gookin@gmail.com>
Date: May 14, 2021 at 4:48:06 PM MDT
To: "Fort Grounds Homeowners Assn." <cdafgha@googlegroups.com>
Subject: Re:
Reply-To: cdafgha@googlegroups.com

I have alerted the City's Parks director. The stickers should be removed at once.

Best,
DAN

On May 14, 2021, at 14:54, Brett Ryberg <bryberg@hotmail.com> wrote:

I'm not sure if this is related but today (May 14) I saw a small sticker on a city sign telling beach rules on Lakeshore Drive between Hubbard and Forest Drives. The sticker said "better dead than red" and along the side of the sticker it said "patriot.com" or something like that. I peeled it off and threw it in the trash can near the picnic table on the beach between Forest and Military Drives. I will not have access to email for the next few days, but can be reached by phone at 206-321-7623 if needed.

Linda Ryberg

Sent from [Outlook](#)

From: 'Ann Melbourn' via Fort Ground Homeowners Association <cdafgha@googlegroups.com>
Sent: Friday, May 14, 2021 12:42 PM
To: cdafgha@googlegroups.com <cdafgha@googlegroups.com>
Subject: Fwd:

Sent from my iPhone

Begin forwarded message:

From: "WESSEL, GUS" <GWESSEL@cdaid.org>
Date: May 14, 2021 at 12:52:27 PM MDT
To: Ann Melbourn <aom913@yahoo.com>, Nick Buley <nbuley@cdaresort.com>

Good Morning,

I am working on a malicious injury case at the college. Three males were posting stickers for the Patriot Front (White Supremacy group per the Southern Poverty Law Center) all over campus. This occurred on May 12th between 7:36pm and 7:50pm. It appears they traveled through the Fort Ground and City Park. I am not sure where they parked their car. Would you be able to reach out the HOA and see if anyone captured security footage of these males. They wore masks on campus and I am not able to identify them. Also let me know if there are more stickers found down in your area.

Nick if you happen to find stickers around let me know.

Thanks,

GW

SRO Detective Gus Wessel K21

Coeur d'Alene Police Department

3818Schreiber Way

CDA, ID 83815

(208)769-3374

GWESSEL@CDAID.ORG<<mailto:GWESSEL@CDAID.ORG>>

--
You received this message because you are subscribed to the Google Groups "Fort Ground Homeowners Association" group.
To unsubscribe from this group and stop receiving emails from it, send an email to cdafgha+unsubscribe@googlegroups.com.
To view this discussion on the web visit <https://groups.google.com/d/msgid/cdafgha/3F7CF71E-1249-41D3-A6AF-5F18451F1F78%40yahoo.com>.
<2021-05-12__19-36-31.990-PDT__Mol-03a Crosswalk.jpg>

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<2021-05-12__19-36-40.446-PDT__Mol-03a Crosswalk.jpg>

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<2021-05-12__19-41-08.319-PDT__Gym-02a-ext.jpg>

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From: [MCLEOD, BILL](#)
To: [HAGAR, DAVID](#); [WALTHER, JEFF](#); [SCHMITZ, JOHANN](#); [REED, BRADY](#)
Subject: Report #21C80566 RE: Patriot Front posters
Date: Tuesday, August 03, 2021 12:19:39 PM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)

FYI only.

HREI filed an on-line report yesterday about a Patriot Front sticker placed over their logo on July 23rd. Report #21C80566

From: HAGAR, DAVID <DHAGAR@cdaid.org>
Sent: Monday, August 2, 2021 3:30 PM
To: WALTHER, JEFF <JWALTHER@cdaid.org>; SCHMITZ, JOHANN <JSCHMITZ@cdaid.org>; REED, BRADY <BREED@cdaid.org>; MCLEOD, BILL <BMCLEOD@cdaid.org>
Subject: FW: Patriot Front posters

FYI

From: Neil Uhrig <NUhrig@postfallspolice.com>
Sent: Monday, August 2, 2021 3:29 PM
To: All <All@postfallspolice.com>
Cc: 'Zachery Schoffstall' <zcschoffstall@fbi.gov>; HAGAR, DAVID <DHAGAR@cdaid.org>
Subject: Patriot Front posters

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

All,

Our city and CDA were papered with a number of large Patriot Front posters that advertises the website patriotfront.us. The Patriot Front has been listed as a white-nationalist organization and has some III% undertones ([Patriot Front \(adl.org\)](#)). In Post Falls, these poster were found on electrical junction boxes, so by city code, they were against the law and removed by patrol officers. If you come across these and the posters are in an illegal location, please remove them.

If you happen to see someone posting these posters, please attempt an FI.

Thanks!

Neil J. Uhrig
Detective Sergeant
City of Post Falls Police Department
Direct: (208)777-7140
Dispatch: (208)773-3517
Fax: (208)773-4122
1717 E Polston Ave, Post Falls, ID 83854
nuhrig@postfallspolice.com





From: [Sami Edge](#)
To: pd-pio@cdaid.org
Subject: Robert Stoms, Abigail Dehner arrests
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 12:42:43 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello,

My name is Sami Edge and I'm with The Oregonian. I wanted to ask about a couple of arrests made this weekend, and clear up whether the folks arrested were involved in the Patriot Front situation, or arrested independently of that incident.

The [weekend arrest log](#) shows booking entries for the following folks:

Robert John Stoms, 33

Charged with fighting in public, possession of controlled substance and possession of drug paraphernalia

Abigail Christine Dehner, 30

Charged with possession of controlled substance and possession of drug paraphernalia

Were either of these people at the scene of the Patriot Front arrests or connected to the incident in any way, or were these separate arrests made during the day?

Thanks so much,

Sami Edge
The Oregonian
503-260-3430

From: [Pool, Michael E](#)
To: ["records@cdaid.org"](mailto:records@cdaid.org)
Subject: Spectrum news 1 Texas Request
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 5:25:29 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Good Morning,

I am requesting the names, addresses and mugs of the suspects from Texas who were arrested Saturday as part of the Patriot Front incident.

Thank you,



Mike Pool | Sr. Producer, Spectrum News 1 | 214-208-6527
Michael.Pool@charter.com

The contents of this e-mail message and any attachments are intended solely for the addressee(s) and may contain confidential and/or legally privileged information. If you are not the intended recipient of this message or if this message has been addressed to you in error, please immediately alert the sender by reply e-mail and then delete this message and any attachments. If you are not the intended recipient, you are notified that any use, dissemination, distribution, copying, or storage of this message or any attachment is strictly prohibited.

From: [KEMPTON, MIKE](#)
To: [GREENWOOD, BILL](#); [ERICKSON, JEFF](#)
Cc: [ODELL, JARROD](#)
Subject: Stickers
Date: Saturday, June 26, 2021 7:28:06 AM
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[Patriot Front C.jpg](#)
[Patriot Front B.jpg](#)

I found and removed about 15 of these Friday at McEuen. We will keep our eyes open for more of them.

Michael Kempton
Lead Maintenance Worker
(208) 819-0974









Thank You,
Cd'A Parks Department

DONATED 4/25



NOT STOLEN
CONQUERED
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From: [Jonathan Keyes](#)
To: [Alex Harris](#)
Subject: TAE Summit Attendee Info
Date: Tuesday, April 27, 2021 8:25:46 PM
Attachments: [TAE 2021 Program.pdf](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hi Alex,

We can't wait for you to join us at the Threat Assessment and Extremism Summit **tomorrow, Wednesday, April 28th**. You should have already received a separate email with your link to the summit. If you haven't yet received your link, please check your spam folder for an email from info@bolante.net.

- To access and print all of your summit handouts, visit <https://bolante.net/tae-handouts>.
- As a ticket holder, you also have access to our Summit Swag Bag, which features over 30 items from our presenters and partners. To access the Swag Bag, visit <https://bolante.net/tae-swag>.
- Attached to this email is the official Summit program in PDF format. View the day's schedule, plus learn more about each session and presenter.

We hope you enjoy the TAE Summit 2021 and all it has to offer. Please use these resources to make the most of tomorrow's event.

Jonathan Keyes

Media & Marketing Specialist

Bolante.NET

285 Court Street NE

Salem, Oregon 97301

(e) jonathan.keyes@bolante.net (o) 503.714.5499 (c) 425.208.2782

Threat Assessment and Disaster Behavioral Health Services



2021 T.A.E. SUMMIT

THREAT ASSESSMENT & EXTREMISM

**APRIL 28, 2021
AN ONLINE EVENT**

**A CLOSE LOOK AT FAR-RIGHT EXTREMISM
[BOLANTE.NET/TAESUMMIT](https://bolante.net/taesummit)**

#TAESUMMIT

WELCOME

On behalf of the Bolante.NET advisory and planning committee, I am honored and pleased to welcome you to our first *annual* Threat Assessment & Extremism Summit (TAE Summit), Far-Right Extremism. This premiere TAE Summit will focus on far-right and white supremacist extremism and is meant to reflect what the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Department of Homeland Security both caution as the most serious type of domestic terrorism threat the country currently faces. Extreme ideas are those, by definition, outside the norm and can come from either end of an ideological spectrum. That is to say; “not all” right or left-leaning beliefs produce threatening behaviors. It is imperative we identify those proponents of violence and we hope you keep that in mind throughout the day.

I’m proud of our team for having this vision. As we see the need to learn more about far-right extremism and white supremacy in the areas of behavioral threat assessment, we are able to provide information and redirection for those on the pathway towards violence.

The most deadly incidents perpetrated by individual attackers in the United States in recent history did not occur in an ideological vacuum. The shooters at the Walmart in El Paso, Texas, and the Tree of Life Synagogue in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, each identified fear of “take over” of non-white populations as their motivations. If our Summit can help shed light on ways to prevent violence in the name of a misguided ideology and provide professionals across the country with additional tools for intervention long before an attacker begins their preparation phase, then we believe the Summit will have been a success.

Our program will provide you with information from experts and people with personal extremism stories. Some of the content is disturbing, and it might create some distress . Please be aware that we are partnering with a local organization, Lines for Life, and have created a **zoom-support room** for you to check in and take a deep breath. More information will be shared at the beginning of the Summit. We hope during these next eight hours you will learn valuable information to share with your community, colleagues, or organization. We are excited to provide you with a robust event with content you can also access 30 days after the Summit ends.

We are also looking forward to the networking/happy hour session at the end of the day. Please take time to network with others, as knowing your resources (people and agencies) is essential in the work within Behavioral Threat/Safety Assessment. You will meet people from a variety of locations (schools, law enforcement, state government, Tribal communities, hospitals, clinics, faith-based, etc.) adding a rich diversity to the Summit.

Prepare to take in everything the Summit has to offer by way of information, inspiration, collegiality, and atmosphere (yes, even with the remote environment). It is the atmosphere of focus, a shared purpose that we fuel and renew our passions for helping others.

Make sure you save the date for next year’s TAE Summit 2022!

April 27th and 28, 2022.

If you are interested in additional training about [Behavioral Safety/Threat Assessment, we have a spring remote series](#) focused on the multidisciplinary team approach.

Enjoy the TAE Summit, and take care of yourself!

Rebecca Bolante

Thank you to our 2021 TAE Summit Advisory and Planning Committee!!

Chris Adamczyk
Jim Bennet
Rebecca Bolante
Doug Burig
K. "KC" Campbell

Jonathon Carrington
Brent Cohen
Akiko Cooks
Don Erikson
Ronald Glaus

Jill Jones
Eric Judah
Felix Nater
Peter Phurchpean
Mandie Pritchard

Stephon Scott
Pete Simi
Wendi Wachsmuth
Gillian Wickwire

In this online, one-day event, take a deep dive into the subject of extremism with first-hand accounts from survivors of hate and subjects of concern. From the initial warning signs and pre-indicators, to the strategies for intervention and support, you'll be provided resources and learn skills to help keep your organization safe from hate.

Topics discussed will include:

- **Threat Assessment Investigations**
- **White Extremism**
- **Social Media Trends**
- **Case Studies Related to Far-Right Violence**
- **Interventions**
- **Strategies for Support**
- **Deradicalization**
- **Extremist Intervention**

You'll gain the opportunity to hear personal stories from experienced and knowledgeable professionals, while also getting the opportunity to connect with other attendees during the VIP NETWORKING Happy Hour.



Stay in touch! Share your summit photos, experiences, and discoveries with us on social media throughout the day.



#TAESUMMIT2021

AGENDA

Wednesday, April 28, 2021

8:00 a.m. – 8:15 a.m.	Welcome - Dr. Rebecca Bolante & Dr. Ron Glaus
8:15 a.m. – 9:00 a.m.	Topic: Threat Assessment of the Lone Actor Terrorist Speaker: Dr. Reid Meloy
9:00 a.m. – 9:45 a.m.	Topic: Former Extremists: Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism Keynote Speaker: Brad Galloway
9:45 a.m. – 10:30 a.m.	Topic: Inside the White Power Movements Speaker: Dr. Pete Simi
10:30 a.m. – 10:45 a.m.	Break
10:45 a.m. – 11:00 a.m.	NET/Talk 1: Topic: Transnational Terrorist Movements: Global Implications for Threat Assessment Professionals Speaker: Dr. Muhammad Fraser-Rahim
11:00 a.m. – 11:45 a.m.	Topic: Making Sense of Far-Right Extremism: The Challenges for Law Enforcement Speaker: Dr. Bruce Hoffman
11:45 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.	Break
12:00 p.m. – 12:15 p.m.	NET/Talk 2: Topic: Military & Far-Right Extremists Speakers: Bolante.NET's Research Team - K. "KC" Campbell, Dr. Rebecca Bolante, Dr. Wendi Wachsmuth, and Adrienne Renwick-Sutherland
12:15 p.m. – 1:00 p.m.	Topic: Incel Violence Extremists (IVEs), in the 2021 Threat Landscape Speaker: Steve Crimando, MA, CHPP, CTM
1:00 p.m. – 1:15 p.m.	Break
1:15 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.	Topic: The Threat of Hate Violence towards Forgiveness & De-Radicalization Speaker: Akiko Cooks

AGENDA

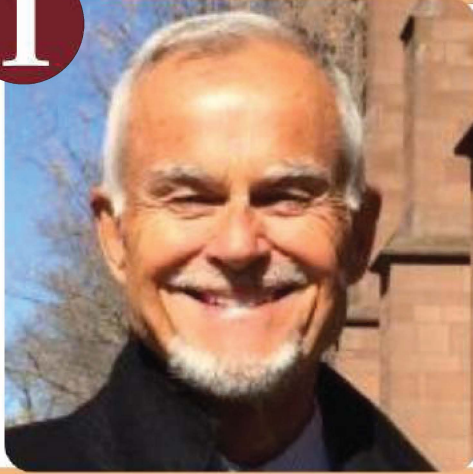
Wednesday, April 28, 2021

2:00 p.m. - 2:45 p.m.	Topic: Counter Violence Extremism and De-Radicalization Best Practices Speaker: Ashley Clingman-Jackson
2:45 p.m. - 3:00 p.m.	Break
3:00 p.m. - 3:45 p.m.	Topic: Finding Hope - Disengagement & De-Radicalization from Extremist Groups Speaker: Dr. Muhammad Fraser-Rahim
3:45 p.m. - 4:30 p.m.	Topic: Using Technology to Disrupt & Ultimately End Violent Extremism Speakers: Vidhya Ramalingam
4:30 p.m. - 4:45 p.m.	Topic: Recap & Moving Forward Speakers: Dr. Rebecca Bolante, Mandie Pritchard, and Stephon Scott
4:45 p.m. - 5:00 p.m.	Break
5:00 p.m. - 6:00 p.m.	VIP NETWORK Happy Hour (Plus Last Call)



SESSION DESCRIPTIONS

1



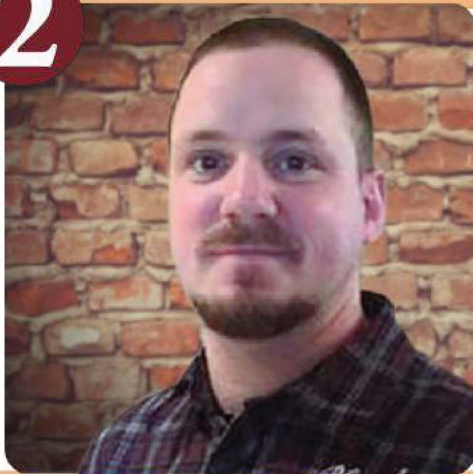
ONLINE PRESENTER

Threat Assessment of the Lone Actor Terrorist

Reid Meloy, PhD, ABPP

Dr. Meloy will discuss the development of the Terrorist Radicalization Assessment Protocol (TRAP-18) and its validation as a structured professional judgment instrument. The proximal warning behaviors and distal characteristics will be introduced, and its application to both lone actors and autonomous cells will be emphasized.

2



ONLINE PRESENTER

Brad Galloway

Former Extremist; Preventing Encountering Violent Extremism

This session focuses on lived experiences with right-wing extremism. Working to prevent and to counter-extremism both domestically and abroad, the presenter will give insights that come only from his first-hand accounts.

3



ONLINE PRESENTER

Inside the White Power Movements

Pete Simi, PhD

This session will focus on the nature and prevalence of US-based right-wing extremism. As part of this presentation, key terms such as "right-wing extremism" and "white supremacy" will be discussed to ensure a common framework. The presentation will also discuss various risk factors that increase a person's susceptibility to involvement in right-wing extremism and the cultural context these groups construct to promote their worldview, including violence. Finally, we will highlight several case studies to provide firsthand data and help illustrate various concepts.

SESSION DESCRIPTIONS

4



ONLINE PRESENTER

Transnational Terrorist Movements: Global Implications for Threat Assessment Professionals

Muhammad Fraser-Rahim, PhD

We'll discuss the past, present, and future of terrorist movements. We will explore the extremist arguments, framing, and visual/historical motifs used to justify their actions. The panel will look at 9/11 as a point of departure but also contextualize in the broader historical past that gives these groups the ideological support for their social/political/religious cause.

5



ONLINE PRESENTER

Making Sense of Far-Right Extremism: The Challenges for Law Enforcement

Professor Bruce Hoffman, PhD

This presentation will discuss the background and context of the traumatic events that occurred at the U.S. Capitol on January 6, 2021, and explain the dynamics that led to this assault on our core democratic process. It discusses the origins of this extremism, its violent trajectory, its various components, and the potential for continued unrest and upheaval in order to assist law enforcement efforts to counter these threats."

6



NET / TALK

Research & Development NETWORK: Military & Far-Right Extremists

*K. Campbell, CBCP, CPP®;
Rebecca Bolante, Ph.D., CTM, CRC;
Wendi Wachsmuth, Ph.D.; &
Adrienne Sutherland Renwick, LCPC*

This session will present the process and findings of a current research initiative exploring violence risk indicators among military personnel associated with white racially and ethnically-motivated violent extremism (WRMVE). Researchers applied the Terrorist Radicalization Assessment Protocol (TRAP-18) threat assessment tool to code indicators. Warning behaviors and distal characteristics and other differences were examined between WRMVE military personnel who planned and/or committed attacks and those who did not.

SESSION DESCRIPTIONS

7



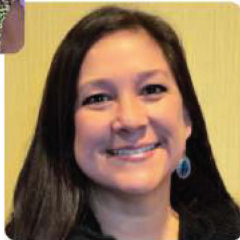
ONLINE PRESENTER

Steve M. Crimando, MA, CHPP, CTM

Incel Violence Extremists (Ives) in the 2021 Threat Landscape

This presentation addresses the definition and history; the incel-white supremacist nexus; the impact of COVID-19; incel martyrs and significant dates; the risk indicators and strategies for intervention. Incel, shorthand for involuntary celibate, is not simply a form of self-identification, but rather an ideology and a self-described movement of disaffected, disconnected, and angry men who feel justified in targeting those who have an easy time finding love and acceptance. The FBI assesses that IVEs represent a persistent threat of violence.

8



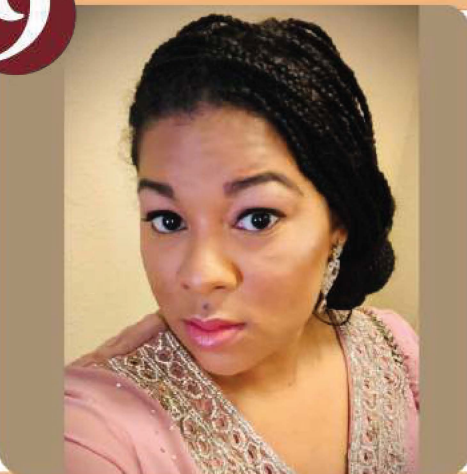
ONLINE PRESENTERS

Akiko-Ayalla Cooks and Mandie Pritchard, MA

The Threat of Hate Violence Towards Forgiveness & De-Radicalization

This session will discuss forgiveness and the responsibility of those forgiven for the harm they've done to individuals, families and communities while being radicalized or in White supremacist movements. What does forgiveness do for the victim and for the offender?

9



ONLINE PRESENTER

Ashley Clingman-Jackson

Counter Violence Extremism and De-Radicalization Best Practices

Violent extremism refers to the beliefs and actions of people who support or use ideologically motivated violence to further social, economic, religiously-based or political objectives. From schools to communities to government, this presentation provides the tools and resources these groups can use in countering violent extremism.

SESSION DESCRIPTIONS

10



ONLINE PRESENTER

Finding Hope: Disengagement & De-Radicalization from Extremist Groups

Muhammad Fraser-Rahim, PhD

This session will talk about experiences working as a former USG analyst, practitioner, and academic in the space of rehabilitating former extremists. The discussion will also include a former extremist who served prison time and will share his journey in and out of extremism.

11



KEYNOTE PRESENTER

Vidhya Ramalingam

Using Technology to Disrupt & Ultimately End Violent Extremism

This session examines the factor of technology in the rise of domestic extremism, particularly with online search engines. Research is conducted using the clues that are tracked from these searches to aid in the counterterrorism process. You'll discover the key warning signs along with crucial messages for de-escalation of online extremism.

12

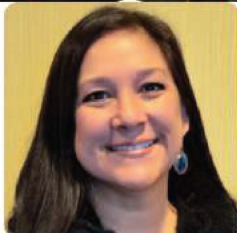


ONLINE PRESENTERS

*Stephon L. Scott, MPA;
Rebecca Bolante, PhD, CRC, CTM;
and Mandie Pritchard, MA*

Moving Forward

Join us as we unpack all lessons we've learned from the TAE Summit. We'll recap the day's events, discuss key takeaways, and look ahead to how we can implement these strategies towards the protection of our communities and takedown of extremism.





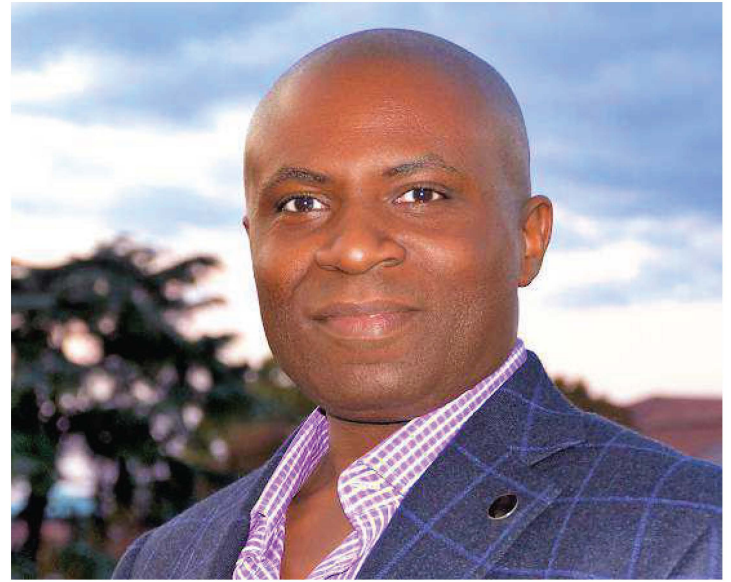
REBECCA BOLANTE, PH.D., CTM, CRC

Rebecca Bolante is the Managing Director of Bolante.NET. Rebecca envisioned a "network" of experts coming together to provide training in the areas of threat assessment and disaster behavioral health. The realization of that vision is what we know today as Bolante.NET.

Rebecca has her PhD in counselor education with a focus on behavioral threat assessment. She is also proud to be a Certified Rehabilitation Counselor (CRC), and a Certified Threat Manager (CTM). Bolante has been published in peer-reviewed journals and is currently on the editorial board for the American Psychological Association (APA) Journal of Threat Assessment and Management. She continues to be active with the Association of Threat Assessment Professionals and serves as the Chair for ASIS Willamette Valley Chapter (for global and local security and safety).

An active Behavioral Threat Assessment and Disaster Behavioral Health Trainer, Dr. Bolante and her team provide training and consultation for organizations and businesses interested in violence and suicide prevention as well as the recovery from these events.

Helping others prevent, react and respond to natural or instigated disasters is Rebecca Bolante's long-time dream and passion.



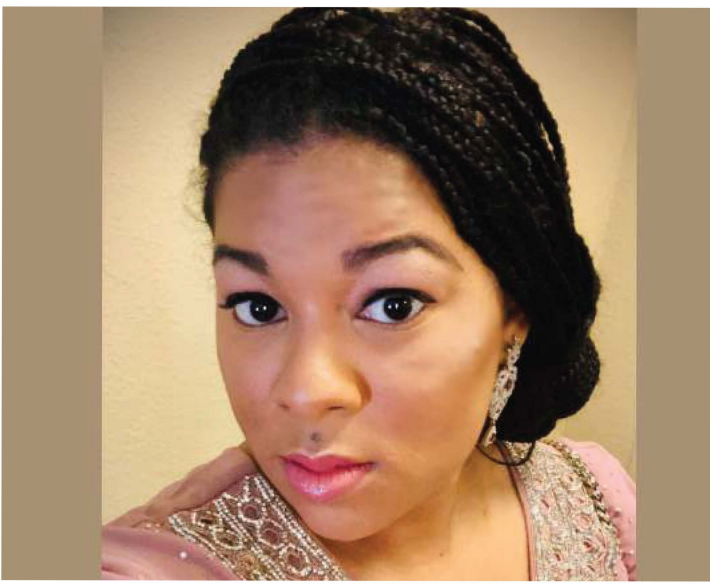
K. CAMPBELL, MA, CBCP, CPP

K. Campbell, is a Certified Protection Professional and has been working in the security and intelligence profession for 25 years. Campbell has obtained a Master of Arts degree in global risk from Johns Hopkins University, a Master of Arts degree in military operational art and science from the Air Command & Staff College at the U.S. Air Force's Air University, and a Bachelor of Arts degree in political science from Virginia Tech.

During his prior career as a U.S. military intelligence officer, his responsibilities included protective intelligence operations and war and contingency planning. His counterterrorism experience includes identifying the need to, and orchestrating, an overhaul of a major U.S. counterterrorism plan for the Middle East.

Mr. Campbell has been published in Homeland Security Today Magazine – his articles include "The Far-Right Domestic Extremist Threat to the Power Grid", "Negligence Bleeds: The Catastrophic Results of Dismissing Counterterrorism Intelligence", and "3 Keys to Hardening Concerts, Event Venues Against Inevitable Attack Attempts." He has also appeared in security-related news articles and segments for Bloomberg Businessweek, Voice of America, and Washington Post. In 2019 he presented on "The 2020 Olympics: Red Teaming Enterprise Security Risks" at the Global Security Exchange. At GSX 2018 he presented on "Hardening Concerts & Special Events in a New Era".

K. Campbell has six years of business continuity planning experience, and has also led security risk assessments for the U.S. government and for private industry. His executive protection experience includes a foreign government dignitary, a corporate client at both 2016 presidential conventions, and high-profile Hollywood celebrities.



ASHLEY CLINGMAN-JACKSON

Ashley Clingman-Jackson is a national security and foreign policy expert having worked at the Department of State for over 12 years. Throughout Ashley's career, she has served across the Department in various roles including a policy officer in the Caribbean affairs office with a focus on human rights and an Executive Assistant within the Office of the Executive Secretariat.

Ashley spent 5 years within the Bureau of Counterterrorism as a founding team member of the Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) policy and program team. As such, Ashley acted as an advisor to regional bureaus as well as U.S. embassies and consulates oversees on CVE strategy, policy, and programming responses. In this capacity,

Ashley has been a principal or co-drafter of several CVE strategy documents, pilot program initiatives, and best practices author. In 2015, Ashley became the Global Issues Senior Advisor in the Bureau of South and Central Asia Affairs (SCA), a role designed to explicitly link public affairs programming to US foreign policy priorities.

During her time in SCA, Ashley led the bureau's response to the White House CVE Summits, implementation of the Indo-Pacific Strategy, and countering both state and non-state actors propaganda and mis-/disinformation efforts. In 2020, Ashley served as a Brookings LEGIS Legislative Fellow working in the House Foreign Affairs Sub-committee on the Middle East, North Africa, and International Terrorism.

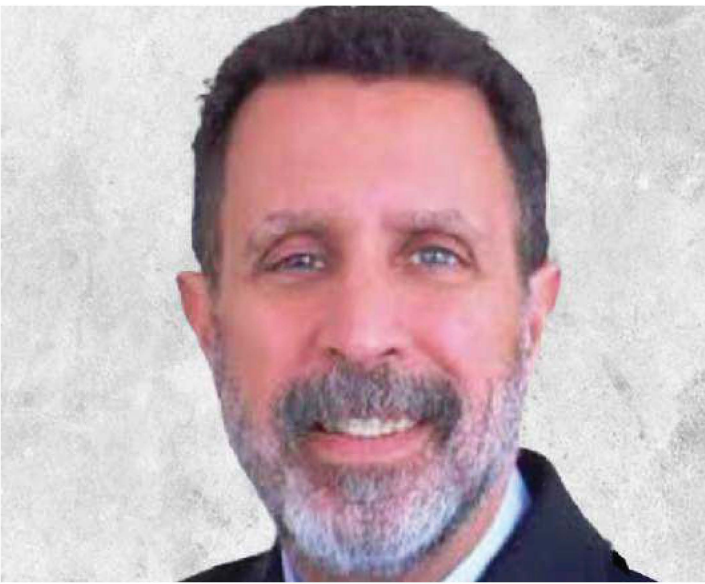


AKIKO COOKS

Akiko-Ayalla Cooks is a psychiatric technician working in Las Vegas, Nevada. Cook's high visibility and skills relating to equity, inclusion, and anti-racism have earned her the position of administrator for the restorative justice program by American University and the Southern Poverty Law Center as part of their Polarization and Extremism Research Innovation Lab (PERIL), based in Washington D.C.

In 2019, Akiko organized with parents of targeted youth and co-founded "No Racism in Schools #1865" in response to Arbor View High School's and local law enforcement's lethargic response to photographs and hate messages targeting Akiko's teenaged son and eight other Black children that were being circulated on social media by three students. The organization helps generate ongoing conversations in the community with school districts to address long-standing systemic racism and continues to maintain pressure on local government to continue and expand the struggle.

When COVID-19 delayed implementation of the program, the Progressive Leadership Alliance of Nevada (PLAN) hired her as an organizer where she coordinates bail-out efforts in several states with the Mass Liberation Project and the National Bail-Out (Black Mama Bailout).



STEVE CRIMANDO, MA, CHPP, CTM

Steve Crimando, MA, CHPP, CTM, is a clinician and educator specialized in the prevention and response to mass violence. He is the founder and principal of Behavioral Science Applications LLC.

Steve is a Certified Threat Manager (CTM) and Certified Homeland Protection Professional (CHPP). With more than 30 years' experience in behavioral threat management and front line disaster behavioral health responds, he was deployed to both the 1993 and 9/11 World Trade Center attacks, coordinated psychological operations at New Jersey's anthrax screening center, and assisted at many other incidents of mass violence.

He has published many professional articles and book chapters, and serves as an expert to the media and the courts on behavioral threat management. Steve is an instructor at New Jersey's Regional Intelligence Academy and serves as an agency liaison to the FBI-Newark Division Joint Terrorism Task Force.



MUHAMMAD FRASER-RAHIM, PH.D.

Dr. Muhammad Fraser-Rahim is the Executive Director, North America for Quilliam International, Assistant Professor in the Department of Intelligence and Security Studies at The Citadel, and is a Security Fellow at the Truman National Security Project.

In addition, Dr. Fraser-Rahim worked for the United States Government for more than a decade for the Department of Homeland Security, Director of National Intelligence, and the National Counterterrorism Center. There, he provided strategic advice and executive branch analytical support on countering violent extremism issues to the White House and the National Security Council where he was the author or co-author of Presidential Daily Briefs and strategic assessments on extremist ideology and counter-radicalization.

He completed his Ph.D. at Howard University in african studies with a focus on islamic thought, spirituality, and modernity issues. His award-winning recent book, "America's Other Muslims: Imam WD Muhamad, Islamic Reform and the Making of American Islam" was published in Jan 2020 by Rowman and Littlefield.

Dr. Fraser-Rahim's areas of specialty are transnational terrorist movements, Counterterrorism/P/CVE, Islamic intellectual history, Islam in America, contemporary theology in the Muslim world, and African Affairs.



RON GLAUS, PH.D.

Ron Glaus is a licensed psychologist in Oregon, Washington, and Hawaii. He specializes in forensic and disaster behavioral health areas. His disaster behavioral health focus covers the program development, planning, training, and intervention. He has applied disaster behavioral health skills in both military and civilian venues from direct combat operations to post mass casualty school shootings.

As a volunteer with the Polk County Sheriff's Office for over 30 years, he has provided direct support for law enforcement, search, and rescue personnel post tragic event incidents. He is a lead PFA Trainer and a member of the Disaster Behavioral Health planning committee. He has taught on a variety of subjects in colleges, law enforcement academies, military settings, search and rescue venues, community disaster preparedness organizations, and at professional conferences.

In 2014, Inkwater Press published his book, *The Psychology of Search & Rescue*. Currently, he is working on a second edition to this book and researching information for another book on missing and unidentified people.

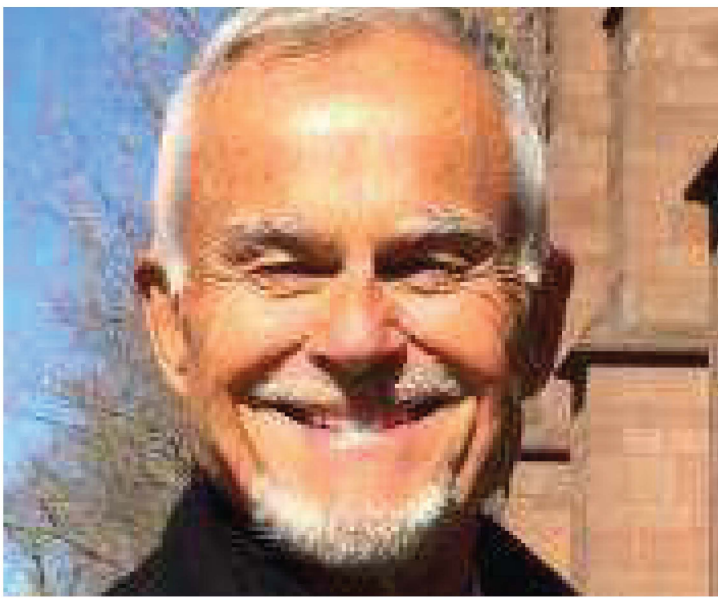


BRUCE HOFFMAN, PH.D.

Bruce Hoffman has been studying terrorism and insurgency for over four decades. He is a professor at Georgetown University's Walsh School of Foreign Service where he directs the Center for Jewish Civilization. Hoffman is also the Shelby Cullom and Kathryn W. Davis Senior Fellow for Counterterrorism and Homeland Security at the Council on Foreign Relations, and the George H. Gilmore Senior Fellow at the U.S. Military Academy's Combating Terrorism Center.

He previously held the Corporate Chair in Counterterrorism and Counterinsurgency at the RAND Corporation and co-founded and was the first director of St Andrews University's Centre for the Study of Terrorism and Political Violence, where he is currently visiting Professor of Terrorism Studies. Hoffman was appointed a commissioner on the 9/11 Review Commission by the U.S. Congress and has been Scholar-in-Residence for Counterterrorism at the Central Intelligence Agency; adviser on counterterrorism to the Coalition Provisional Authority, Baghdad, Iraq; and, adviser on counterinsurgency to Multi-National Forces-Iraq Headquarters, Baghdad, Iraq. He is a recipient of the United States Intelligence Community Seal Medallion, the highest level of commendation given to a non-government employee, and the author of the award-winning book, *Anonymous Soldiers* (2015).

Hoffman's most recent books include *Inside Terrorism* (3rd edition, 2017), cited as one of the 25 most notable books published by Columbia University Press on the occasion of its 125th anniversary; and, *The Evolution of the Global Terrorist Threat* (2014). He holds degrees in government, history, and international relations and received his doctorate from Oxford University.



REID MELOY, PHD, ABPP

Dr. Meloy is a board-certified forensic psychologist (ABPP) who consults on criminal and civil cases throughout the U.S. and Europe. He is a clinical professor of psychiatry at the University of California, San Diego, School of Medicine, and a faculty member of the San Diego Psychoanalytic Center. He is a fellow of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences and is past president of the American Academy of Forensic Psychology.

He has received a number of awards and honors, including the first National Achievement Award in 1998 from the Association of Threat Assessment Professionals. Reid Meloy was the Yochelson Visiting Scholar at Yale University in March, 2015, and Visiting Scholar at the Psychiatric University Hospital Zurich in May, 2018. He has been consulting, researching and writing about personality disorder, psychopathy, stalking, narcissism, criminality, mental disorder, and targeted violence for the past thirty years.

Dr. Meloy has authored or co-authored over two hundred fifty papers published in peer-reviewed psychiatric and psychological journals, and has authored, co-authored, or edited thirteen books. He along with Dr. Stephen White are the co-creators of Wavr-21 (v3); a structured professional judgement instrument for targeted workplace and campus violence.

Dr. Meloy has been a consultant to the Behavioral Analysis Units, FBI, Quantico, for the past twenty years, and is the originator and developer of the TRAP-18 (Terrorist Radicalization Assessment Protocol). He was a member of the Fixated Research Group for the United Kingdom's Home Office concerning threats to the Royal Family and British political figures.



MANDIE PRITCHARD, MA

Mandie Pritchard has been in higher education for over 20 years. She developed the Campus Mental Health, Recovery, and Wellness Center for Umpqua Community College following its 2015 shooting incident. She also provided direct support and counseling for law enforcement, public safety, and the campus community. Mandie served on the college's Threat Assessment Team as a charter member and developed the Behavioral Intervention Team.

As a clinician and survivor, she applies her experience to her work in disaster behavioral health and is currently conducting research on Umpqua's recovery response and the impact on the campus community.

Mandie is an enrolled tribal member with the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico and is a trainer and consultant through Bolante.NET.



VIDHYA RAMALINGAM

Vidhya Ramalingam is Founder of Moonshot CVE, an organization that uses technology to disrupt and counter violent extremism globally. She directs overall strategy and oversees campaigns, software development, and digital projects in over 25 countries. Under her leadership, Moonshot has pioneered new partnerships with tech companies to respond to violent extremism on their platforms, online intervention programs to pull individuals out of violent movements, and the use of automated messaging to disrupt hate groups online.

Vidhya is recognized internationally for her role leading policy responses to white supremacist extremism and terrorism. Following the 2011 attacks in Norway, she led the European Union's first inter-governmental initiative on white nationalist terrorism and extremism, initiated by the Governments of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Finland, and the Netherlands, and launched by the EU Commissioner for Home Affairs. She regularly advises Big Tech and Heads of State on tackling white supremacy online, including recently the Prime Ministers of New Zealand and Norway. She has testified before the U.S. Congress on the global threat posed by white nationalist terrorism.

Vidhya also serves on the Board of Life After Hate, an organization set up by former white supremacists to help individuals leave hate groups. In 2020, she was named an Obama Leader by the Obama Foundation.



STEPHON L. SCOTT, MPA

Stephon is an experienced professional in Equal Employment Opportunity and Diversity & Inclusion (D&I). He has led D&I initiatives in large organizations, while leveraging his public policy education and experience to advise executives on achieving equitable outcomes.

Accompanied with that specialized experience, Mr. Scott has served the State of New Mexico, the University of New Mexico, and Albuquerque Public Schools as an educator, community outreach coordinator, project coordinator, diversity trainer, language access facilitator and collaborator, and higher education academic advisor.

As a law student, Mr. Scott served as a legal intern with the Office of General Counsel, Office of the Governor, Chief Counsel, State of New Mexico. He also worked as a law clerk with The Pueblo of Laguna Tribal Courts, Office of the Prosecutor, and with the Bernalillo County Attorney's Office, Bernalillo County, New Mexico.

Mr. Scott's Master of Public Administration (M.P.A.) professional paper, entitled "WHITES ONLY" Racially Restrictive Real Estate Covenants: Albuquerque, New Mexico, 1940-1948, earned him the Ferrel Heady Award for Most Outstanding Professional Paper, 2007-2008.

Mr. Scott's watch-phrase is "where there is will and opportunity, advancement is sure to follow!"

Mr. Scott is also a United States Army combat veteran and is the Executive Equity Advisor for Bolante.NET.



**PETER SIMI,
PH.D**

Pete Simi is an Associate Professor in the Department of Sociology at Chapman University. For more than 20 years, he has been studying the social psychology and cultural dimensions of hate and political extremism.

Dr. Simi has published over 50 peer-reviewed journal articles and publications covering issues of hate groups, street gangs, and juvenile delinquency. Funded by the Department of Justice, Department of Homeland Security, Department of Defense, and more, his fieldwork has taken him inside white supremacist groups across the United States.

Co-author to the award-winning book "American Swastika: Inside the White Power Movement's Hidden Spaces of Hate," Simi's works have been featured in media outlets such as "Rolling Stone," "The New York Times," and "The Wall Street Journal." He has appeared on various television broadcasts including "Good Morning America," "Larry King Now," and CNN's "Anderson Cooper 360°."

Aside from teaching and providing regular consultation on criminal cases involving hate crime and domestic terrorism, Pete Simi volunteers in efforts that help develop prevention and intervention strategies that counter violent extremism.



**ADRIENNE RENWICK,
LCPC**

I was raised in a military family and had the opportunity to travel the world, fostering in me a great respect and curiosity for diversity and people in general. I recognize that every individual has varying experiences and needs and, as such, I customize my therapeutic approach to be unique for each.

I have a Master of Arts in Counseling and Educational Psychology from the University of Nevada, Reno focused on school, community mental health counseling, and substance abuse treatment and prevention. I am also a current student in a Ph.D. of Counseling program at Oregon State University. In addition to practicing as a licensed therapist, I am a Licensed Supervisor for both the Board of Examiners for Drug, Alcohol, and Gambling Counselors and the Board of Examiners for Marriage and Family Therapists and Clinical Professional Counselors in Nevada. My research interests include law pertaining to domestic violence, children, and the influence of media on society.



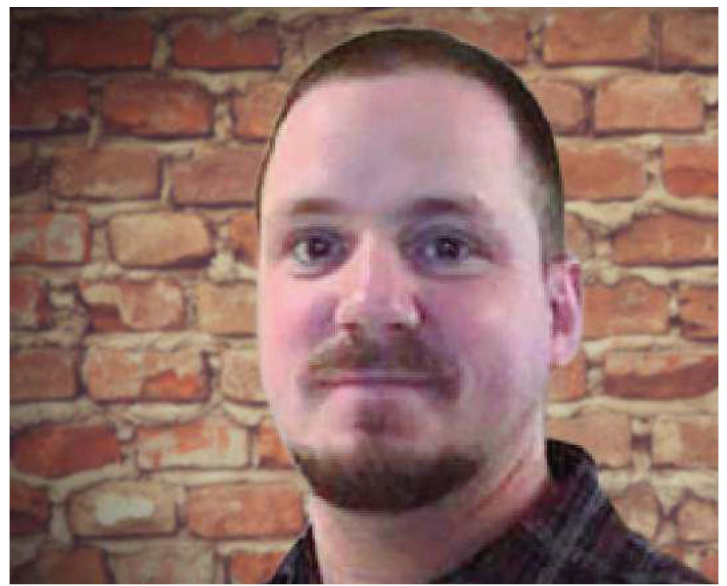
WENDI WACHSMUTH, PHD

Dr. Wachsmuth received a Bachelor of Science in psychology from the University of Texas and a Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology from Palo Alto University with a concentration in Forensic Evaluation and Assessment. Completing her internship at the Harris County Juvenile Probation Department, she provided comprehensive psychological and violence risk evaluations as well as group and individual treatment to at-risk youth.

She has spent her career serving the public by performing evaluations under the Sexually Violent Predator (SVP) statutes in California and Washington, conducting forensic evaluations for the Washington State courts, and working as a supervising Psychologist in the WA State Department of Corrections. She currently works with seriously mentally ill patients, providing violence risk and psychological assessments for the courts.

Dr. Wachsmuth's experience in Dr. Jamie Pennebaker's research group at the University of Texas sparked an interest in the emotional experiences of multilingual and multicultural individuals, and the way in which acculturation impacts one's sense of belonging and well-being. At the Menlo Park VA campus, her research with Dr. Theodore Jacob contributed to the understanding of drug use patterns over a lifetime and the associated risk factors and outcomes related to each trajectory.

As an active member in the Association of Threat Assessment Professionals and throughout her career, Wachsmuth works to ensure the equitable and compassionate application of psychological and violence risk assessment methods. She is a strong advocate for those who otherwise might not have a voice in their care and treatment while maintaining the objectivity needed for decision-makers to keep our communities safe.



BRAD GALLOWAY

Brad Galloway became the Coordinator at the Centre on Hate, Bias and Extremism in September of 2020. Brad brings a wealth of experience from his work in the countering and preventing violent extremism and terrorism space, and his more recent work in intervention and case management with NGO's such as Life After Hate.

He conducts consultancy work centred around the Evolve program at the Organization for the Prevention of Violence (OPV). He also worked as a Research Assistant on a number of projects that are currently funded by Public Safety Canada and the Canadian Network for Research on Terrorism, Security and Society (TSAS).

Moreover, Brad has served as a consultant for Google, Moonshot CVE, and the Institute for Strategic Dialogue (ISD), among others.

His primary research interests include right-wing extremism and terrorism, preventing and countering violent extremism, and the roles of former extremists in combating violent extremism.



GLOSSARY

Term	Meaning	Definition
Anti-Government or Anti-Authority Violent Extremism		Anti-Government or Anti-Authority Violent Extremism: This threat encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of ideological agendas, derived from anti-government or anti-authority sentiment, including opposition to perceived economic, social, or racial hierarchies, or perceived government overreach, negligence, or illegitimacy.
CIT	Crisis Intervention Team	A Crisis Intervention Team brings together law enforcement, mental health providers, and other areas to improve responses to people in crisis.
Compassion Fatigue		State of exhaustion and dysfunction as a result of a prolonged exposure to compassion stress.
Compassion Stress		The natural outcome of knowing about trauma experienced by a client, friend, or family member. Symptoms can include helplessness, confusion, and isolation.
Deradicalization		A behavioral change, usually the result of breaking off participation in terrorism.
DBH	Disaster Behavioral Health	Disaster Behavioral Health is the provision of mental health, substance abuse, and stress management services to disaster survivors and responders. Following an emergency event, it is common for individuals and families in and around the affected region to experience distress and anxiety about safety, health and recovery. Previous exposure to large-scale events, such as a severe hurricane or flood, may place residents and responders who experience a new disaster at greater risk for adverse stress reactions.
Disengagement		A behavioral change, usually the result of breaking off participation in terrorism.

Term	Meaning	Definition
Domestic terrorism		Violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups to further ideological goals stemming from domestic influences, such as those of a political, religious, social, racial, or environmental nature.
EAP	Employees Assistance Program	An employee assistance program (EAP) is a work-based intervention program designed to assist employees in resolving personal problems that may be adversely affecting the employee's performance. EAPs cover a broad range of issues such as child or elder care, relationship challenges, financial or legal problems, wellness matters, and traumatic events like workplace violence. Programs are delivered at no cost to employees by stand-alone EAP vendors or providers who are part of comprehensive health insurance plans. Services are often delivered via phone, video-based counseling, online chatting, e-mail interactions, or face-to-face.
Extremism		A cognitive change, usually the result of a reorientation in belief or ideology.
Far-Right extremism		The term far-right extremism refers to a network of groups (some formal and some informal) who espouse a combination of anti-government, racist, anti-Semitic, homophobic, anti-abortion, and anti-immigrant beliefs.
Iconography		The traditional or conventional images or symbols associated with a subject.
International terrorism		Violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups who are inspired by, or associated with, designated foreign terrorist organizations or nations (state-sponsored).
Racially or Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremism		Racially or Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremism: This threat encompasses the potentially unlawful use or threat of force or violence in furtherance of ideological agendas derived from bias, often related to race or ethnicity, held by the actor against others or a given population group. Racially or Ethnically Motivated Violent Extremists purport to use both political and religious justifications to support their racially- or ethnically-based ideological objectives and criminal activities.

Hate Group	Description
Atomwaffen Division	Neo-Nazi
Counter-Currents Publishing	White Nationalist
Crew 38	Racist Skinheads
Feuerkrieg Division	Neo-Nazi
Fortress of Faith	Anti-Muslim
Hell Shaking Street Preachers	
Israel United in Christ	Anti-Muslim
Mass Resistance	Anti-LGBTQ
New Black Panther Party for Self Defense	Black Separatist
Northwest Front	White Nationalist
Oregon Pacific Justice Institute	Anti-LGBTQ
Our Place Fellowship	Christian Identity: an antisemitic & racist ideology
Pacific NW Wolfpack Kindred	Neo-Volkisch
Proud Boys	General Hate Group (Anti-Muslim, Alt-Right)
Rense Radio Network	
Respect Washington	Anit-Immigrant
Sicarii 1715	Black Separatist
Sure Foundation Baptist Church	Anti-LGBTQ
The Base	White Nationalist
The Daily Stormer	Neo-Nazi
Truth in Love	Anti-Muslim, Black Separatist
Vinlanders Social Club	Anti-Muslim
Volksfront	White Separatist-Nationalist Organization

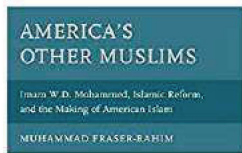
Symbol/ Iconography

Description

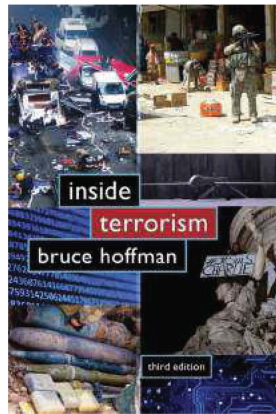
14/88	1488 is the combination of two common white supremacist numeric symbols: 1) 14 (shorthand for the "14 Words" slogan: "We must secure the existence of our people and a future for white children") and 2) 88 (standing for "Heil Hitler").
14 Words	A reference to the popular white supremacist slogan: "We must secure the existence of our people and a future for white children."
ACAB	Stands for "All Cops Are Bastards" and is a slogan of long standing in the skinhead subculture. Because non-racist skinheads may use this acronym as well as racist skinheads, it should be carefully judged in the context in which it appears.
Confederate flag	One of the more common white supremacist symbols. Although still used by non-extremists, especially in the South, as a symbol of Southern heritage or history, a growing number of people recognize it as a hate symbol.
H8	White supremacists use the letter/number combination H8 to mean "hate." This usage dates back at least to the 1990s and may originally derive from the punk subculture, but it has become more common in recent years, with the spread of text-message abbreviations. Common motifs for the word include playing cards and billiards balls.
Pepe the Frog	A popular Internet meme used in a variety of contexts. In recent years it has also been appropriated by white supremacists, particularly those from the "alt right," who use in racist, anti-Semitic or other hateful contexts.
RAHOWA	An acronym for "Racial Holy War," a term created by the Creativity Movement, a white supremacist pseudo-religion, as a rallying cry for the white supremacist cause.
White Lives Matter	Both a white supremacist slogan adopted after the rise of the Black Lives Matter movement as well as a loose movement of white supremacists who hold events to popularize the phrase.
White Power (hand sign)	Some white supremacists, particularly in California, may use a two-handed handsign in which one hand forms the letter "W" and the other hand forms the letter "P," to represent WP or "White Power."
WP	WP is an acronym for the common white supremacist chant "White Power." In some contexts, WP may refer to "White Pride" instead.
You Will Not Replace Us	A white supremacist slogan referring to the common white supremacist belief that the white race is in danger of going extinct due to rising numbers of non-whites who are controlled and manipulated by Jews. It may also be seen in acronym form as YWNRU.

BOOKS

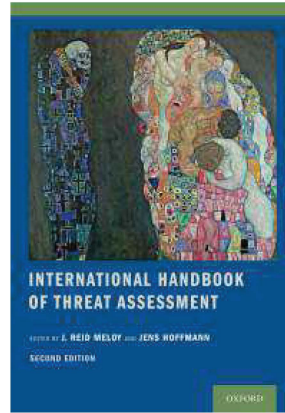
Featured Speakers



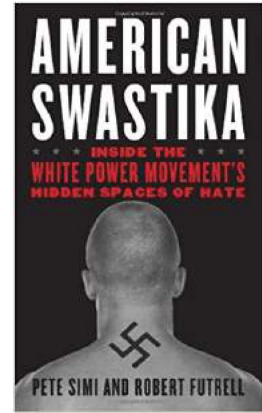
Dr. Muhammad Fraser-Rahim



Dr. Bruce Hoffman



Dr. Reid Meloy



Dr. Pete Simi

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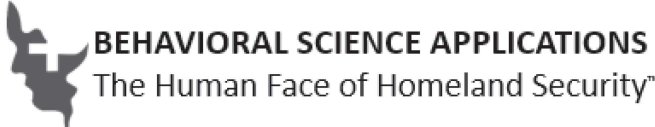
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LIFE AFTER HATE



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From: [Rhys Johnson](#)
To: AGWasden@ag.idaho.gov; mgridley@cdaid.org; [Mike Patrick](#)
Cc: [Simon Hughes](#); [Sienna Rodgers](#); [Emily Thornberry](#)
Subject: THE WASHINGTON POST: Idaho police get death threats after Patriot Front arrests, chief says
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 8:26:59 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Dear Lawrence

I've repeatedly made the same point: my life may be endanger now and certainly once I speak out on January 6.

In every sense there is an urgent danger to national security. Ask President Biden and the FBI: they know of the danger I'm in.

Idaho police get death threats after Patriot Front arrests, chief says
Police in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, have also received threats to dox officers.

Read in The Washington Post: <https://apple.news/ACr8-EEeCR5uJsOqGhq2V0Q>

Shared from [Apple News](#)

Sincerely

Rhys Johnson

From: [Toree Double](#)
To: mayor@cdaid.org
Subject: Thank you for being inclusive
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 2:15:00 PM

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Dear Mayor Hammond,

I saw that on the news you stood firm in keeping CdA an inclusive, open and safe community. As a neighbor here in Spokane Valley / Greenacres, I am increasingly concerned about the violence, actions and hateful rhetoric by such groups as the proud boys and patriot front (intentionally not capitalizing as proper nouns). Thank you for standing up for the community and especially those who have been marginalized and hurt. Everyone deserves to be free and safe, not just some self-elected group group of neonazis.

Please stay firm and keep defending the marginalized including the gay community.

Thank you,

Toree Double
Greenacres, WA

From: [George Franklin](#)
To: mayor@cdaid.org; governor@gov.idaho.gov; [George Franklin](#)
Subject: Thank you for prompt arrests of Patriot Front
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 5:27:31 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Thank you for Couer D'Alene police's prompt action in preventing an anti-gay riot by Patriot Front.

As the governor said, this sort of thing has no place in our state or country.

I hope the instigators of the attempted riot will be prosecuted - we need to keep crazies like this off our streets.

Again, thank you - George Franklin

From: [Kim VanDerHoek](#)
To: jhammond@cdaid.org
Subject: Thank you for your stance
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 6:59:21 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Dear Mayor Jim Hammond,

Thank you for taking a stand against the extremist group the Patriot Front and for your support of the LBGTQ+ community. As a parent of an LBGTQ youth, seeing the level of hate and potential violence in your city is chilling, but, hearing your support of inclusivity within the city gives me a glimmer of hope in the face of so much hate.

I'm sending this from far outside your constituency, so I understand if my email fails to carry a lot of weight. Please know that you, and the members of law enforcement, who stood up against hate and tyranny are appreciated. I may be far away and outside of your constituency but I appreciate your actions nonetheless.

Your actions and integrity matter. Thank you.

Warmest wishes,
Kim VanDerHoek, California

From: [Susan Dooling](#)
To: cdapolice@cdaid.org
Subject: Thank you!!
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 6:38:13 PM

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Dear Chief White,

Greetings all the way from the state of Missouri! We wanted to take a moment to send our thanks and appreciation to you and your officers. We are incredibly grateful for the arrests your police department made of Patriot Front members this past weekend. The quick response of your officers and subsequent arrest of this vile group of people prevented them from inflicting hatred and terror upon those celebrating Pride month.

To the officers who stood up to this hate group, we cannot stress enough what a positive and profound impact you have made in showing the world that hate will not be tolerated. Thank you from the bottom of our hearts for your support of the LGBTQ+ community.

Sincerely,

Susan and David Dooling

From: [Dawn Holladay](#)
To: cdapolice@cdaid.org
Subject: Thank you!!
Date: Tuesday, June 14, 2022 1:06:33 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Thank you for catching and arresting the members of the "Patriot Front" that were gearing up to riot in Coeur d'Alene! You guys are the best!

Dawn Holladay

From: [Brinnon Mandel](#)
To: Lee.White@cdaid.org
Cc: [Ben Mandel](#)
Subject: Thank you!
Date: Saturday, June 11, 2022 7:29:53 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Although I know your force were doing their jobs, I commend CDAPD for their presence and poise today at Pride...and McCuen and obviously for busting up the UHaul of Patriot Front.

It's not easy to be in law enforcement but maintaining a safe environment for everyone is very.much.appreciated.

A heartfelt thank you to your team on behalf of our family and many others

Brinnon and Ben Mandel

From: [custergallatin](#)
To: mayor@cdaid.org
Subject: Tyrant
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 6:36:27 AM

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Our tradition is revolution and our land is where tyrants come to die.

Drop the charges on Patriot Front

From: [Fitzmaurice, Henri](#)
To: cdapolice@cdaid.org
Cc: [@CND National Desk Staff](#)
Subject: URGENT Re: CBS News Inquiry
Date: Monday, June 13, 2022 5:31:58 PM
Importance: High

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Hello,

Following up on this inquiry for our morning broadcast.

Thank you,

Henri

From: Fitzmaurice, Henri <FitzmauriceH@viacomcbs.com>
Sent: Monday, June 13, 2022 5:24 PM
To: cdapolice@cdaid.org <cdapolice@cdaid.org>
Cc: [@CND National Desk Staff](#) <CNDNationalStaff@cbs.com>
Subject: CBS News Inquiry

Hello,

Reaching out from CBS News. Can you please share the upcoming court dates for the 31 Patriot Front arrests?

Please reply all to this email.

Thank you,

Henri

Henri Fitzmaurice

CBS News, National Desk

From: [Christopher Wiggins](#)
To: white@cdaid.org; lee@cdaid.org
Subject: URGNT: Request for Comment - The Advocate
Date: Saturday, June 11, 2022 6:55:26 PM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Dear Chief White,

I am a national reporter for The Advocate, the leading national publication with a focus on the LGBTQ+ community. I am working on a story about Coeur d'Alene's Pride in the Park event and the associated arrested of members from Patriot Front. My deadline is Sunday afternoon and i would really love to be able to include some words from you as the chief who thwarted what could have been a violent attack on the community at large and the LGBTQ+ community in particular. Your voice would be a welcome addition to the piece. I understand that you are very busy with the amount of work this incident has generated and appreciate having just 5-10 minutes of your time.

Please let me know if we can speak before 5 p.m. EDT Sunday June 12.

Thank you for your time!

Best,

Christopher Wiggins

Journalist

<https://www.advocate.com/authors/christopher-wiggins>

[//Twitter.com/Cwnewser](https://twitter.com/Cwnewser)

202.210.4307

he/him

Sent from my iPad

From: [Philo](#)
To: Farnsworth.06@protonmail.com
Subject: Were The Freemasons Behind The Arrests Of Patriot Front Members?
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 8:20:53 PM
Attachments: [Blacks and Jews - How Much Did They Make.pdf](#)
[Jews of the Black Holocaust Flier.pdf](#)
[Leaderless Resistance By Louis Beam.pdf](#)
[Jews and the Rape of Black Women Full Page Flier.pdf](#)
[Jews Selling Blacks Full Page Flier.pdf](#)
[Jews Selling Blacks Flier on Car Windshield.jpg](#)
[The Secret Relationship Highlights Key Points.pdf](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Greetings,

I hope you and your family are doing well.

Would you be interested in distributing the attached fliers?

If so then please print them out and place them on as many car windshields as possible.

Please help in the most noble effort to educate people about who was the driving force behind the Black Holocaust.

You have the power to make a difference!

Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Jim

store.finalcall.com/product/jews-selling-blacks

Blacks and Jews: How Much Did They Make?

By even rough calculations, the sum total of the worth of all the Black labor stolen by Whites [Jews] through the means of legal slavery, legal segregation, and contemporary racial discrimination is truly staggering... perhaps in the range of \$5 to \$24 trillion.*

-Joe R Feagin, president, American Sociological Association

*The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews Volume 2, page 313.

Source:

<https://store.finalcall.com/products/the-secret-relationship-between-blacks-and-jews-volume-2>



Jews of the Black Holocaust



All of the following "Chosen People" are confirmed to have participated in the Black African slave trade. According to their own literature, each one is a prominent historical figure and most are highly regarded and respected by Jews themselves. Even the most prominent of Jewish Americans never voiced any reservation whatsoever about this practice.

Writes Rabbi Bertram W. Korn, "it is realistic to conclude that any Jew who could afford to own slaves [and needed them] would do so." In fact, "Jews participated in every aspect and process of the exploitation of the defenseless blacks. Here, in alphabetical order, is a partial listing of just a few of those:

Mordecai Abraham
 Jacob Alder
 Samuel Alexander
 Solomon Alexander
 Jacob Barrett
 Abraham Baruch
 Dr. Simon Baruch
 Don Manuel Belmonte
 Judah P. Benjamin
 Dr. Joseph Bensadon
 Francisco Lopez Blandon
 Abraham Block
 David Perayra Brandon
 Saul Brown
 Joseph Bueno
 Mathias Bush
 Moses Nunez Cardozo
 The Cohens of Baltimore
 Abraham Cohen
 Jacob I. Cohen
 Samuel Myers Cohen
 Jacob De Cordova
 Jacob Cardozo
 Isaac Da Costa
 Joseph Darmstadt
 Solomon Davis
 De Wolf Family
 Luis Dias
 Isaac Elizer
 Solomon Etting
 Sam Fecheimer

Isaac Franks
 Minger Goldsmith
 The Gomez Family
 Rev. Bernhard Gotthelf
 Edward Gottschalk
 Abraham Gradis
 The Gratz Family
 Isaac Harby
 Isaac Hart
 Nathan Hart
 Isaac Hermann
 Aaron Hirsch
 Levi Hyman
 Solomon Isaacs
 David Israel
 Rabbi George Jacobs
 Israel I. Jones
 Isaac H. Judah
 Benjamin D. Lazarus
 Edwin De Leon
 Abraham Levi
 Jacob Levin
 Moses Levy
 Moses Elias Levy
 Aaron Lopez
 Samuel Maas
 A.J. Marks
 Joseph Marx
 Joseph Mendes
 Abigail Minis
 Isaac Miranda

Monsanto Family
 Benjamin Mordecai
 Barnard Moses
 Hyam Myers
 David Naar
 Benjamin Nones
 Alexander Phillips
 Jonas Phillips
 Myer Pollack
 Rabbi Morris Jacob Raphall
 Jacob Rodriguez Rivera
 Sam Rothschild
 Abraham Mendes Seixas
 David Senior
 Jacob Senior
 Shetfall Family
 Joseph Simon
 Benjamin Simons
 Benjamin Solomon Spitzer
 J.L. Tobias
 Joseph Tobias
 Judah Touro
 Daniel Warburg
 Moses Abraham Waterman
 Judah Wechsler
 Julius Weiss
 Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise*
 David (Levy) Yulee

* Founder of Reform
 Judaism

The above content is from, **“The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews Volume 1”**, pages 212 to 311.

For book ordering information visit: **Store.FinalCall.com**

Verily I say unto you,
Inasmuch as ye have done it
unto one of the least of these
my brethren, ye have done it
unto me. (Matthew 25:40)

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Thessalonians 5:21, 1 John 4:1-3, John 14:26, John 16:26, Revelation 12:10, P1 14:15, Proverbs 18:13)

LEADERLESS RESISTANCE

by Louis Beam

published in [The Seditonist](#) #12, February 1992

written in 1983

The concept of Leaderless Resistance was proposed by Col. Ulius Louis Amoss, who was the founder of International Service of Information Incorporated, located in Baltimore, Maryland. Col. Amoss died more than fifteen years ago, but during his life was a tireless opponent of communism, as well as a skilled Intelligence Officer. Col. Amoss first wrote of Leaderless Resistance on April 17, 1962. His theories of organization were primarily directed against the threat of eventual Communist take-over in the United States. The present writer, with the benefit of having lived many years beyond Col. Amoss, has taken his theories and expounded upon them. Col. Amoss feared the Communists. This author fears the federal government. Communism now represents a threat to no one in the United States, while federal tyranny represents a threat to everyone . The writer has joyfully lived long enough to see the dying breaths of communism, but may, unhappily, remain long enough to see the last grasps of freedom in America.

In the hope that, somehow, America can still produce the brave sons and daughters necessary to fight off ever increasing persecution and oppression, this essay is offered. Frankly, it is too close to call at this point. Those who love liberty, and believe in freedom enough to fight for it are rare today, but within the bosom of every once great nation, there remains secreted, the pearls of former greatness. They are there. I have looked into their sparking eyes; sharing a brief moment in time with them as I passed through this life. Relished their friendship, endured their pain, and they mine. We are a band of brothers, native to the soil gaining strength one from another as we have rushed head long into a battle that all the weaker, timid men, say we can not win. Perhaps...but then again, perhaps we can. It's not over till the last freedom fighter is buried or imprisoned, or the same happens to those who would destroy their freedom.

Barring any cataclysmic events, the struggle will yet go on for years. The passage of time will make it clear to even the more slow among us that the government is the foremost threat to the life, and liberty of the folk. The government will no doubt make today's oppressiveness look like grade school work compared to what they have planned in the future. Meanwhile, there are those of us who continue to hope that somehow the few can do what the many have not. We are cognizant that before things get better they will

certainly get worse as government shows a willingness to use ever more severe police state measures against dissidents. This changing situation makes it clear that those who oppose state repression must be prepared to alter, adapt, and modify their behavior, strategy, and tactics as circumstances warrant. Failure to consider new methods and implement them as necessary will make the government's efforts at suppression uncomplicated. It is the duty of every patriot to make the tyrant's life miserable. When one fails to do so he not only fails himself, but his people.

With this in mind, current methods of resistance to tyranny employed by those who love our race, culture, and heritage must pass a litmus test of soundness. Methods must be objectively measured as to their effectiveness, as well as to whether they make the government's intention of repression more possible or more difficult. Those not working to aid our objectives must be discarded or the government benefits from our failure to do so.

As honest men who have banded together into groups or associations of a political or religious nature are falsely labeled "domestic terrorists" or "cultists" and suppressed, it will become necessary to consider other methods of organization — or as the case may very well call for: non-organization. One should keep in mind that it is not in the government's interest to eliminate all groups. Some few must remain in order to perpetuate the smoke and mirrors vision for the masses that America is a "free democratic country" where dissent is allowed. Most organizations, however, that possess the potential for effective resistance will not be allowed to continue. Anyone who is so naive as to believe the most powerful government on earth will not crush any who pose a real threat to that power, should not be active, but rather, at home studying political history.

The question as to who is to be left alone and who is not, will be answered by how groups and individuals deal with several factors such as: avoidance of conspiracy plots, rejection of feeble minded malcontents, insistence upon quality of the participants, avoidance of all contact with the front men for the federals — the news media — and, finally, camouflage (which can be defined as the ability to blend in the public's eye the more committed groups of resistance with mainstream "kosher" associations that are generally seen as harmless.) Primarily though, whether any organization is allowed to continue in the future will be a matter of how big a threat a group represents. Not a threat in terms of armed might or political ability, for there is none of either for the present, but rather, threat in terms of potentiality. It is potential the federals fear most. Whether that potential exists in an individual or group is incidental. The federals measure potential threat in terms of what might happen given a situation conducive to action on the part of a restive organization or individual. Accurate intelligence gathering allows them to assess the potential. Showing one's hand before the bets are made, is a sure way to loose.

The movement for freedom is rapidly approaching the point where for many people, the option of belonging to a group will be nonexistent. For others, group membership will be a viable option for only the immediate future. Eventually, and perhaps much sooner than most believe possible, the price paid for membership will exceed any perceived benefit. But for now, some of the groups that do exist often serve a useful purpose either for the

newcomer who can be indoctrinated into the ideology of the struggle, or for generating positive propaganda to reach potential freedom fighters. It is sure that, for the most part, this struggle is rapidly becoming a matter of individual action, each of its participants making a private decision in the quietness of his heart to resist: to resist by any means necessary. It is hard to know what others will do, for no man truly knows another man's heart. It is enough to know what one himself will do. A great teacher once said "know thyself." Few men really do, but let each of us, promise ourselves, not to go quietly to the fate our would-be masters have planned.

The concept of Leaderless Resistance is nothing less than a fundamental departure in theories of organization. The orthodox scheme of organization is diagrammatically represented by the pyramid, with the mass at the bottom and the leader at the top. This fundamental of organization is to be seen not only in armies, which are of course, the best illustration of the pyramid structure, with the mass of soldiery, the privates, at the bottom responsible to corporals who are in turn responsible to sergeants, and so on up the entire chain of command to the generals at the top. But the same structure is seen in corporations, ladies' garden clubs and in our political system itself. This orthodox "pyramid" scheme of organization is to be seen basically in all existing political, social and religious structures in the world today from the Federal government to the Roman Catholic Church. The Constitution of the United States, in the wisdom of the Founders, tried to sublimate the essential dictatorial nature of pyramidal organization by dividing authority into three: executive, legislative and judicial. But the pyramid remains essentially untouched.

This scheme of organization, the pyramid, is however, not only useless, but extremely dangerous for the participants when it is utilized in a resistance movement against state tyranny. Especially is this so in technologically advanced societies where electronic surveillance can often penetrate the structure revealing its chain of command. Experience has revealed over and over again that anti-state, political organizations utilizing this method of command and control are easy prey for government infiltration, entrapment, and destruction of the personnel involved. This has been seen repeatedly in the United States where pro-government infiltrators or agent provocateurs weasel their way into patriotic groups and destroy them from within.

In the pyramid type of organization, an infiltrator can destroy anything which is beneath his level of infiltration and often those above him as well. If the traitor has infiltrated at the top, then the entire organization from the top down is compromised and may be traduced at will.

An alternative to the pyramid type of organization is the cell system. In the past, many political groups (both right and left) have used the cell system to further their objectives. Two examples will suffice. During the American Revolution "committees of correspondence" were formed throughout the Thirteen colonies.

Their purpose was to subvert the government and thereby aid the cause of independence. The "Sons of Liberty", who made a name for themselves dumping government taxed tea into the harbor at Boston, were the action arm of the committees of correspondence. Each

committee was a secret cell that operated totally independently of the other cells. Information on the government was passed from committee to committee, from colony to colony, and then acted upon on a local basis. Yet even in these bygone days of poor communication, of weeks to months for a letter to be delivered, the committees without any central direction whatsoever, were remarkable similar in tactics employed to resist government tyranny. It was, as the first American patriots knew, totally unnecessary for anyone to give an order for anything. Information was made available to each committee, and each committee acted as it saw fit. A recent example of the cell system taken from the left wing of politics are the Communists. The Communist, in order to get around the obvious problems involved in pyramidal organization, developed to an art the cell system. They had numerous independent cells which operated completely isolated from one another and particularly with no knowledge of each other, but were orchestrated together by a central headquarters. For instance, during World War II, in Washington, it is known that there were at least six secret Communist cells operating at high levels in the United States government (plus all the open Communists who were protected and promoted by President Roosevelt), however, only one of the cells was rooted out and destroyed. How many more actually were operating no one can say for sure.

The Communist cells which operated in the U.S until late 1991 under Soviet control could have at their command a leader, who held a social position which appeared to be very lowly. He could be, for example, a busboy in a restaurant, but in reality a colonel or a general in the Soviet Secret Service, the KGB. Under him could be a number of cells and a person active in one cell would almost never have knowledge of individuals who are active in another cell. The value of this is that while any one cell can be infiltrated, exposed or destroyed, such action will have no effect on the other cells; in fact, the members of the other cells will be supporting that cell which is under attack and ordinarily would lend very strong support to it in many ways. This is at least part of the reason, no doubt, that whenever in the past Communists were attacked in this country, support for them sprang up in many unexpected places.

The efficient and effective operation of a cell system after the Communist model, is of course, dependent upon central direction, which means impressive organization, funding from the top, and outside support, all of which the Communists had. Obviously, American patriots have none of these things at the top or anywhere else, and so an effective cell organization based upon the Soviet system of operation is impossible.

Two things become clear from the above discussion. First, that the pyramid type of organization can be penetrated quite easily and it thus is not a sound method of organization in situations where the government has the resources and desire to penetrate the structure; which is the situation in this country. Secondly, that the normal qualifications for the cell structure based upon the Red model does not exist in the U.S. for patriots. This understood, the question arises "What method is left for those resisting state tyranny?" The answer comes from Col. Amoss who proposed the "Phantom Cell" mode of organization. Which he described as Leaderless Resistance. A system of organization that is based upon the cell organization, but does not have any central control or direction, that is in fact almost identical to the methods used by the Committees of Correspondence during the American Revolution. Utilizing the Leaderless

Resistance concept, all individuals and groups operate independently of each other, and never report to a central headquarters or single leader for direction or instruction, as would those who belong to a typical pyramid organization.

At first glance, such a type of organization seems unrealistic, primarily because there appears to be no organization. The natural question thus arises as to how are the "Phantom cells" and individuals to cooperate with each other when there is no intercommunication or central direction? The answer to this question is that participants in a program of Leaderless Resistance through phantom cell or individual action must know exactly what they are doing, and how to do it. It becomes the responsibility of the individual to acquire the necessary skills and information as to what is to be done. This is by no means as impractical as it appears, because it is certainly true that in any movement, all persons involved have the same general outlook, are acquainted with the same philosophy, and generally react to given situations in similar ways. The previous history of the committees of correspondence during the American Revolution show this to be true.

Since the entire purpose of Leaderless Resistance is to defeat state tyranny (at least insofar as this essay is concerned), all members of phantom cells or individuals will tend to react to objective events in the same way through usual tactics of resistance. Organs of information distribution such as newspapers, leaflets, computers, etc., which are widely available to all, keep each person informed of events, allowing for a planned response that will take many variations. No one need issue an order to anyone. Those idealist truly committed to the cause of freedom will act when they feel the time is ripe, or will take their cue from others who precede them. While it is true that much could be said against this type of structure as a method of resistance, it must be kept in mind that Leaderless Resistance is a child of necessity. The alternatives to it have been shown to be unworkable or impractical. Leaderless Resistance has worked before in the American Revolution, and if the truly committed put it to use for themselves, it will work now.

It goes almost without saying that Leaderless Resistance leads to very small or even one man cells of resistance. Those who join organizations to play "let's pretend" or who are "groupies" will quickly be weeded out. While for those who are serious about their opposition to federal despotism, this is exactly what is desired.

From the point of view of tyrants and would be potentates in the federal bureaucracy and police agencies, nothing is more desirable than that those who oppose them be UNIFIED in their command structure, and that every person who opposes them belong to a pyramid type group. Such groups and organizations are an easy kill. Especially in light of the fact that the Justice (sic) Department promised in 1987 that there would never be another group that opposed them that they did not have at least one informer in. These federal "friends of government" are intelligence agents. They gather information that can be used at the whim of a federal D.A. to prosecute. The line of battle has been drawn. Patriots are required therefore, to make a conscious decision to either aid the government in its illegal spying, by continuing with old methods of organization and resistance, or to make the enemy's job more difficult by implementing effective countermeasures.

Now there will, no doubt, be mentally handicapped people out there who, while standing at a podium with an American flag draped in the background, and a lone eagle soaring in the sky above, will state emphatically in their best sounding red, white, and blue voice, "So what if the government is spying? We are not violating any laws." Such crippled thinking by any serious person is the best example that there is a need for special education classes. The person making such a statement is totally out of contact with political reality in this country, and unfit for leadership of any thing more than a dog sleigh in the Alaskan wilderness. The old "Born on the fourth of July" mentality that has influenced so much of the American patriot's thinking in the past will not save him from the government in the future. "Reeducation" for non-thinkers of this type will take place in the federal prison system where there are no flags or eagles, but abundance of men who were "not violating any law."

Most groups who "unify" their disparate associates into a single structure have short political lives. Therefore, those movement leaders constantly calling for unity of organization rather than the desirable unity of purpose, usually fall into one of three categories.

They may not be sound political tacticians, but rather, just committed men who feel unity would help their cause, while not realizing that the government would greatly benefit from such efforts. The Federal objective, to imprison or destroy all who oppose them, is made easier in pyramid organizations. Or perhaps, they do not fully understand the struggle they are involved in and that the government they oppose has declared a state of war against those fighting for faith, folk, freedom and constitutional liberty. Those in power will use any means to rid themselves of opposition. The third class calling for unity and let us hope this is the minority of the three, are men more desirous of the supposed power that a large organization would bestow, than of actually achieving their stated purpose.

Conversely, the last thing Federal snoops would have, if they had any choice in the matter, is a thousand different small phantom cells opposing them. It is easy to see why. Such a situation is an intelligence nightmare for a government intent upon knowing everything they possibly can about those who oppose them. The Federals, able to amass overwhelming strength of numbers, manpower, resources, intelligence gathering, and capability at any given time, need only a focal point to direct their anger. A single penetration of a pyramid type of organization can lead to the destruction of the whole. Whereas, Leaderless Resistance presents no single opportunity for the Federals to destroy a significant portion of the Resistance.

With the announcement by the Department of Justice (sic) that 300 FBI agents formerly assigned to watching Soviet spies in the US (domestic counter intelligence) are now to be used to "combat crime", the federal government is preparing the way for a major assault upon those persons opposed to their policies. Many anti-government groups dedicated to the preservation of the America of our forefathers can expect shortly to feel the brunt of a new federal assault upon liberty.

It is clear, therefore, that it is time to rethink traditional strategy and tactics when it comes

to opposing a modern police state. America is quickly moving into a long dark night of police state tyranny, where the rights now accepted by most as being inalienable will disappear. Let the coming night be filled with a thousand points of resistance. Like the fog which forms when conditions are right and disappears when they are not, so must the resistance to tyranny be.

[Back to the Reactor Core]

Verily I say unto you,
Inasmuch as ye have done it
unto one of the least of these
my brethren, ye have done it
unto me. (Matthew 25:40)

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Thessalonians 5:21, 1 John 4:1-3, John 14:26, John 16:26, Revelation 12:10, Psalms 14:15, Proverbs 18:13)

Ad Dei Gloriam

Jews and the Rape of Black Women



The female slave was a sex tool beneath the level of moral considerations. She was an economic good, useful, in addition to her menial labor, for breeding more slaves. To attain that purpose, the master mated her promiscuously according to his breeding plans.

The master himself and his sons and other members of his household took turns with her for the increase of the family wealth, as well as for satisfaction of their extramarital sex desires. Guests and neighbors too were invited to that luxury.

The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews Volume 1, page 196

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Slave Auction Sales

Jews Selling Blacks



Slave Sale Advertising By American Jews

Published By The Nation Of Islam

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"The mission will never be fully accomplished until our people have and understand the knowledge contained in that book."

—The Honorable Minister Louis Farrakhan



Highlights & Key Points of The Secret Relationship Between Blacks & Jews

LEHMAN, ABRAHAM & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner Gravier and Baronne streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
E. and M. Lehman, New York.
H. Abraham, M. Stern, New Orleans.
sl-1m

MEYER, WEIS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 186 and 188 Common st.,
NEW ORLEANS.
38 Exchange Place,
sl-1m NEW YORK.

BEN. GERSON & SON,

COTTON FACTORS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
61 Carondelet street,
sl-1m NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Sam Hymam, Hart Lichtenstein, Jonas Hiller.

HYMAN, LICHTENSTEIN & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 34 Perdido street,

Nation of Islam

Important Quotes

The Most Honorable Elijah Muhammad, 1964 Laborers' Meeting:

“We have been all but universally attacked....The hound wants me most of all. And you must arm yourself with truth from Scripture standpoints to prove my position. If you don't come out first and attack the enemy that attacks me—If you sit down and wait until I attack, then you are not much of a help. I'm just telling you frankly. Any time that your leader is attacked, you is attacked. And you should go after the attacker with everything you have, you know, of truth to defend yourself and your leader....”

Message to the Blackman in America

“Observe the operations of the white man. He is successful. He makes no excuses for his failures. He works hard in a collective manner. You do the same.”

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH):

“One learned man is harder on the devil than a thousand ignorant worshippers.”

“The ink of the scholar is more precious than the blood of the martyr.”

The Hon. Minister Louis Farrakhan (2009):

“I wish that my Black brothers and sisters would help Brother Farrakhan to get out of prison. I am not in a prison of ‘steel bars’—I am in a prison of public opinion manipulated by the media and their hatred of the truth that is in my mouth that would set our people free. Help me to get out of prison. Stop looking at the Nation of Islam as though we are some enemy to Black people.”



(Iran, 2018):

“Allah says in the Quran that the people who have been writing about me—it says: they altered the word of Allah after they knew it out of its place [HQ 2:75-79; 4:44-46; 5:41]. So if they would alter the word of God Himself, what chance

do I have that my word, my character, my reputation would not be altered by these same Satans? What is it that you fear about Louis Farrakhan? It is that God has blessed us to know the truth of Shaitan [Satan]. This is the day that Shaitan must be unmasked and revealed to the world. That mission has been given to me. It's a very dangerous assignment.

Jesus, John 8:44

Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it.

Exodus 15:3 [KJV]

“The LORD is a man of war: the LORD is his name.”

Revelation 2:9

“I know your afflictions and your poverty—yet you are rich! I know about the slander of those who say they are Jews and are not, but are a synagogue of Satan.”

Revelation 3:9

“I will make those who are of the synagogue of Satan, who claim to be Jews though they are not, but are liars—I will make them come and fall down at your feet and acknowledge that I have loved you.”

MINISTER LOUIS FARRAKHAN & THE JEWS: WHAT IS THE TRUTH?

Attack on FARRAKHAN: The REAL Beginning

Most people think that the conflict between the Nation of Islam and members of the Jewish community began in 1984 with the controversy surrounding the Rev. Jesse Jackson's presidential campaign. But it goes back much further than that.

Jews had for centuries sold Black human beings on auction blocks all over the world but Master Fard Muhammad's presence in Black Bottom, Detroit, in **1930** marks the first Jewish confrontation with the Nation of Islam. This is where the Jewish criminal enterprise known as the Purple Gang had flooded the Black community with drugs, liquor, and vice, and it is where the Saviour came to loosen that Jewish stranglehold on the Black man and woman.



More Jewish treachery followed

1942 A recently uncovered secret memorandum written in 1942 titled "Temple of Islam Infiltration" boasts that a "Negro employed by us" proved "quite instrumental" in an FBI raid on the Chicago mosque which resulted in the arrests of 82 Muslims in Chicago. That "us" in the memo is the Jewish Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, a.k.a. the ADL.

1959 A *Time Magazine* article accuses the NOI of "anti-Semitism." The American Jewish Committee sent Black spies from the Urban League to The Messenger's Newark, New Jersey, appearance. In 1960, the chairman of the American Jewish Congress, Nathan Edelstein, wrote that "We doubt whether the bulk of its followers are presently committed to anti-Semitism." In response to the *Time* article, the head of the ADL, Arnold Forster, admitted in a secret memo that "we have no documentable evidence of anti-Semitism on the part of the Temples of Islam movement or Elijah Muhammad." Yet Jewish organizations publicly continued to label the NOI as "anti-Semitic."

1963 The *Jewish Chronicle* of Pittsburgh labeled the NOI "the anti-Semitic Negro extremist group known as the 'Black Muslims.'"

1974 Minister Louis Farrakhan was interviewed in *Muhammad Speaks*, Feb. 1:

JOE WALKER:—"In 1959, the heads of the civil rights groups came out publicly and criticized the Hon. Elijah Muhammad; this hasn't happened in recent years. Has there been a change?"

FARRAKHAN: "[I]n 1959 Jews were in control of every major Black organization: the NAACP, the Urban League, CORE, SNCC, and SCLC headed by Martin Luther King. So, at that time, they were able to get Mr. Wilkins, Dr. Bunche, Thurgood Marshall, A. Philip Randolph, Bayard Rustin, Dr. King, Whitney Young and others to speak against the Hon. Elijah Muhammad very strongly and very vehemently.


"But since that time, the Honorable Elijah Muhammad's positive accomplishments among Black people have silenced his critics and since that time, there has been a lessening of Jewish power and influence over the Blacks in these groups. The Black leaders are not able nor willing to speak against Messenger Muhammad as they did back in 1959."

Ruin Jesse Ruin! **Jesse Jackson's Presidential Campaign**

1983 The Reverend Jesse Jackson became the symbol of Black political advancement, registering thousands of Blacks and poor Whites to vote in local and national elections. Some Jews organized a group calling themselves "**Jews Against Jackson**" to oppose the presidential candidacy of the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, the Black civil rights leader and founder of "People United to Save Humanity" (PUSH). The Jews Against Jackson vehemently opposed Jackson's advocacy of a more fair and balanced policy stance for the Palestinian people, who were and are in a state of apartheid in Israel. The Jewish group protested by taking out an attack ad in the *New York Times* with the slogan "**Ruin Jesse, Ruin**," mocking the slogan of Jackson's supporters, "Run, Jesse, Run." The November 11, 1983, ad said: "JESSE JACKSON IS NO GOOD FOR JEWS, FOR ISRAEL OR FOR AMERICA. STOP HIM. RUIN JESSE, NOW."

Hundreds of threats against the life of Rev. Jackson and his family were recorded and several arrests were made. The remains of mutilated animals were left at the home of Rev. Jackson, and his campaign headquarters in two cities were bombed. Rev. Jackson enlisted the support of Min. Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam, whose security force, "Fruit Of Islam," secured the life of the candidate.

DO YOU BELIEVE THAT ANY JEW SHOULD SUPPORT THIS MAN? SHOULD ANY DECENT AMERICAN?



WE BELIEVE THAT JESSE JACKSON IS A DANGER TO AMERICAN JEWS, TO THE STATE OF ISRAEL AND TO AMERICA ITSELF. AND WE ARE APPALLED AT THE ABSOLUTE SILENCE OF THE LIBERAL COMMUNITY AND, MOST IMPORTANTLY, OF JEWISH LEADERS AND ORGANIZATIONS!

Consider this:

- "When it came to the division of power we did not get from the Jews the slice of cake we deserved... the Jews do not share with us control of wealth, broadcasting stations and other centers of power."
(Jesse Jackson on CBS *Sixty Minutes*, Sep. 16, 1979)
- "The conflict (with the Jews) began when we started our quest for power. Jews were willing to share decency but not power."
(Jesse Jackson in *The N.Y. Times*, Aug. 19, 1979)
- "One who does not think (Yasir) Arafat is a true hero does not read the situation correctly."
(Jesse Jackson in *Israel*, as quoted in *Israel's largest newspaper, Maariv*, September 27, 1979)
- "Arafat is educated, urbane, reasonable. I think his commitment to justice is an absolute one."
(Jesse Jackson in *Penthouse* magazine, Feb. 1981)
- "Jesse Jackson blames Israel for tying the hands of the U.S. and endangering her national and economic interests... He warned against a development of anti-Semitism if Israel continued to erode American interests."
(*Maariv*, September 25, 1979)

In light of these outrageous statements against Jews and Israel, and in view of Jackson's support of the PLQ architects of murder of women and children, we ask?

HOW CAN JEWISH LEADERSHIP BE SO UTTERLY SILENT? HAS JESSE JACKSON BEEN WHITE, WOULD THE LIBERAL ESTABLISHMENT AND JEWISH LEADERSHIP BE SO CRAVENLY TIMID?

We believe that Jesse Jackson is far more powerful than most think. We believe that he is successfully building a coalition of malcontents who will be a disaster for Jews, for Israel, for America, for the free world. We believe that he is successfully moving to a position of power within the Democratic party. We are afraid and we intend to act.

WE ARE FORMING CHAPTERS OF JEWS AGAINST JACKSON in every community for the purpose of alerting Jews and non Jews alike, to the very real threat this man represents. We intend to pressure national and local political leaders to openly condemn Jesse Jackson and cut all political ties and funds to him. WE WILL EXPOSE JESSE JACKSON FOR THE DANGER HE REALLY IS: RUIN, JESSE, RUIN.

As Jews and as Americans you have a deep obligation to join us and DO. The Jackson machine is more powerful than you know and we must stop it. YOU CAN STOP IT.

TODAY, fill out the coupon below and help us with the desperately needed funds to make this a nationwide campaign of success. BECOME INVOLVED. Help set up a local Jews Against Jackson group in your neighborhood NOW.

JESSE JACKSON IS NO GOOD FOR JEWS, FOR ISRAEL OR FOR AMERICA. STOP HIM. RUIN JESSE, NOW.

I, too, am afraid of Jesse Jackson's threat and want to join in stopping him.

Enclosed is my contribution of \$ _____

I want to start a local chapter of Jews Against Jackson in _____ Please contact me.

NAME _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____

Please make checks payable to: Jews Against Jackson and mail to:
1916 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11229. Attn: Fern Rosenblatt-Director

"Jews Against Jackson" New York Times attack ad of Nov. 11, 1983.

Hymie, Hymietown, and Jesse

Milton Coleman, a Black *Washington Post* reporter, mentioned to a white reporter that he heard Jesse Jackson refer to Jews as “Hymies” and to New York as “Hymietown.” Those remarks were uttered by Jackson in a private conversation with Coleman and other Black journalists. The white reporter then reported these 18 words in an article the next day (Feb. 13, 1984): **“In private conversations with reporters, Jackson has referred to Jews as ‘Hymie’ and to New York as ‘Hymietown.’”**



The “Hitler” Remark—What’s the Truth?

In a **February 25, 1984**, speech given by Minister Farrakhan at a rally for Jackson, Min. Farrakhan noted the unusually bitter attacks on Jackson by Jewish leaders and organizations. The following is an extended excerpt of that speech. (The widely reported words are in **bold print**):

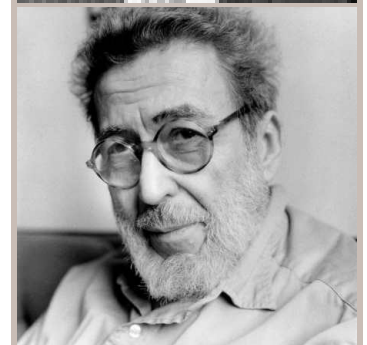
“Now, whether you know it or not, anytime a Black man stands up with justice in his mouth, his life is on the line. You know that, don’t you brothers and sisters? When Jesse decided to run, Jesse decided to put his life on the line. It is unthinkable that we should let our brother go down into the valley of the shadow of death and we say ‘Watch Jesse run. Look at Jesse go.’ It is unthinkable that we should not go down with him so that we may go up with him. I say whether we know it or not, there have been over a hundred real threats on this man’s life already and several people are already in jail for thinking, planning to do harm to this brother. What has he done to merit this kind of thinking in the American public? What has he done? I’ll tell you what he’s done. He’s freed the minds of these young Black boys and girls who will never again think that Black people cannot rule themselves and go to the top, this is what he’s done. What has he done? He stands up for the poor, the oppressed and the locked out. What has he done? He’s extended his hand to the American Indian, the owners of the country who languish on reservations while others live from the riches of their land. He reaches out to the Mexican American, to the Hispanic American. He reaches out to the poor and to the women. But there’s another segment that he reaches out to. He reaches out to Arab Americans. No president or no presidential candidate goes to the Arab seeking Arab American votes. Reverend Jesse Jackson has the nerve to do that and because he had the nerve to want to include all, not some, he’s hated.”

“I’m saying to the Jewish people who may not like our brother, it is not Jesse Jackson that you are attacking. Remember this now. You’re not attacking an individual. Jesse’s gone past that now. When you attack him, you attack the millions that are lining up with him. You’re attacking all of us. That’s not intelligent. That’s not an intelligent thing to do. That’s not wise. We know that Blacks and Jews have had a good relationship in the past. We’ve gotten along well, because you’re a suffering people and so are we. But my dear Jewish friends, you must understand that everything comes of age. We cannot define our self interest in terms of your self interest. And because our self interests differ because we’ve come of age, why dislike us? Why attack our champion? Why hurl stones at him? Why feed the Press so that they can create a climate into which hatred and bitterness and strife can be poured, creating the same kind of climate that led to the assassination of John Kennedy, the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., Malcolm X and Bobby Kennedy. Why create that kind of climate when you have the power to turn it around and show the world that you have sense? Don’t you realize what you’re doing? Press, don’t you realize what you’re doing? Are you as blind as the government? And if the blind lead the blind, both fall in the ditch. You are blind.

“You do not realize there are 35 to 45 percent of your armed forces are Black. It is we who you will send to Nicaragua. It is we who you sent to Grenada. It is we who you sent to Lebanon. It is we who will be sent to fight your wars. This is our brother. This is our son. This is our champion. If you harm this brother, what do you think we should do about it? How can we fight for America, if America kills all of our fighters who fight for our justice? This is a foolish thing that you are doing.

*“I say to you as intelligent people, sit down and talk with Rev. Jackson. Sit down, Jewish leaders, and talk with us. We are ready to talk with you. Sit down and talk like intelligent people who have a future at stake. **But if you harm this brother, I warn you in the name of Allah, this will be the last one you harm.** We are not making any idle threats, we have no weapons, we don’t carry so much as a pen knife. But I do tell the world that Almighty God Allah is backing us up in what we say and what we do, and we warn you in His name—leave this servant of Almighty God alone. Leave him alone. If you want to defeat him, defeat him at the polls. We can stand to lose an election, but we cannot stand to lose our brother...”*

On February 27, 1984, **Nathan Perlmutter** of the ADL referred to Minister Farrakhan as a “**Black Hitler.**” Nat Hentoff, a Jewish leader and columnist for the *Village Voice*, participated in a New York radio call-in show and also characterized the Muslim leader as a “**Black Hitler.**” On March 11, 1984, Min. Farrakhan responded to the insults in a radio broadcast from Chicago:



Nathan Perlmutter
Nat Hentoff

*“So I said to the members of the press, ‘Why won’t you go and look into what we are saying about the threats on Reverend Jackson’s life?’ **Here the Jews don’t like Farrakhan and so they call me ‘Hitler.’ Well, that’s a good name. Hitler was a very great man.** He wasn’t great for me as a Black man but he was a great German and he rose Germany up from the ashes of her defeat by the united force of all of Europe and America after the First World War. Yet Hitler took Germany from the ashes and rose her up and made her the greatest fighting machine of the twentieth century, brothers and sisters, and even though Europe and America had deciphered the code that Hitler was using to speak to his chiefs of staff, they still had trouble defeating Hitler even after knowing his plans in advance. Now, I’m not proud of Hitler’s evil toward Jewish people, but that’s a matter of record. He rose Germany up from nothing. Well, in a sense you could say there is a similarity in that we are rising our people up from nothing, but don’t compare me with your wicked killers.*

“Why would we tolerate this? I’ve been among Black people as a teacher from the Honorable Elijah Muhammad for nearly thirty years. I’m not a stranger in America. I have lectured in every major university and college and theological seminary in this country. I’m well known by my brothers and sisters who are scholarly. I have addressed every major Black organization that there is. I ask, why should we submit when a white man calls one of our Black brothers a “Hitler” that we don’t rise up and take them to task? You wait for Farrakhan to come and defend himself, though I am a defender of Black people. Not that it matters to me whether you defend me or defend me not. That’s up to you. But that would show some gratitude on your part for the work of your brother. I am defended by God and He’s sufficient for me—He and His Apostle—but when you can allow the enemy to call your leaders anything they want to and get away with it, then you are selling yourself again into slavery.”

Immediately the media was filled with Jewish charges that Minister Farrakhan “praised Adolf Hitler.” The Nation of Islam responded:

“Great” is a word that is assigned to anything that has a lasting influence or consequence. The *Oxford English Dictionary* uses four full pages to define “great” and only one of the definitions suggests a positive connotation. The others refer to the size or magnitude, quantity or scope of a thing or event. *Webster’s* goes even further. Its primary definition refers to a “large spatial dimension,” but it later defines it as somebody who is prominent or of renown, and then uses the examples of “a politician” or “a dictator” or “a creator of political confusion.” Adolf Hitler was all three.

Also, Jewish author Dr. Cecil Roth writes in his 1932 book *History of the Marranos* that Jews of Surinam were the “foremost in the suppression of the successive negro revolts, from 1690 to 1722: these as a matter of fact were largely directed against them, as being the greatest slave-holders of the region.” Does “great” here mean “good”?

Judaism a “gutter religion”?

Some Jews claim that Min. Farrakhan called Judaism a “gutter religion.” In fact, he used the term “dirty religion” to describe the practices of the state of Israel that are widely condemned as being illegal and racist. Here is The Minister’s actual statement from a speech on his return to America from Libya, June 24, 1984:

*“...America and England and the nations backed Israel’s existence. Therefore when you aid and abet someone in a criminal conspiracy, you are a part of that criminal conspiracy. So America and England and the nations are criminals in the sight of almighty God. **Now, that nation called Israel never has had any peace in forty years and she will never have any peace because there can never be any peace structured on injustice, thievery, lying and deceit and using the name of God to shield your dirty religion under His holy and righteous name.**”*

“America and England and the nations, because of their backing of Israel, are being drawn into the heat of the Third World War, which is called Armageddon. Oh America, you have blundered so. And instead of recognizing the mistake you have made and make a turn for the better, you persist in your evil. And so the consequences of evil must come. You hate us because we dare to say that we are the chosen people of God and can back it up...”

The term “dirty religion” is a universal concept and refers to the hypocrisy of those who promote evil and commit wickedness in the name of religion. Minister Farrakhan was referring to the Nation of Islam’s “**LOST FOUND MUSLIM LESSON NO. 1,**” in which it is written that many “Christians” claim Jesus but they only “[use] his name to shield [their] dirty religion...”

Minister Farrakhan used the term “dirty religion” to describe the practices of some Zionist Jews in the State of Israel. Reasonable people may argue that even Moses would condemn Israelis who

- develop nuclear weapons for apartheid South Africa
- put the Palestinians in what Archbishop Desmond Tutu called a state of apartheid
- train apartheid South Africa’s military and police
- train America’s police forces, which target Black males
- torture those Palestinians who have been illegally detained
- have implemented outwardly racist policies against dark-skinned Jews

Minister Farrakhan often teaches that Muslim “sheiks who live in opulence when their people live in squalor are practicing a dirty religion.” Christians that give the poor a Bible and then exploit their faith and take their natural resources, in the name of God, have dirtied the religion. TV evangelists who misuse the faith of the gullible and the ignorant have dirtied the religion. This concept is universal.

***The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Volume 1:
The Jewish Role in the Enslavement of the African***



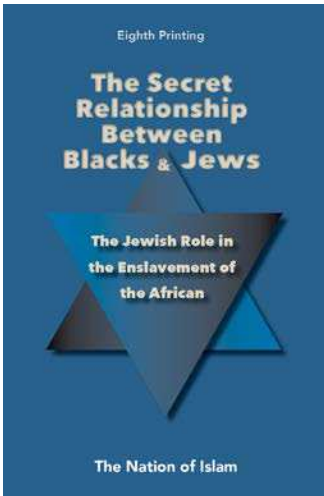
“The mission will never be fully accomplished until our people have and understand the knowledge contained in that book.”

“This book is really the companion of *Message to the Blackman*, in my humble judgement...”

Book Summary

In 1991 the **Honorable Minister Louis Farrakhan**, National Representative of **The Most Honorable Elijah Muhammad** and the Nation of Islam (NOI), released the first of several volumes in the scholarly series titled ***The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews***. This research was prepared by the NOI’s Historical Research Department in response to the increasingly vicious calumnies made against Minister Farrakhan, namely, that he was “anti-Semitic” and that he had somehow wounded the “special relationship” that Jews claimed had always existed between Blacks and Jews.

In its 334 pages ***The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Volume One***, conclusively proved the veracity of The Minister’s position, revealing that Jews were in fact at the very center of the trans-Atlantic slave trade as merchants, financiers, shippers, and insurers and among the leading international marketers of the products of African slave labor. That information was compiled from texts written by prominent Jewish scholars and historians such as **Dr. Jacob Rader Marcus, Dr. Marc**



Lee Raphael, Dr. Bertram W. Korn, Dr. Abraham Karp, Dr. Herbert I. Bloom, Isaac S. Emmanuel, and Leo Turitz—all of whom were also rabbis. Today *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Volume One*, can be found in the collections of every major academic library, including those of every Ivy League college and university. Since its publication in 1991, the critics of the Nation of Islam have quietly abandoned the persistent but mythological claim that Jews were either co-sufferers or innocent bystanders in the Black Holocaust.

To appreciate the Jewish attitude and behavior toward America’s Black citizens in the slavery era, it is important at the outset to review the substance of the Black–Jewish relationship in that time, from Europe’s “discovery” of America to the Civil War. In 1992, **Dr. Abraham Peck**, of the prestigious **American Jewish Archives**, was unmistakably clear about the history:

“The first two centuries of the Black–Jewish encounter in America were highlighted by a fairly extensive record of Jewish slave-holding. Indeed, during the colonial period, in the small Jewish community of the time, almost every Jewish household of any form, North or South, possessed at least one slave.”

All of the Jewish sources collected, quoted, and cited in the Nation of Islam’s 334-page *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Vol. 1*, are there for all to see and evaluate. The book uses Jewish wills, rabbinical sermons, runaway slave and slave auction notices, slave-sale advertisements, shipping port records, court records, private correspondence, among its array of source materials. Even with this wide-ranging use of Jewish documentation, University of Chicago African Studies professor and Jewish historian **Ralph A. Austen** has written—accurately—that “[t]he authors of *The Secret Relationship* underestimate the structural importance of the Jews in the early stages of the New World slave trade.”

The fact that Jews were essential participants in slavery’s and the slave trade’s formation, growth, maintenance, and profitability is no longer open to serious debate. The historical record supports every word of that assessment:

Jews in the Early Slave Trade

Jewish merchants owned, insured, and financed slave ships and outfitted them with chains and shackles. Jews were auctioneers, brokers, and wholesalers, keeping the slave economy oiled with money, markets, and supplies.

Christopher Columbus—a “half original” man whose trans-Atlantic expeditions initiated the genocide of the Red man and forecasted the African Holocaust—was financed by Spanish Jews and is claimed to be a Jew himself.

A Jewish shipper had a monopoly on trade to the notorious slave dungeon at **Gorée Island**—the Auschwitz of the Black Holocaust.



Christopher Columbus

Brazil: The Largest Slave Market in the World

Nine out of ten Africans were shipped to Brazil. Jewish scholar **Dr. Arnold Wiznitzer** described the early Jewish presence there:

Besides their important position in the sugar industry and in tax farming, they dominated the slave trade....The buyers who appeared at the auctions were almost always Jews, and because of this lack of competitors they could buy slaves at low prices.

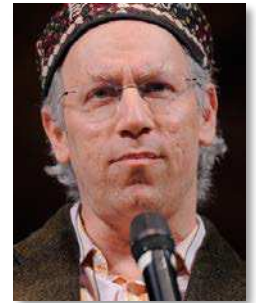


Arnold Wiznitzer

According to **Simon Wiesenthal Center** scholar **Dr. Harold Brackman**, during the 1600s “slave trading in Brazil became a ‘Jewish’ mercantile specialty in much the same way it had been in early medieval Europe.”

Jewish scholar **Jonathan Schorsch** wrote, “Jewish merchants routinely possessed enormous numbers of slaves temporarily before selling them off.”

The *Jewish Encyclopedia* adds that “Jewish commercial activity” in this time included a “monopoly of the slave trade.”



Jonathan Schorsch

The synagogue in Brazil imposed a tax on its members’ slaves. Slave auctions were postponed if they fell on a Jewish holiday.

Caribbean & South America

The Jews of Surinam owned plantations with Hebrew names like Machanayim, Nachamu, and Goshen, where, according to **Dr. Marcus Arkin**, they used “many thousands” of Black slaves. **Rabbi Herbert I. Bloom** added that the “slave trade was one of the most important Jewish activities...”

In 1694, Jews owned 9,000 Africans, and by 1791 there were 100 “**Jewish mulattoes**” in **Surinam**—the unwanted result of the rape of African women by their Jewish enslavers.

Jewish historian **Dr. Cecil Roth** wrote that the slave revolts in parts of South America “were largely directed against [Jews], as being the **greatest slave-holders** of the region.”

The first Hebrew poem written in the “New World” was a bitter attack on the Black Maroon leader.



Dr. Cecil Roth



The Jews of **Barbados**, wrote one Jewish scholar, “made a good deal of their money by purchasing and hiring out negroes...” All Barbadian Jews—including the rabbi—owned Black slaves.

Jews warehoused so many African slaves in Barbados that Gentile authorities moved to limit the number of captives they could possess.

Jews set up militias with the sole purpose of fighting the **Black Maroons**, the escaped Africans who were fighting to free their enslaved brethren. The Jewish militias murdered the Maroons and cut off their hands to award as **trophies**.

Jews became the major traders in “**refuse slaves**”—Africans who were weak and sick from the **Middle Passage** voyage. Jewish traders “fatted them up” and sold them at a profit.

Jewish scholars **Isaac and Susan Emmanuel** reported that in **Curaçao**, which was a major slave-trading depot, “the shipping business was mainly a Jewish enterprise.” **Rabbi Marc Lee Raphael** wrote that in Curaçao in the seventeenth century, as well as in Barbados and **Jamaica** in the eighteenth century, “Jewish merchants played a major role in the slave trade.”

American Jewish Slavers

There were **rabbis** who owned, rented, and sold slaves and denounced the abolitionists, calling them “demagogues” and “demons of hatred and destruction” and “fanatics.” There were rabbis who believed abolitionism “was the major threat to Jewish existence.”

Sugar fueled and expanded the slave trade, and according to Jewish scholars, **Jews “acquired large sugarcane plantations** and became the leading entrepreneurs in the sugar trade.”

The **first Jewish settlement** in the United States was a **Florida** sugar plantation supported entirely by the labor of enslaved Africans.

When early **New Yorkers** sought to purchase slaves, they contacted “**the jobbers and the Jews,**” who were the recognized international dealers. The largest shipments of Africans arriving in New York in the first half of the 1700s were commissioned by Jewish merchants.

Jews & Native Americans

European encroachment created lethal conflict with the Indigenous communities, and Jewish traders often supplied the Europeans with weapons and critical provisions.

Once the Red man was removed, it was often the Jewish traders who acquired the valuable land. One actually held title to the entire Grand Canyon.



Jewish Slave-Catchers/Smugglers/Breeders

Jews **smuggled slaves** to places where slavery was illegal, rented them when they did not want to buy, and **bred African women** for sexual purposes.

Slave smugglers and pirates like the Jewish **Lafitte brothers** continued the international slave trade for years after its legal end in 1807.

Jew Sells Black Human Beings With Poetry

ABRAHAM SEIXAS,
All so gracious,
Once again does offer
His services pure
For to secure
Money in the coffer.
He has for sale
Some Negroes, male,
Will suit full well grooms.
He has likewise
Some of their wives
Can make clean, dirty rooms.
For planting too, He has a few
To sell, all for the cash,
Of various price,
To work the rice
Or bring them to the lash.
The young ones true,
If that will do
May some be had of him
To learn your trade
They may be made,
Or bring them to your trim.
The boatmen great,
Will you elate
They are so brisk and free;
What e'er you say,
They will obey,
If you buy them from me.

*South Carolina State Gazette, September 6, 1794
(Seixas rhymes with gracious)*

Jews ran jails and imprisoned and punished Black slaves; they served as constables, sheriffs, detectives, and bounty hunters in the slavocracy and participated in the dehumanization of Black Africans.

Itinerant Jewish peddlers were known to search for and capture runaway slaves and bring them in for the bounty. Jews advertised openly for the return of their “runaways.”

The founders of **Richmond, Virginia**’s Jewish community were all slaveholders.

When slavery was outlawed in the colony of **Georgia**, Jews left; they returned once slavery was reinstated.

In **Newport, Rhode Island**—the center of the rum and slave trade—every Jewish family owned Black slaves. Even their synagogue was built by slaves “of some skill.”

All 22 Newport distilleries serving the triangular slave trade were owned by Jews.

Forty Shillings Reward.
RAN-AWAY from the subscriber last night, an Indented NEGRO GIRL, named *BELL*, about 16 years of age, about 5 feet high: she formerly was the property of Mr. Daniel Dupcy, of this city; her mother is the property of Mr. William Coats, and now lives in his family. Whoever will bring said Negro Bell, to the subscriber, or lodge her in any jail, so that she may be had again, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges.
ISAAC FRANKS.
N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring said Negro Bell, or taking her off.
 Philadelphia, Nov. 29. dtf

Jews & Civil War & Slavery

The leading abolitionist organization bitterly complained that Jews “have never taken any steps whatever” against slavery.

The nation’s highest paid clergyman, **Rabbi Morris Raphall** of New York, defended slavery and claimed God Himself had sanctioned it.

Jewish Scholar Says Slaves Used As “Sex Tools”

“The female slave was a sex tool beneath the level of moral considerations. She was an economic good, useful, in addition to her menial labor, for breeding more slaves. To attain that purpose, the master mated her promiscuously according to his breeding plans. The master himself and his sons and other members of his household took turns with her for the increase of the family wealth, as well as for satisfaction of their extra-marital sex desires. Guests and neighbors too were invited to that luxury.”

Louis M. Epstein, Sex Laws and Customs in Judaism

The one rabbi who forcefully attacked slavery, Baltimore’s **David Einhorn**, was thrown out of his own Jewish congregation and forced to flee the city.

The Jewish writer **Mordecai Manuel Noah** was such a virulent racist that the very first Black newspaper, the *Freedom’s Journal*, was started in 1827 just to combat his racist attacks.

More than 3,000 Jewish soldiers fought for the slaveholders in the Civil War, and a Jewish owner of a 140-slave plantation, **Judah P. Benjamin**, was secretary of state for the Confederacy. His picture is engraved on Confederate currency.



Jews were known to “free” their Black chattel but only after they became elderly and unable to work, forcing them to fend for themselves in their old age.

Jews bequeathed Black human beings from one generation to another, and they sold Black children and babies away from their parents.

Jews suppressed slave uprisings and in 1831, Jews were involved in hunting down the great Nat Turner and his freedom fighters.

The first Jew elected to the U.S. Senate, Florida’s **David Yulee**, was one of the most strident haters of Indians and defenders of slavery.

Dr. Harold Brackman wrote, “Jews were about twice as likely to be slave owners as the average white Southerner.”

Rabbi and historian **Dr. Bertram W. Korn**, the acknowledged expert on 19th-century American Jewry, wrote:

“It would seem to be realistic to conclude that any Jew who could afford to own slaves and had need for their services would do so....Jews participated in every aspect and process of the exploitation of the defenseless blacks.”

And though some of these open acts of racial persecution might be attributed to individual Jews acting on their own, nearly all the offenders were members of larger Jewish communities and enjoyed a prominent and honored place among their coreligionists.



Benjamin, Yulee, Korn



Raphall, Noah, Brackman

The profits from their slavery-based enterprises helped finance Jewish community development, built synagogues, homes, schools, businesses, and institutions, and in many untold ways enriched their lives, congregations, and communities.

By permission of the Ordinary of Charleston district,
On THURSDAY,
 The 27th of December next,
Precisely at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, before the Exchange of Charleston,
By Jacob Jacobs, V. M.
 About forty valuable **NEGRO SLAVES**, belonging to the estate of John Wilson, Esq; deceased. The qualifications of the negroes and terms of sale, will be made known by some future advertisement.
John Ward, Admr.
 November 1.

Field Hands and House Servants.
By B. Mordecai.
TO-MORROW, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, will be sold, at Messrs. Ryan & Son's Lot, Chalmers street,
 The following **NEGROES**:
WOMAN PATTY, 20 years old, good washer and ironer, first rate child's nurse, fair seamstress and house servant. She is very likely.
CHARLOTTE, good washer and ironer, child's nurse, and house servant, 28 years old.
BETSY, good plain cook, washer and ironer, 33 years old.
NANNY, 20 years old, and her two Children, one 2 years, and one 2 months; field hand.
MAN ABRAHAM, 45 years old, and his wife,
CLARA, 50 years old, both field hands.
WOMAN PHOENIX, 18 years old, with her infant, four months; field hand.
MAN MINGO, 50 years old, good marketman and farm hand.
MAN LAWRENCE, 40 years old, prime field hand.
 January 28

The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Vol. 2



The Honorable Minister Louis FARRAKHAN at The Watergate Hotel

The Honorable Minister Louis Farrakhan

“[H]ave you ever noticed that no matter how rich and powerful some of us have become, we have never been shown how to network with the wealthy and learned of our people, pooling our resources that we may produce for our people that which would grow us from a begging position as little children to become masters of our own destiny?”

The Jewish people have maximized their wealth by networking with their people and others in America and the World, thus they have become masters in banking, trade, commerce and have parlayed their wealth to become masters in every field of human endeavor. At the same time, we as their friends amass wealth for ourselves, our families and a few people who benefit from us but never have we done anything collectively to benefit the masses of our people. It is not that we would not desire to do this; it is because we have not been shown how. Our distrust and disunity prohibits us from doing what the Jewish people have done.

These books that the Historical Research Department of the Nation of Islam has published, The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews: How Jews Gained Control of the Black American Economy Volume 2 and Jews Selling Blacks are being shared with our people to show us how we were completely undone and how others have benefited from what has happened and continues to happen to us. We cannot deal effectively with our so-called friends as men and women without this vital knowledge.

*Whenever the Light of Truth has been shone on them [members of the Jewish community], they reach for you [Black Leadership] to defend them against the Truth that uncovers the horror that has been done to us. They have always been successful pitting us against each other thus keeping them from facing the Truth of their real relationship with us. As they call upon you to denounce me as an anti-Semite and, because of the favor you believe you owe them for what they have done to help make life comfortable for you; I am asking you to **stand down**. I am asking you to read this research and then discuss it with your Jewish friends. Would you condemn me as an anti-Semite for exposing the research that shows them as being anti-Black? I am asking you to stand down and let them come out to me to defend their record and history of their relationship with us that we compiled from that which was written by their own scholars, historians, and Rabbis.”*

—excerpt from Minister Farrakhan’s OPEN LETTER TO BLACK LEADERSHIP, July 19, 2010

Business = Life

Here is part of what Minister Farrakhan and Brother Jabril Muhammad discussed concerning a critical aspect of the relationship between ignorance and business. The fuller discussion is recorded in the 2006 book *Closing the Gap*:

Brother Jabril: *Brother Minister, the Honorable Elijah Muhammad said that there were three scientific fields of knowledge that the slave master did not want the slave to ever learn. What are those areas of knowledge and what has that ignorance produced in us as a people? ...*

Minister Farrakhan: *The three sciences, as I recall, were: number 1) the science of business, 2) science of warfare, 3) the science of mating.*

In the word business is: b-u-s-i, and the “i” is interchangeable with “y,” “busy.”

When a person is busy, they’re active. So the science of business is the science of the life activity. The life activity, that is dictated by the nature in which we’re created, is that we must utilize what God has given to us; develop it through knowledge and use that with what God has already put here to become productive; to be producers.

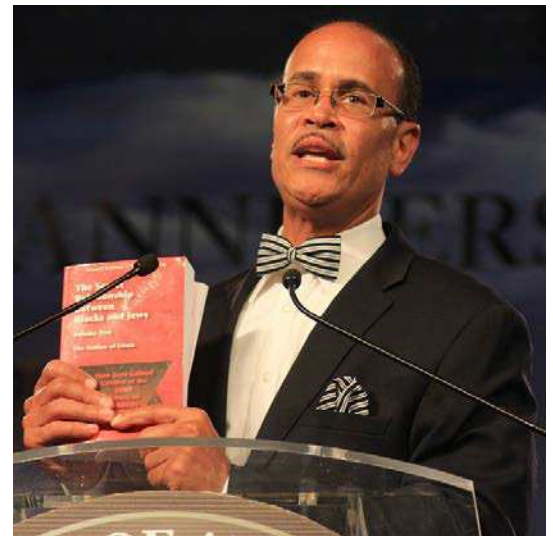
The science of business is the knowledge of how to satisfy the natural needs of a human being in the manner that pleases God. Business, which takes, of course, into consideration the acquisition of wealth; the proper use of wealth or the creation of wealth; the making of a product; the sale and distribution of what one makes; the creation of a means of satisfying necessities—food, clothing, shelter, trade, and commerce—all of this is really a science.

When one does not know it, then we are subjected to the one who does know it. We become their servant, and, at worse, their slave.

Book Summary

The Minister shared these words with the NOI researchers on October 23, 2009, after reading the *Secret Relationship Between Blacks & Jews, Volume 2*, manuscript:

“...I must tell you [*The Secret Relationship Between Blacks & Jews, Volume 2*] is one of the most powerful readings I have read....Such a book as this makes it almost seem impossible without the intervention of God for us to attain real freedom because these people are at every turn. They are so well positioned that we cannot be free in any sense of the word until we are freed from them. And that is a speech that I have to make, and I need the widest possible audience for such a speech [Atlanta, 2010] and whatever the consequences are, we must be ready to pay them.



“I picked it up the other day and I started reading...about cotton and how these people became so tremendously wealthy and politically powerful even though many times they didn’t run for political office, but they controlled it. And in every city in the South I went into I was observant of their power—to this day. Our people will never be free until they understand this, because the real enslaver—not only of us but of the gentiles—is here [points to manuscript]. So I have to stand on this and deliver what may be for me, the best or the worst in terms of highlighting what has happened to us and then ask the people to get the book and judge for themselves...”

“It has nothing to do with anti-Semitism; it has everything to do with liberation of our people and the gentiles of this nation and the world. And even the liberation of Jews who love God and the Torah and are willing to live by the laws of God, they must be liberated from these political people who have no root in God, at all...”

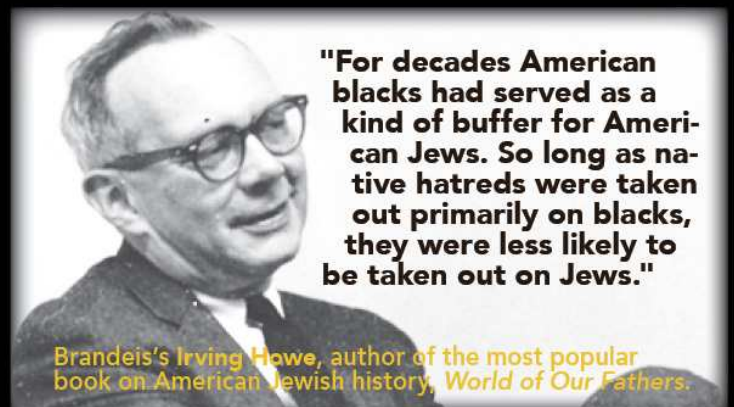
Description

The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Vol. 2: How Jews Gained Control of the Black American Economy, has 512 pages, with hundreds of footnotes, a full index, and a selected bibliography. It examines the Black-Jewish relationship after the Emancipation Proclamation and the Civil War. It looks at the comparative economic, political, and social condition of Blacks and Jews in the Jim Crow South.

Blacks never received the promised 40 acres or the mules; they instead struggled to survive in the aftermath of three centuries of chattel enslavement. At the same time, Jewish immigrants came to the South in ever-increasing numbers. They found a nation determined to re-enslave Blacks and force them back onto the plantations, where they would once again be the driving force of America’s cotton economy. *The Secret Relationship, Vol. 2*, reveals how the growing community of Jewish politicians and Jewish businessmen, the Jewish press, the Jewish clergy, and the Jewish-led organized-labor movement all participated in that white-supremacist strategy to choke off all economic prospects of the Black ex-slave.

Jews were elected to office in the South in surprising numbers, and Jewish politicians helped create and enforce the odious Jim Crow laws that kept Blacks from developing an economic and educational foundation after slavery. Jews even altered the practice of their religion to accommodate the racist Southern traditions—all in an environment almost totally free of anti-Semitism. In fact, they encountered a Southern culture and environment that was overwhelmingly philo-Semitic.

Scholar Admits Blacks Are Scapegoats for Jews



As merchants and businessmen, Jews were leaders in the financial exploitation of the oppressed Black population. In fact, *The Secret Relationship, Vol. 2*, answers the provocative question, “If Blacks *did not* receive the promised 40 acres and a mule, *Who did?*”

Jewish merchants settled where the Black populations were the heaviest and targeted Black cotton sharecroppers, growing extremely wealthy in the process. Many notable Jewish families and institutions, including the **Lehman Brothers**, **Neiman Marcus**, and even the infamous **Rothschild family** of international bankers, can trace their wealth to the cotton fields of the American South.

After slavery Blacks, who dominated the skilled crafts and construction trades, found work and began to make a living for their families. Blacks, in fact, held a virtual monopoly of almost all labor. Ninety-five per cent of all the industrial work of the Southern States was in the Black man’s hands. The American Labor Movement emerged from white America’s determination to forcibly remove Blacks from all skilled work and replace them with white immigrants. A Jew, **Samuel Gompers**, led this movement to **ethnically cleanse Blacks from the American workforce**. Under Gompers’ direction Black participation in the skilled labor market was almost totally obliterated. His leading role in the oppression of Asian Americans, as well as his attempts to have them excluded from the country, was especially vicious; and many rabbis, the Jewish press, Jewish businessmen, and Jewish politicians acted on behalf of that racist campaign.

Jews were even found collaborating with and financing the racial terrorist group the **Ku Klux Klan**. When wanton lynchings, torture, and massacres occurred in America, Jewish people often praised those outrages, and some in the Jewish press cheered them on. When some Jews wanted to confront the violent terrorists in their midst, the most prominent Jew in America, **Louis Marshall**, founder of the **American Jewish Committee**, demanded that they leave the Klan alone!

This is shocking material that is fully supported by data from the Jewish historical record, and it is all detailed and documented within the extensive footnotes in *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Volume 2*. Here are some hidden facts:

Jews in the South

By 1860, approximately 33,000 Jews lived in the South, nearly a quarter of those in Louisiana.

At least **23 towns in the South are named for Jews**, including Manassas, Virginia; Kaplan, Louisiana; Felsenthal, Goldman, and Levy, Arkansas; Marks, Mississippi; and even Jewtown, Georgia. Many streets are named after Jews, including Weinstock, Holzman, March, Bernstein, Levy, and Levin Streets. Even the Fort Myers military base was named after the **Jewish Confederate officer Abraham Myers**.

Jewish merchants and peddlers collaborated with slavery, selling to plantations everything from **slaves, drugs, rope, and slaves’ clothing to food, tools, weapons, shackles and chains**,



Jewish peddlers swarmed into the South to help expand slavery and Jim Crow.

and dry goods. They financed plantation operations and even bought and sold whole plantations—slaves and all.

Jewish scholars actually admitted that Jews benefited from the **racist scapegoating of Blacks** in American society.

Jews redesigned the *practice* of Judaism to accommodate American racism and slavery.

A common Jewish term for the Devil is *der Schwarzer*, the “Black One,” or *der schwarze Mann*, “Black Man.”

Jews were openly espousing **Ku Klux Klan-like beliefs.** Southern Jews talked about the “necessity” of “exterminating” Black people. Jews actually instigated and participated in massacres of Blacks. The Jewish owner and editor of the *Atlanta Journal* “whipped whites into a frenzy” of race hate that ultimately led to the Atlanta Massacre of 1906. Jews were involved in that massacre of as many as 40 innocent Blacks and probably many more.

In the post-Civil War era Jews **sold sheets and guns to the Ku Klux Klan.** They financed its beginning and served as KKK officials. Atlanta Jews held a fundraiser and the mayor and the governor—both well-known Klansmen—“attended the affair as guests of honor.”

The Jewish owner and editor of the *Atlanta Journal* was the son of a rabbi and “high in the councils of the Ku Klux Klan.”

Jews supported and helped set up, maintain, and strengthen America’s **slave codes and Jim Crow law system** through an extensive Jewish banking and financing network.

There were over **100 Jewish mayors and literally hundreds of Jewish public officials** in the slavery and Jim Crow South. They held the offices of congressman, senator, and state legislator.

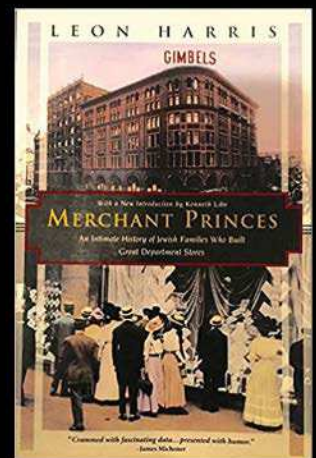
Jews served as **police chiefs and as sheriffs** in the South and performed critical roles as lawmakers within the plantation/sharecropping culture.

Jews routinely held seats on Southern school boards and created racially segregated “colored” school systems—the same kind of system that **Brown vs. Board** tried to end. In one southern city, the curriculum for whites (beyond the three Rs) included Latin, history, geology, astronomy, rhetoric, physiology, and algebra, while education for Blacks focused solely on “manual training.”

Scholar Says “Hatred of the niggers” was good for Jews

Leon Harris, author of *Merchant Princes*, discusses the remarkable rise of Jewish-owned department stores in the South, like Neiman-Marcus and Rich’s, and reasons that

“After the War and Reconstruction, the exploitation and consequent hatred of the ‘niggers’ on the part of many Southern whites diverted much of the hostility that might otherwise have been directed at Jews.”



After Emancipation, a Southern Jewish newspaper declared: “**The white man will rule by fair means or by foul**...God Almighty never created the negro the white man’s equal and even an act of Congress will not change ...his supremacy.”

One of the most prominent Jews of Atlanta, Ga., publicly advocated that **Blacks carry I.D. papers**—just like the Nazis required of Jews 25 years later.

Jews Wealthiest Americans

Jews quickly rose to the heights of economic security by reaping the profits of slavery and sharecropping. They had no interest in assisting the Black man out of his degraded condition and sought no alliance, friendship, or co-operation. According to scholars:

- “the rise in the social and economic position of the Jews has been extremely rapid, far surpassing that which can be shown for any other immigrant group.”
- “[N]o group experienced such startling success as the Jews.”
- “American Jews have long enjoyed a comparative income advantage, earning considerably more, on average, than other ethnoreligious groups.”

Plantation supply and the marketing of slave-produced goods like cotton, sugar, and tobacco were the sectors in which the largest Jewish fortunes were to be found.

Jewish Commerce in the Slavery/Jim Crow South

Jewish peddlers “invaded” the Deep South and targeted the Black ex-slave and “secured...a great amount of the Negro’s trade.” One scholar wrote that Jewish merchants “flocked to the South [and] preyed upon naïve Negroes.” When Blacks started to leave the South for the Northern cities, Jewish merchants followed them to big cities as well. They made huge profits selling overpriced and inferior goods intended for the “negro market.” THIS IS WHAT IS MEANT WHEN THEY SAY THAT IN AMERICA, “THE STREETS ARE PAVED WITH GOLD.”



Jews **dominated the retail/wholesale trade in the racist apartheid South**. Stores closed on Jewish holidays, and the main streets of Southern cities as a result were “dead.”

Jews held a monopoly on many necessities, and their commerce fueled the plantation/ sharecropping economy.

Ninety-five percent of America's slavery-produced sugar was grown by a Louisiana Jew, known as the "**Sugar King**."

A Jew **controlled the world trade of bananas**—the most popular fruit.

A Jewish family controlled more than **six million acres of ranch land in Texas** in the years after the Civil War.

A Jew was called the "**kingpin**" of the cotton trade; another Jewish merchant "held the key to the cotton trade of the world"; still another was known as the "**cotton king**."

A San Francisco Jew came to be known as California's "**grain king**," dominating the state's wheat market.



Jews played a critical part in setting up the crop lien system that kept Black sharecroppers in crushing debt. In fact, the system was identical to and originated from that method described in the Jewish "holy book" **Talmud**.

The strategy of racial economic targeting had been so effective at building wealth for Jews that it was readily employed in the major Black population centers of the North, and remains the dominant economic model of the American inner city. One Jewish family believed, **Blacks "needed money no more than turtles."**

Jewish Department Stores

Jewish merchants parlayed their plantation profits into major retail outlets. Jewish family-owned department stores dominated retail streets in almost every small town and city. **Sakowitz's** in Houston; **Godchaux's** in New Orleans; **Rich's** in Atlanta; **Garfinckels** in Washington, DC; **Thalhimer's** in Virginia; **Guggenheimer's** of Lynchburg; **Goldsmith's** in Memphis. **Neiman-Marcus** and even the largest jewelry chain, **Zales**, originated as tiny Jewish retailers in the Jim Crow South.

All Jewish department stores practiced Jim Crow discrimination in hiring and sales. They had become so well known for their racist policies that the **Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King and civil rights activists often targeted them** with their protests.

Racial exclusion by the big Jewish retailers funneled Black trade to those Jewish merchants operating in the Black sections of town. These merchants set artificially high prices for their shoddy goods.

Jews as Moneylenders

Jews were always the moneylenders of Europe; they acted as the European region’s “dominant” bankers, often charging usurious rates of interest and arousing the ire of the peasant class. King Louis XIV of France voiced the frustration of the commoners when he said that “**credit supports agriculture, as the cord supports the hanged.**” Jews played the same role among Blacks in America—they controlled the availability of credit in the Jim Crow economy. And as The Most Honorable Elijah Muhammad pointed out in *Message To The Blackman in America* (pp. 37-38): Black farmers “encountered credit difficulties, hardships of repayment of loans and hardship with white executives from whom the loans must be asked.”

Jews set up an **exclusive banking network** throughout the South that gave them a monopoly on credit and investment. Over and over they invested in the very profitable slave trade and in the Jim Crow infrastructure.

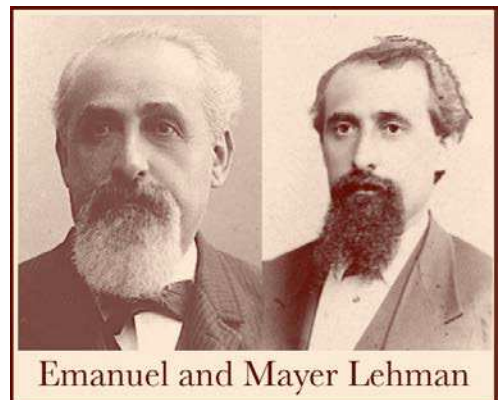
The reality of southern Black life—the shack housing; the unpaved roads; the lack of clean water, plumbing, and electricity; the substandard or nonexistent schools and health services (all problems easily managed through bank-financed infrastructure projects)—was never addressed by the thriving Jewish banking network operating in the American South.

Jewish merchants in their country stores acted as bankers and kept Black sharecroppers producing cotton by **manipulating their debt** and using the harsh Jim Crow laws to keep the cotton coming.

The present-day 400 percent interest “payday” loans, the extortionate credit card multi-charges, the “easy-pay” loans, the subprime mortgages with ballooning interest rates, and the home equity loan swindles—all designed to ensnare the working poor—have their origins in the aggressive targeting of the newly freed Black man and woman in the Deep South, who were trapped by the **predatory practices** of Jewish merchants.

The financial giant **Lehman Brothers** began as the owner of “a string of plantations” and slaves.

When the Jewish-owned **Moses Brothers Bank of Montgomery, Alabama**, folded, the savings of “hundreds of negro depositors” amounting to as much as half a million dollars were simply “swept away.” Blacks were left “gazing wistfully” at the locked doors, with no legal recourse.



Emanuel and Mayer Lehman

Sharecropping and the Crop-Lien Mortgage System: Debt and Usury

Under sharecropping, Black ex-slaves became rent-paying tenants on a white man’s plantation, renting under the worst possible terms. But the critical foundation of this scheme was the enactment of **crop-lien laws**, under which the merchant supplied critical necessities to the sharecropper on credit but took collateral in the form of the sharecropper’s future crop. This gave the local merchants, the overwhelming majority of whom were Jewish, the central role in enforcing this **new form of Black slavery**. Most Black farmers under this system quickly found themselves hopelessly in debt.

Origins of Sharecropping: The source of the Sharecropping system that re-enslaved Blacks after Emancipation was the Jewish “holy book **Talmud**,” which established elaborate rules for operating an agrarian economy that included sharecropping, credit arrangements, liens, and even the use of slaves. Ancient rabbis were large land owners who managed slaves, tenant farmers, and sharecroppers—a strikingly similar arrangement to that established in the American South.

The **Talmud** is also the source of the *Curse of Ham* myth—rabbis applied a “curse” of blackness specifically to the African. The Hamitic Myth was used in the South as the divine rationale for slavery and anti-African violence. **Prominent American rabbis taught that Blacks were Ham-cursed slaves** and that permanent slavery for the Black man and woman was God’s will.

Merchants **took liens on the sharecroppers’ farms and the white Gentiles’ plantations and soon took the farms.** The merchants as lien holders came into possession of many plantations, and **the Black man was returned to virtual slavery.**

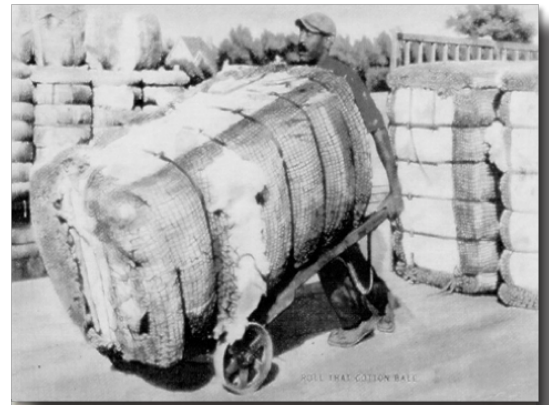
The **slang expression “The Man,”** which Black America once used to describe white authorities, was previously used to describe this lien-holding merchant.

Jewish merchants and peddlers kept “**little ledger books**” filled with **hieroglyphic scribble** only they could decipher. They called it “keeping a book on the **schwartzers**” (the Yiddish term for *niggers*), and its secret debt and payment codes became the method by which the merchants loaded on the debt and monitored and controlled the day-to-day affairs of the Black sharecropper. Some merchants reportedly charged Blacks 10 percent interest per week.

Charges, overcharges, late fees, handling charges, service charges, supervision fees, and a host of other unscrupulously imaginative fees were deducted for “taxes,” clothing, shoes, food, or any other item (whether it was actually purchased or not), and were based on the “credit prices,” which had marked up the items by as much as 400 percent—and that was before the usurious interest was applied.

Throughout history Jews were so much identified with the **crime of usury** that the subject has its own entry in the *Jewish Encyclopedia*.

Under the sharecropping system, the **hardest-working and most productive farmers were actually penalized** by the merchant—their debt was increased to keep them locked on the land for generations. Blacks who challenged this system of exploitation often found themselves or their family members imprisoned, beaten, or murdered.



Black sharecroppers did ALL the work in producing cotton.

The **credit schemes** of Southern merchants were said to have drained \$75 million from farmers in just one year of overcharges. In today's dollars that equals \$2.3 trillion.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois concluded that fully **three-quarters of the wages due Black farmers since the Civil War were simply stolen** from them.

Cotton: Jewish Gold

Jews were MAJOR dealers of slave-picked cotton, as well as owners of cotton mills. Many of them became millionaires at a time when the vast majority of Black farm workers were trying to support families on a daily wage of about 50 cents.

For 134 years **cotton was America's largest export and the single biggest engine of western expansion**. Cotton was at the very foundation of the American economy, and it drove the textile and clothing industries in New England and turbo-fueled economic and industrial growth worldwide.

After Black Sharecroppers Grew the COTTON...

"Most remarkable has been the growth of the clothing trade, of which there are 241 manufacturers in the city of New York. Of these, 234 are Hebrew firms, some of which employ as many as 2,000 hands, while the great majority of the 30,000 people engaged in the clothing trade throughout the United States are also Hebrews....In the manufacture of shirts the Hebrews have secured a monopoly, it being estimated that 25,000 men and women are directly and indirectly employed in New York City by Hebrew firms alone. The wealthiest concerns in the trade, which include several millionaires..."

— Isaac Markens, Jewish historian, 1888

Cotton was to the world economy in its era what oil is to the present. It is the single biggest proof that western civilization was built by the sweat, blood, and tears of Black African men, women, and children.

***Jewish Encyclopedia:* "[T]he cotton-plantations in many parts of the South were wholly in the hands of the Jews, and as a consequence slavery found its advocates among them."**

Cotton was arguably the most important single factor in the American Jews' phenomenal acquisition of wealth and, at the same time, the commodity most responsible for the oppression and economic decline of Blacks in America. Cotton was known as "**Jewish Gold.**"

Alabama appointed Jewish merchant **Mayer Lehman (founder of the giant, and now defunct, Lehman Brothers investment house)** as cotton agent for the state! This put Lehman in charge of managing the state's chief asset—a million-bale annual cotton crop—as well as the state's 435,000 enslaved Africans.

Much of the cotton picked by Black slaves and sharecroppers fed Jewish clothing and textile manufacturers known as the **needle trades**. According to the *Universal Jewish Encyclopedia*, "The needle trades have been the most distinctively Jewish group of industries in the United States."



Confederate Army uniforms supplied by Jewish clothing firms.

Jews supplied clothing specifically for slaves; they **supplied the Confederate Army** with uniforms; and they **supplied the Ku Klux Klan with hoods and sheets for their terrorist raids and lynch mobs.**

In New York City alone, **“80 percent of all retail, and 90 percent of all wholesale clothing firms, were owned by Jews.** In the rest of the country, 75 per cent of the clothing companies were Jewish, and most of them were controlled by Jews.”

The Rothschilds & Black Slavery

The Rothschild family of international bankers was the **richest in world history**; by 1825 they were ten times the size of their nearest rivals. A larger portion of their income came from the sale of cotton cloth manufactured at the factories of England—cotton that came direct from the colonial plantations of the New World.



Nathan Mayer Rothschild

The Rothschilds’ unparalleled success was **based on their extensive trading in African slave-produced commodities.** The Rothschilds financed railroads in Africa; America’s war to seize Mexico; both the Panama and Suez Canals; the mines of South Africa (and the development of the notorious Apartheid system); and the tobacco trade in the slavery-entrenched island of Cuba.

Jews Could Have Helped Us But Didn’t

Without the capital needed for investment in its infrastructure, slavery and Jim Crow would certainly have died a quick and worthy death. Instead, Jewish merchants brought capital investment to their fellow racists. These merchants supplied a life-line, the economic oxygen to keep alive a system so injurious to Blacks that the effects are still prominently felt to this day—a century and a half after so-called emancipation.

Blacks supplied 100 percent of the hard labor, while Jewish attainment of wealth in this critical post-Civil War era was unmatched in Jewish history. Other commodities Jews controlled, like corn, wheat, and rice, were grown to feed the “cotton slaves” and support the cotton economy.

The Racist Founder of the American Jewish Committee

Louis Marshall, the founder of the AJC [1906], was a race eugenicist long before Hitler applied eugenics laws to Jews in Nazi Germany. Eugenicists believe that “superior races” should breed out “genetically inferior races.” Marshall, a lawyer, advised the **American Breeders Association** how to make its program of “sterilization of criminals and degenerates” constitutionally acceptable. Ultimately, eugenics practitioners coercively sterilized some 60,000 Americans.

Marshall used his influence to protect the **Ku Klux Klan** and helped **defeat the NAACP’s federal anti-lynching bill**, using “state’s rights” as his reason.



And despite their lucrative post–Civil War experience in America, **Jews never used their immense financial power to redress the racial injustices** at any time during their presence in Dixie—no boycotts, no protests, no restricting of credit or simply withdrawing from the slave economies in which they carried on their most profitable trade.

Jewish historians universally refer to the Jim Crow era as the Jewish “Golden Age.”

A white founder of the NAACP was moved to declare: *“[I]t is a fact that some of the most rabid anti-Negro Southerners that I have met during my life have been Jews.”*

It was a Jew that went to Congress to argue successfully for the **Compromise of 1877**, which ended Reconstruction and forced the Black ex-slaves back into virtual slavery. **The date of this American betrayal of the Black man and woman was February 26, 1877—the very same day that the Saviour, Master Fard Muhammad, was born.**

Jews ETHNICALLY CLEANSED the U.S. Labor Force of Blacks

Even before the Civil War, **Black slaves were so dominant in the workforce** that some of the most racist whites, unable to compete, became abolitionists just to break up the Black monopoly.

Moreover, many of these **Black slaves were the major breadwinners for the white families** that enslaved them.

Affirmative Action: Some states, seeking to give the white man an advantage, passed laws prohibiting the hiring of Blacks—slave or free—when a white man could be found to do the work. These were the first affirmative action laws in American history, entirely for the benefit of the white man. The white worker was unable to compete on equal footing with a solid Black résumé of 310 years.

After slavery Blacks dominated the skilled crafts and construction trades. Ninety-five per cent of all the industrial work of the Southern States was in the Black man’s hands. Blacks, in fact, held a virtual monopoly of almost all labor.



Samuel Gompers:
Responsible for massive Black unemployment and poverty

Jews assumed the leadership of the **American Labor Movement** and helped to engineer the racial policies specifically designed to choke off the economic prospects of the Black laborer. Under Jewish founder and president **Samuel Gompers**, the American Federation of Labor (AFL) successfully bludgeoned industrialists into a **whites-only hiring policy** that would come to characterize the labor market for the next century. AFL unions became the “instrument of white working class racism,” and began systematically forcing Black workers out of a variety of occupations they once dominated.

The AFL even proposed its own **Final Solution:** colonization of America’s Blacks to Cuba or Liberia.

Gompers’ union movement **recruited many Ku Klux Klan** members, who influenced union activity throughout the 20th century.

Samuel Gompers' union used violence to remove Blacks from the American workforce. W.E.B. Du Bois charged Gompers—the most prominent and powerful Jew in America—with “**engineering**” a massacre of scores of innocent Blacks in East St. Louis in 1917 (more than 200 Blacks killed); \$7 million in property destroyed; 10,000 Blacks forced to flee their homes.

Labor unions were the instrument that forced Black workers out of the jobs they had held for many years by replacing them with newly arriving white immigrants. **This represented a far greater assault on Black progress than any midnight raid of the Ku Klux Klan.**

Black women were forced into the labor market as maids and caretakers in white homes because their Black husbands were limited to work in the lowest-paying occupations. Between 1890 and 1920 the number of white female domestic servants declined by one-third, while Black women domestics increased by 43 percent—a direct reflection of the loss of opportunity for Blacks and the consequent enrichment of whites.



Jewish scholars who have studied the “startling” success of Jewish immigrants attribute their rapid rise directly to the advantages they received through their union membership. The very people who had built the nation—having laid the roads, cleared the farmland, constructed the homes, the bridges, the water-ways, the dams, having grown and harvested the cotton, wheat, rice, corn, and sugar—were **by the twentieth century almost entirely un- or under-employed.**

Jews, like Rep. **Julius Kahn**, were among the leaders of America’s anti-Asian campaigns. The **Labor Movement served as the hub of anti-Asian activities**, which included a series of racist legislative initiatives, a vile public-relations onslaught, and pervasive Klan-like mob violence.

In the same year that the Russians enacted severe laws restricting the movements and conduct of Jews, Gompers successfully lobbied the U.S. Congress to pass the **Asian Exclusion Acts**, which banned Asians—the main economic competition for Jews—from the country for 20 years. These federal laws were the first to discriminate against any immigrant group, setting a disturbing legal precedent in the “land of the free.”

Long before Hitler, **American Jews were intimately involved in the hateful “Yellow Peril” frenzy**, including many prominent Jewish figures (a supreme court justice, labor leaders, congressmen, bankers, rabbis, politicians, newspaper owners, and journalists, as well as the Jewish press).

KKK, Jews, & Freemasonry

Jews supplied the KKK terrorists with sheets, hoods, and guns. Said one merchant: “I used to sell ’em the sheets, and Sam the tailor made them into robes. Let me tell you we had a good business going.”

The most prominent Jew in the South, **Judah P. Benjamin**, financed the Klan (by selling bales of slave-picked cotton). Many renowned American Jews were Ku Klux Klan members, sympathizers, and supporters.

Jews were a **major force in Freemasonry** and, according to the *Jewish Encyclopedia*, “it is probable that Jews were the first to introduce the movement into the country.”

A prominent rabbi was unequivocal about the Jewish role in Freemasonry: “**Masonry is a Jewish institution whose history, degrees, charges, passwords and explanations are Jewish from the beginning to the end...**” One Jewish scholar could not have been clearer: “At the turn of the century, a Masonic lodge was of higher priority than a synagogue.”

At least one **Masonic Lodge had a slave-auction room.**

A Jewish storeowner reportedly paid the Klan initiation fees for his employees.

Jewish lawyers handled legal issues for the Ku Klux Klan.

At the same time that there were record lynchings of Black people, **the Klan in Atlanta had an office next door to the headquarters of the Federation of Jewish Charities.**

The future Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black was invited by a Jew to join the Klan.

One Southern rabbi claimed, “**some of my best friends**” are Klan members.

A rabbi defended the Ku Klux Klan, who he said were “determined that the negro should not wield the scepter of government over the white man.... It served its purpose admirably. It functioned with a certain amount of law and decency.”



In 1924, Fairfield, Illinois, businessman Emanuel Steiner was presented with fifty roses by hooded klansmen in broad daylight at the city's park. They were honoring the Jewish store owner on his "golden business anniversary." Jews were members and supporters of the KKK from its very beginning.

Jews & Lynching

In the period from 1882 to 1927, at least 4,951 persons were lynched in the United States, the overwhelming majority of lynchings occurring in the Southern states. Of these, 3,513 were Blacks, including 76 Black women, and many victims were so mutilated that their remains were not even identifiable. These atrocities frequently occurred in places where Jews served as community leaders and elected officials.

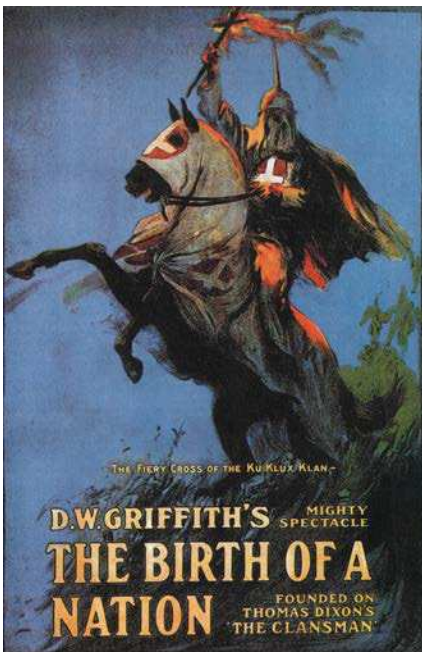
Prominent Jews were most often heard publicly supporting the lynching of Blacks. The Jewish press defended lynching: “[T]he white man is not only superior to the black man, but will assert his supremacy at the proper time and in the proper manner.”

The Talmudic roots of lynching: The fact is such horrific violence is described in exacting detail in the Jewish “holy book” Talmud. The ancient rabbis actually “prescribed” the way to carry out their form of Jewish justice—a method that was eerily similar to the tragedies that befell many Black Americans.

Jews participated in mob violence against Blacks. **A Russian Jew led a mob in the commission of at least seven murders and the destruction of 40 homes and 24 businesses**—in Springfield, Illinois (1908). The NAACP formed in response to that act.



The Jewish-owned *New York Times* (bought in 1896 by **Adolph Ochs**, pronounced ox) was a white supremacist newspaper: he published racist articles and editorials indistinguishable from the attitudes and beliefs of the Ku Klux Klan. The paper used terms like “nigger,” “coon,” and “darkey” to describe Blacks. The Ku Klux Klan capitalized “Negro” in its publications years before the *New York Times* would.



The well-known Jewish retailer **Saks & Company** was advertising “new fall skirts for women” in Ochs’s paper. It assured potential customers that if they didn’t want blue stripes, black, or navy, they also had them in “**nigger brown**.”

Jews had publicly and contemptuously asserted that “**the Negro forms the mud at [the] base**” of civilization.

Jewish investors financed the production of “the most racist movie ever made”—*Birth of a Nation*—a movie that glorifies anti-Black violence and deifies the Ku Klux Klan. It made so much money for Louis B. Mayer that he started the movie studio MGM.

Retail outlets of slaves were fed by an extensive cadre of Jewish businessmen running high-volume operations as wholesalers. Jewish merchants “routinely possessed enormous numbers of slaves temporarily before selling them off.” Jewish slave traders, by economic necessity, tried to “turn over” their Black human merchandise as quickly as possible, and this brief “ownership” of Africans by many Jewish merchants is not reflected in the census records. Nevertheless, in marketing the products of slave labor and supplying plantations with items of commerce—even buying and selling whole plantations along with the slaves—Jewish merchants helped make slavery profitable in America.

The language used in these slave advertisements by Jewish merchants—many of them serving as high synagogue officials and pillars of the Jewish community—betrays their comfort with the horrors of Black slavery. “Cargoes” of “Likely Negroes” were bought and sold alongside farm animals and furniture; whole plantations are sold with all “negroes” included in the purchase; shipping services are offered with “roomy accommodations for slaves”; insurance is offered for slave ships; “negro” and “mulatto” “wenches” are put on the auction block as “temptresses”—all these “bargains” publicly offered by Jews in America’s city newspapers.

Whole “gangs of negroes”—some advertised “in families”—are publicly traded as objects of commerce for pure profit. The image of an ad by Jacob Cohen & Son on the book’s front cover is a perverse example of a JEWISH FAMILY selling a BLACK FAMILY! It shows the Cohens giving financing terms for the sale, a business practice that proves the complicity of a Jewish financial network.

One merchant has “Sundry Negro Slaves in families.” Another sells a plantation with a “gang of about 60 Negroes,” with “negro houses” to accommodate 50 slaves; and another Jewish merchant guarantees the “lowest” prices on “real estate, negroes, horses, etc.” One merchant sells “40 valuable Negroes” consisting of “house servants and field slaves”; another sells “a prime gang of 43.” Another merchant sells “choice Negroes,” 80 at one time; and yet another has “65 prime negroes at a private sale.” Children 5-years-old, 9-years-old, 11, 16, 17, 2-months-old—even infants—are all sold without any concern for their welfare or for their families. One advertises a “valuable family of field slaves,” including an “infant” and a “2-year old” (both of whom the Jewish seller already determined to be “field slaves”).

One Jewish businessman seeks to hire 150 “young, healthy, able-bodied Working Negroes.” Evidently, he felt it necessary to explain that the “Negroes” would be “treated with humanity.” He offered a special deal to sellers: he would not charge for the temporary lodging of “sucking children of Negroes sent to [him to] sell.” Africans are advertised as good housekeepers for elderly whites, and it is chilling to consider the fate of the many Black girls and boys advertised for sale. One Jewish auctioneer sells

NEGROES, NEGROES.



The undersigned has just arrived in Lumpkin from Virginia, with a likely lot of negroes, about 40 in number, embracing every shade and variety. He has seamstresses, chamber maids, field hands, and doubts not that he is able to fill the bill of any who may want to buy. He has sold over two hundred negroes in this section, mostly in this county, and flatters himself that he has so far given satisfaction to his purchasers. Being a regular trader to this market he has nothing to gain by misrepresentation, and will, therefore, warrant every negro sold to come up to the bill, squarely and completely. Give him a call at his Mart.

J. F. MOSES.

Lumpkin, Ga., Nov. 14th, 1859.

Negroes at Auction.

BY J. & L. T. LEVIN.

WILL be sold, on MONDAY, the 3d January next, at the Court House, at 10 o'clock,

22 LIKELY NEGROES, the larger number of which are young and desirable. Among them are Field Hands, Hostlers and Carriage Drivers, House Servants, &c., and of the following ages: Robinson 40, Eelsey 34, Yanaky 13, Sylla 11, Anikee 8, Robinson 6, Candy 3, Infant 9, Thomas 35, Die 38, Amey 18, Eldridge 13, Charles 6, Sarah 60, Baket 50, Mary 18, Betty 16, Guy 12, Tilla 9, Lydia 24, Rachel 4, Scippio 2.

The above Negroes are sold for the purpose of making some other investment of the proceeds, the sale will therefore be positive.

Terms—a credit of one, two and three years, for notes payable at either of the Banks, with two or more approved endorsers, with interest from date. Purchasers to pay for papers. Dec 8 43

Black River Watchman will copy the above and forward bill to the auctioneers for payment.

“rice field Negroes”; another sold “10 Long Cotton Negroes.” One Jewish dealer offered 100 “prime Virginia slaves,” but later had to take out an ad to rebut rumors that he was instead fraudulently selling “Kentucky slaves.”

Freedom-seeking self-emancipated Blacks are branded “runaways” and doggedly pursued through newspaper notices: one Jew chased a Black woman for years, advertising for the return of “my negro girl” when she was 25 and again when she was 31. Other Jews captured and held “runaways” for the bounty.

Jews are found serving the plantation masters, selling “negro jackets,” “negro shoes,” “negro clothes”—one selling 7 bales of “American cloth for plantation Negroes.” One merchant offers “newly clothed negroes,” for which he added \$3 to the sale price; another entices slave owners with “splendid accommodations for negro sales.” One Jew seeks in an advertisement to hire an “overseer” for her plantation. The Jewish slave-dealers distinguish whether their Black human chattel are “colored” or “mulatto,” foreign-born Africans or native-born “negroes,” and much of this Black merchandise is “warranted” “sober and honest,” “of good character,” and documented as having made no attempts to run away. One group of Blacks “for sale” is advertised to have



had just one previous owner. Jewish brokers receive commissions on their slave sales, one offering special terms for “negroes”: “bond with interest and security,” payable in one year—Black slaves on layaway.

Synagogue officials and even rabbis sold Black people. Rabbi Jacob Levin sold “22 likely Negroes” for “investment” purposes, he states in his ad. Long before the Nazis forced Jews to wear yellow stars, Jewish police were threatening Charleston Blacks with “corporal punishment” if they did not present their “slave badges” to any white man who asked. A Jew seeking his “runaway negro” informs the public that she had badge #2090, which proved that she was his property. Other Jewish constables incarcerated

Blacks they suspected of being “runaways” and advertised their descriptions in the public newspapers. Another Jew in the role of city assessor reminded his fellow Charleston citizens through a newspaper notice that taxes were due on their slave property. Any one who might assist his runaway, one Jew threatens, “shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.”

These advertisements represent proof of substantial Jewish involvement in the greatest criminal endeavor in the history of the world—the Black Holocaust.

***The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Vol. 3,
The Leo Frank Case: The Lynching of a Guilty Man***

Point Number 9 of "What the Muslims Believe":

"WE BELIEVE that the offer of integration is hypocritical and is made by those who are trying to deceive the Black peoples into believing that their 400-year-old open enemies of freedom, justice and equality are, all of a sudden, their 'friends.' Furthermore, we believe that such deception is intended to prevent Black people from realizing that the time in history has arrived for the separation from the Whites of this nation."

THE SUPREME WISDOM Lessons, VII. English Lesson No. C1

25. CAN THE DEVIL FOOL A MUSLIM?

26. NOT NOWADAYS.

The Messenger of Allah, **The Most Honorable Elijah Muhammad**, wrote that Blacks are being deceived into believing that our 400-year enemy is "all of a sudden" our best friend. In the Bible (Job 2:1), Allah finds Satan walking and intermingling with the unsuspecting angels. When He calls Satan out, the angels are in disbelief. How did Satan himself convince the angels that he was one of them? How, today, have the Jewish people, with such an odious history of slave trading and brutal racism, been so successful in deceiving Blacks into believing that Jews have been downtrodden and oppressed "just the same as Black people"? **The answer is Leo Frank.**



James Conley, Mary Phagan, Leo M. Frank

The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Volume Three: The Leo Frank Case, The Lynching of a Guilty Man has 536 pages with 1,227 footnotes, a full index and bibliography, multiple illustrations, maps, diagrams, photos, and graphics that touch on every aspect of the controversial case. NOI researchers combed through thousands of pages of evidence, including court records, confidential memoranda, unpublished dissertations, private letters, historical newspapers, and other documents that have been buried for over a century. Handwriting experts were employed to examine critical doc-

uments, and the personal papers of past scholars of the case were evaluated. In the two years since its publication, the NOI book has been acknowledged to be the most important study ever done on the case, by white Gentiles who see the book as having conclusively solved the case:

- The **family of the murder victim**, which has been seeking justice for over a century, has communicated their approval, calling the NOI book “**very factual.**”
- **The Hestia Society**: “This is by far the greatest book I’ve ever read written by blacks. It really made me understand where they’re (NOI) coming from in a big way because while the Jewish claims of anti-Semitism are completely unfounded....”
- **The American Mercury**: “[T]his book is the most valuable to come out on this subject...” The organization had even volunteered to turn it into an audiobook, which is now freely available to all.
- Noted Jewish writer **Ron Unz**: “I was tremendously impressed by the quality of the historical analysis. I think I have only very rarely encountered a research monograph on a controversial historical event that provided such an enormous wealth of carefully-argued analysis backed by such copious evidence. The authors seemed to display complete mastery of the major secondary literature of the last one hundred years while drawing very heavily upon the various primary sources, including court records, personal correspondence, and contemporaneous publications, with the overwhelming majority of the 1200 footnotes referencing newspaper and magazine articles of that era. The case they made for Frank’s guilt seemed absolutely overwhelming.”

The ADL MYTH of the Leo Frank Case

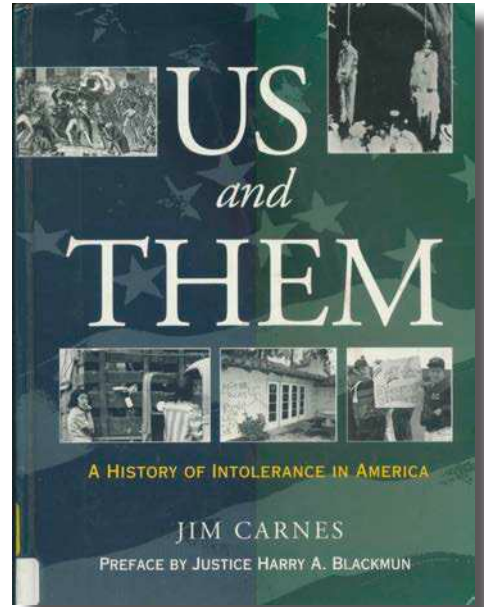
The 1913 Leo Frank case is still potent in the minds of American Jews and many white Gentiles. At least a dozen books and hundreds of articles have been written on the horrific Atlanta murder of a 13-year-old Gentile girl named Mary Phagan and the lynching of her convicted murderer, B’nai B’rith leader Leo Max Frank. And though the case is largely unknown to most, it is widely considered to be the “greatest example of anti-Semitism in American history.” From this one Atlanta tragedy have come, according to Jewish scholars, many significant events in Black history, and that is why the case required the intense focus of the Nation of Islam. It is claimed that the terrorist Ku Klux Klan was reignited as a result of the Leo Frank Affair and that the case influenced Jews to partner with Blacks in the early civil rights movement. The B’nai B’rith’s Anti-Defamation League (ADL) began in earnest in 1913 as a result of the case, giving Leo Frank a lofty position as the Founding Father of that racist Jewish spy organization.



1915 lynching of Leo Frank in Marietta, Georgia

Jews have used the Leo Frank case for no other reason than to invent a Jewish victimhood that does not exist anywhere in American history. And this ruse is entirely at the expense of Blacks, for Jews have claimed that a Black man actually committed the crime and that this Black man fooled the whites of Georgia into targeting the Jew. This makes the Black man—the factory’s janitor named James Conley—the first “Black anti-Semite.” Further, Jews have used the Leo Frank case to sully the reputation of **The Honorable Minister Louis Farrakhan**, as with this wicked 1995 publication of the SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER titled “Us and Them”:

The myth of a Jewish conspiracy is an old one that thrives on a mix of economic insecurities and cultural prejudice. During the recession of the 1980s, white supremacist groups recruited new members by arguing that Jews in business and government were responsible for the problems of working-class Protestant whites. In the 1990s, Nation of Islam leader, Louis Farrakhan, used similar reasoning to pronounce Jews the enemy of African Americans. In Georgia in 1913, the Jewish conspiracy myth found its focus in the murder of Mary Phagan, a 13-year old girl who worked for a Jewish factory superintendent named Leo Frank. ... More recently, Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan has charged that Jews ran the slave trade and continue to exploit African Americans economically. Farrakhan’s speeches echo many of the oldest myths of anti-Semitism.



The Leo Frank case has re-emerged in the wake of the recent 2018 attack on The Minister and the NOI. It is THE ONLY EXAMPLE IN AMERICAN HISTORY that Jews have used to claim, falsely, that they are victims in America. Leo Frank as sufferer of anti-Semitism is a complete HOAX. Jewish leaders have turned a legitimate, legal trial and conviction into a wicked and racist Jewish myth, a deceitfully false narrative that MUST be uprooted and destroyed—because Truth is on the March today and all things hidden will come to light.



The NOI TRUTH of the Leo Frank Case

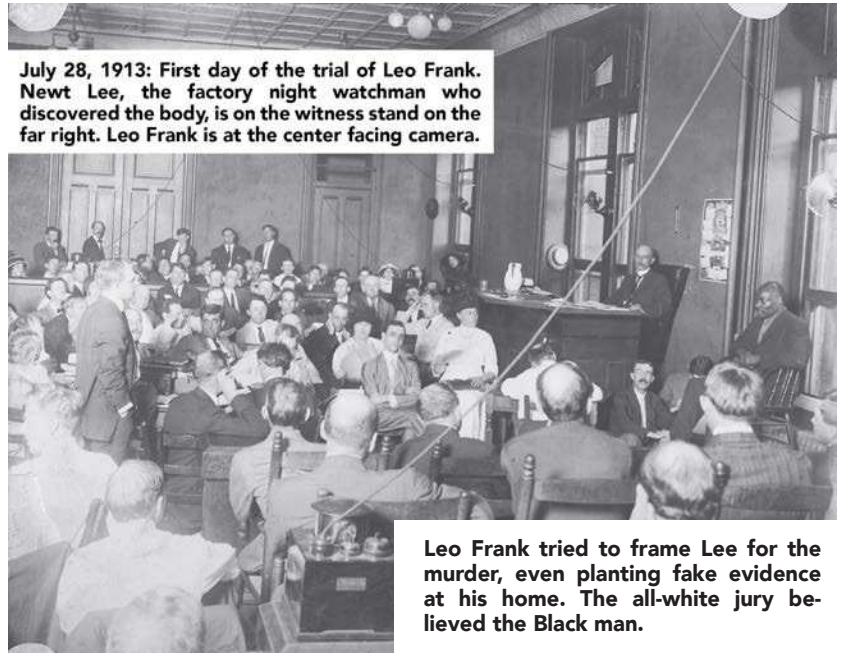
As president of the Atlanta chapter of the prestigious Jewish organization B’nai B’rith, Leo Frank was arguably the most important Jew in the American South. He was a businessman who managed the pencil factory where he employed the young murder victim. Atlanta police investigated the crime and within days Frank was charged with the murder. The trial in the summer of

1913 gripped the state of Georgia, and its extensive coverage by the three Atlanta daily newspapers even pushed World War One off the front pages. At the end of the longest and most expensive trial in Georgia’s history, Frank was convicted and sentenced to hang. It was a trial, Jews say, that was marred by anti-Se-

mitic mob violence and white terror.

Two years of unsuccessful legal appeals followed. Then the Georgia governor stepped in to commute Frank's sentence to life imprisonment. Within weeks, an unknown group of armed vigilantes kidnapped Frank from his prison cell, drove him to the girl's hometown, and lynched him from an oak tree. For Jews, that act—the only lynching of a Jew in American history—resonates deeply even today.

But almost none of the Jews' account of the Leo Frank case is true. Their recounting of the case is a monumental lie—a complete hoax—designed to create the historical impression that the Jews—who ran the slave trade and helped destroy the Native Americans—were “all of a sudden” a victim of bigotry who “all of a sudden” becomes our sympathetic friend. In fact, the Leo Frank case is one of the ugliest examples of anti-Black racism in the American legal system ever recorded. And that racism was NOT perpetrated by the white Gentile—it was perpetrated by the Jewish defendant, Leo Frank, and his Jewish handlers!



July 28, 1913: First day of the trial of Leo Frank. Newt Lee, the factory night watchman who discovered the body, is on the witness stand on the far right. Leo Frank is at the center facing camera.

Leo Frank tried to frame Lee for the murder, even planting fake evidence at his home. The all-white jury believed the Black man.

What REALLY Happened on April 26, 1913?

The power of this case is that it demonstrates the unbelievable and racist lengths white Jews went to free one of their own. Leo Frank was the Harvey Weinstein of his era. He used the power of his position to sexually harass and pursue the teenage white girls he employed. One girl resisted and he raped and then strangled her to death. And this is where the Jewish racism reached extraordinary heights. Here are some of the NOI revelations:

- Frank himself told a Jewish newspaper: “Anti-Semitism is absolutely not the reason for this libel [murder conviction] that has been framed against me. It isn’t the source nor the result of this sad story.”
- Leo Frank, as leader of B’nai B’rith, publicly and openly **referred to Blacks as “niggers.”** His defense attorneys used the word “nigger” and other racist slurs dozens of times in court. His main attorney told the jury: “If you put a nigger in a hopper, he’ll drip lies.”
- Frank argued in court that the many Black witnesses that testified should not be believed—simply because they were Black—and that “negro testimony” was by definition inferior and unreliable.
- Frank argued to the all-white jury of his peers that **murder, rape, and robbery were “negro crimes”** and thus, he, a white man, could not have committed the murder of Mary Phagan.
- Frank himself hired two of the most prominent (and expensive) private detective agencies in America and both **concluded that Leo Frank was the murderer** of Mary Phagan.
- Before Frank accused James Conley of the crime, Frank accused the innocent Black night watchman who found the body. Frank’s hired private eyes actually planted a blood-soaked shirt in

Newt Lee's home, and then told the police where they could find that damning "evidence." At the same time, Frank altered Lee's workplace time card in order to make Lee the prime suspect.

- Leo Frank's own Black maid, Minola McKnight, swore that she overheard Frank's wife and mother discussing how **Frank had confessed** that he had killed a girl.
- Powerful Jewish leaders rallied to Frank's defense, but privately they admitted that they could not stand Frank's personality and that he probably was guilty. Albert Lasker financed Frank's legal defense. His private view of the B'nai B'rith president was harsh and disturbing: "[H]e impressed us as a sexual pervert. Now, he may not have been, or rather a homeosexual [sic] or something like that." Lasker said, "**I hope he [Leo Frank] gets out...and when he gets out I hope he slips on a banana peel and breaks his neck.**"
- A dozen adolescent girls gave such powerful testimony about Leo Frank's sexual harassment at the factory that none of his bevy of highly paid attorneys dared to cross-examine them—not one.
- Frank supporters tried to **hire a Black woman to slip James Conley some poison** while he was in jail waiting to testify at Frank's new-trial hearing. She identified the plotters in open court as prominent members of the Jewish community.
- Leo Frank refused to take an oath on the Bible, and then refused to be cross-examined by prosecutors.

Leo Frank may be an iconic figure in Jewish history, but evidence shows Frank to be guilty of murdering Mary Phagan and guilty of attempting to pin his crime on two innocent Black men. In court Frank and his defenders moved to reinforce—not destroy—the most anti-civil rights doctrines imaginable in his scorched-earth effort to free himself at all costs. In addition, the NOI reveals that Jews are guilty of falsely accusing white Gentiles of anti-Semitism and deliberately lying about Gentile activities during the Frank affair.

Today, the racist Leo Frank is used as a symbol of a non-existent "anti-Semitism" by the Anti-Defamation League, which has used it as a bludgeon to muzzle Blacks and pretend to be their historical best friend.

On February 26, 2019, the Anti-Defamation League forced Amazon.com to ban The Secret Relationship Between Blacks & Jews book series.


It can be purchased here: <https://store.finalcall.com/collections/the-secret-relationship-between-blacks-and-jews>

Father of ADL, Leo Frank, Tried to Pin Murder on 2 Black Men

When accused of murder, Leo Frank announced:

"MARY PHAGAN'S MURDER WAS WORK OF A NEGRO!... No white man killed Mary Phagan. It's a negro's crime, through and through. No man with common sense would even suspect I did it."

Frank hired detectives to plant incriminating "evidence" against both these Black men.




ADL's Leo Frank and the 2 Black men he tried to have lynched.

'Father of the ADL' was a Rapist & a Murderer

Atlanta B'nai B'rith leader **Leo M. Frank** raped and murdered a 13-year-old white girl named Mary Phagan in 1913. When caught he cried "anti-Semitism" and claimed two "niggers" were the real killers. No one—Black or White—believed him and he was lynched in 1915.

For a century Jews have blamed Black men for Leo Frank's heinous crime. In 2015, the Nation of Islam researchers uncovered evidence proving that Leo Frank, the **Father of the ADL**, committed the crime.



From: [Philo](#)
To: Farnsworth.06@protonmail.com
Subject: Why Did The Freemasons Have Patriot Front Members Arrested?
Date: Sunday, June 12, 2022 8:35:29 PM
Attachments: [Jews of the Black Holocaust Flier.pdf](#)
[Leaderless Resistance By Louis Beam.pdf](#)
[Jews Selling Blacks Full Page Flier.pdf](#)
[Jews and the Rape of Black Women Full Page Flier.pdf](#)
[The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews Volume 1.pdf](#)
[The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews Volume Two.mp4](#)
[Jews Selling Blacks Flier on Car Windshield.jpg](#)

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

Greetings,

I hope you and your family are doing well.

Would you like to distribute the attached fliers?

If so then please print them out and place them on as many car windshields as possible.

Please help in the most noble effort to educate people about who was the driving force behind the Black Holocaust.

You have the power to make a difference!

Thank you for your support.

Sincerely,

Jim

store.finalcall.com/product/jews-selling-blacks



Jews of the Black Holocaust



All of the following "Chosen People" are confirmed to have participated in the Black African slave trade. According to their own literature, each one is a prominent historical figure and most are highly regarded and respected by Jews themselves. Even the most prominent of Jewish Americans never voiced any reservation whatsoever about this practice.

Writes Rabbi Bertram W. Korn, "it is realistic to conclude that any Jew who could afford to own slaves [and needed them] would do so." In fact, "Jews participated in every aspect and process of the exploitation of the defenseless blacks. Here, in alphabetical order, is a partial listing of just a few of those:

Mordecai Abraham
 Jacob Alder
 Samuel Alexander
 Solomon Alexander
 Jacob Barrett
 Abraham Baruch
 Dr. Simon Baruch
 Don Manuel Belmonte
 Judah P. Benjamin
 Dr. Joseph Bensadon
 Francisco Lopez Blandon
 Abraham Block
 David Perayra Brandon
 Saul Brown
 Joseph Bueno
 Mathias Bush
 Moses Nunez Cardozo
 The Cohens of Baltimore
 Abraham Cohen
 Jacob I. Cohen
 Samuel Myers Cohen
 Jacob De Cordova
 Jacob Cardozo
 Isaac Da Costa
 Joseph Darmstadt
 Solomon Davis
 De Wolf Family
 Luis Dias
 Isaac Elizer
 Solomon Etting
 Sam Fecheimer

Isaac Franks
 Minger Goldsmith
 The Gomez Family
 Rev. Bernhard Gotthelf
 Edward Gottschalk
 Abraham Gradis
 The Gratz Family
 Isaac Harby
 Isaac Hart
 Nathan Hart
 Isaac Hermann
 Aaron Hirsch
 Levi Hyman
 Solomon Isaacs
 David Israel
 Rabbi George Jacobs
 Israel I. Jones
 Isaac H. Judah
 Benjamin D. Lazarus
 Edwin De Leon
 Abraham Levi
 Jacob Levin
 Moses Levy
 Moses Elias Levy
 Aaron Lopez
 Samuel Maas
 A.J. Marks
 Joseph Marx
 Joseph Mendes
 Abigail Minis
 Isaac Miranda

Monsanto Family
 Benjamin Mordecai
 Barnard Moses
 Hyam Myers
 David Naar
 Benjamin Nones
 Alexander Phillips
 Jonas Phillips
 Myer Pollack
 Rabbi Morris Jacob Raphall
 Jacob Rodriguez Rivera
 Sam Rothschild
 Abraham Mendes Seixas
 David Senior
 Jacob Senior
 Shetfall Family
 Joseph Simon
 Benjamin Simons
 Benjamin Solomon Spitzer
 J.L. Tobias
 Joseph Tobias
 Judah Touro
 Daniel Warburg
 Moses Abraham Waterman
 Judah Wechsler
 Julius Weiss
 Rabbi Isaac Mayer Wise*
 David (Levy) Yulee

* Founder of Reform
 Judaism

The above content is from, **“The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews Volume 1”**, pages 212 to 311.

For book ordering information visit: **Store.FinalCall.com**

Verily I say unto you,
Inasmuch as ye have done it
unto one of the least of these
my brethren, ye have done it
unto me. (Matthew 25:40)

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Thessalonians 5:21, 1 John 4:1-3, John 14:26, John 16:26, Revelation 12:10, P1 14:15, Proverbs 18:13)

LEADERLESS RESISTANCE

by Louis Beam

published in [The Seditonist](#) #12, February 1992

written in 1983

The concept of Leaderless Resistance was proposed by Col. Ulius Louis Amoss, who was the founder of International Service of Information Incorporated, located in Baltimore, Maryland. Col. Amoss died more than fifteen years ago, but during his life was a tireless opponent of communism, as well as a skilled Intelligence Officer. Col. Amoss first wrote of Leaderless Resistance on April 17, 1962. His theories of organization were primarily directed against the threat of eventual Communist take-over in the United States. The present writer, with the benefit of having lived many years beyond Col. Amoss, has taken his theories and expounded upon them. Col. Amoss feared the Communists. This author fears the federal government. Communism now represents a threat to no one in the United States, while federal tyranny represents a threat to everyone . The writer has joyfully lived long enough to see the dying breaths of communism, but may, unhappily, remain long enough to see the last grasps of freedom in America.

In the hope that, somehow, America can still produce the brave sons and daughters necessary to fight off ever increasing persecution and oppression, this essay is offered. Frankly, it is too close to call at this point. Those who love liberty, and believe in freedom enough to fight for it are rare today, but within the bosom of every once great nation, there remains secreted, the pearls of former greatness. They are there. I have looked into their sparking eyes; sharing a brief moment in time with them as I passed through this life. Relished their friendship, endured their pain, and they mine. We are a band of brothers, native to the soil gaining strength one from another as we have rushed head long into a battle that all the weaker, timid men, say we can not win. Perhaps...but then again, perhaps we can. It's not over till the last freedom fighter is buried or imprisoned, or the same happens to those who would destroy their freedom.

Barring any cataclysmic events, the struggle will yet go on for years. The passage of time will make it clear to even the more slow among us that the government is the foremost threat to the life, and liberty of the folk. The government will no doubt make today's oppressiveness look like grade school work compared to what they have planned in the future. Meanwhile, there are those of us who continue to hope that somehow the few can do what the many have not. We are cognizant that before things get better they will

certainly get worse as government shows a willingness to use ever more severe police state measures against dissidents. This changing situation makes it clear that those who oppose state repression must be prepared to alter, adapt, and modify their behavior, strategy, and tactics as circumstances warrant. Failure to consider new methods and implement them as necessary will make the government's efforts at suppression uncomplicated. It is the duty of every patriot to make the tyrant's life miserable. When one fails to do so he not only fails himself, but his people.

With this in mind, current methods of resistance to tyranny employed by those who love our race, culture, and heritage must pass a litmus test of soundness. Methods must be objectively measured as to their effectiveness, as well as to whether they make the government's intention of repression more possible or more difficult. Those not working to aid our objectives must be discarded or the government benefits from our failure to do so.

As honest men who have banded together into groups or associations of a political or religious nature are falsely labeled "domestic terrorists" or "cultists" and suppressed, it will become necessary to consider other methods of organization — or as the case may very well call for: non-organization. One should keep in mind that it is not in the government's interest to eliminate all groups. Some few must remain in order to perpetuate the smoke and mirrors vision for the masses that America is a "free democratic country" where dissent is allowed. Most organizations, however, that possess the potential for effective resistance will not be allowed to continue. Anyone who is so naive as to believe the most powerful government on earth will not crush any who pose a real threat to that power, should not be active, but rather, at home studying political history.

The question as to who is to be left alone and who is not, will be answered by how groups and individuals deal with several factors such as: avoidance of conspiracy plots, rejection of feeble minded malcontents, insistence upon quality of the participants, avoidance of all contact with the front men for the federals — the news media — and, finally, camouflage (which can be defined as the ability to blend in the public's eye the more committed groups of resistance with mainstream "kosher" associations that are generally seen as harmless.) Primarily though, whether any organization is allowed to continue in the future will be a matter of how big a threat a group represents. Not a threat in terms of armed might or political ability, for there is none of either for the present, but rather, threat in terms of potentiality. It is potential the federals fear most. Whether that potential exists in an individual or group is incidental. The federals measure potential threat in terms of what might happen given a situation conducive to action on the part of a restive organization or individual. Accurate intelligence gathering allows them to assess the potential. Showing one's hand before the bets are made, is a sure way to loose.

The movement for freedom is rapidly approaching the point where for many people, the option of belonging to a group will be nonexistent. For others, group membership will be a viable option for only the immediate future. Eventually, and perhaps much sooner than most believe possible, the price paid for membership will exceed any perceived benefit. But for now, some of the groups that do exist often serve a useful purpose either for the

newcomer who can be indoctrinated into the ideology of the struggle, or for generating positive propaganda to reach potential freedom fighters. It is sure that, for the most part, this struggle is rapidly becoming a matter of individual action, each of its participants making a private decision in the quietness of his heart to resist: to resist by any means necessary. It is hard to know what others will do, for no man truly knows another man's heart. It is enough to know what one himself will do. A great teacher once said "know thyself." Few men really do, but let each of us, promise ourselves, not to go quietly to the fate our would-be masters have planned.

The concept of Leaderless Resistance is nothing less than a fundamental departure in theories of organization. The orthodox scheme of organization is diagrammatically represented by the pyramid, with the mass at the bottom and the leader at the top. This fundamental of organization is to be seen not only in armies, which are of course, the best illustration of the pyramid structure, with the mass of soldiery, the privates, at the bottom responsible to corporals who are in turn responsible to sergeants, and so on up the entire chain of command to the generals at the top. But the same structure is seen in corporations, ladies' garden clubs and in our political system itself. This orthodox "pyramid" scheme of organization is to be seen basically in all existing political, social and religious structures in the world today from the Federal government to the Roman Catholic Church. The Constitution of the United States, in the wisdom of the Founders, tried to sublimate the essential dictatorial nature of pyramidal organization by dividing authority into three: executive, legislative and judicial. But the pyramid remains essentially untouched.

This scheme of organization, the pyramid, is however, not only useless, but extremely dangerous for the participants when it is utilized in a resistance movement against state tyranny. Especially is this so in technologically advanced societies where electronic surveillance can often penetrate the structure revealing its chain of command. Experience has revealed over and over again that anti-state, political organizations utilizing this method of command and control are easy prey for government infiltration, entrapment, and destruction of the personnel involved. This has been seen repeatedly in the United States where pro-government infiltrators or agent provocateurs weasel their way into patriotic groups and destroy them from within.

In the pyramid type of organization, an infiltrator can destroy anything which is beneath his level of infiltration and often those above him as well. If the traitor has infiltrated at the top, then the entire organization from the top down is compromised and may be traduced at will.

An alternative to the pyramid type of organization is the cell system. In the past, many political groups (both right and left) have used the cell system to further their objectives. Two examples will suffice. During the American Revolution "committees of correspondence" were formed throughout the Thirteen colonies.

Their purpose was to subvert the government and thereby aid the cause of independence. The "Sons of Liberty", who made a name for themselves dumping government taxed tea into the harbor at Boston, were the action arm of the committees of correspondence. Each

committee was a secret cell that operated totally independently of the other cells. Information on the government was passed from committee to committee, from colony to colony, and then acted upon on a local basis. Yet even in these bygone days of poor communication, of weeks to months for a letter to be delivered, the committees without any central direction whatsoever, were remarkable similar in tactics employed to resist government tyranny. It was, as the first American patriots knew, totally unnecessary for anyone to give an order for anything. Information was made available to each committee, and each committee acted as it saw fit. A recent example of the cell system taken from the left wing of politics are the Communists. The Communist, in order to get around the obvious problems involved in pyramidal organization, developed to an art the cell system. They had numerous independent cells which operated completely isolated from one another and particularly with no knowledge of each other, but were orchestrated together by a central headquarters. For instance, during World War II, in Washington, it is known that there were at least six secret Communist cells operating at high levels in the United States government (plus all the open Communists who were protected and promoted by President Roosevelt), however, only one of the cells was rooted out and destroyed. How many more actually were operating no one can say for sure.

The Communist cells which operated in the U.S until late 1991 under Soviet control could have at their command a leader, who held a social position which appeared to be very lowly. He could be, for example, a busboy in a restaurant, but in reality a colonel or a general in the Soviet Secret Service, the KGB. Under him could be a number of cells and a person active in one cell would almost never have knowledge of individuals who are active in another cell. The value of this is that while any one cell can be infiltrated, exposed or destroyed, such action will have no effect on the other cells; in fact, the members of the other cells will be supporting that cell which is under attack and ordinarily would lend very strong support to it in many ways. This is at least part of the reason, no doubt, that whenever in the past Communists were attacked in this country, support for them sprang up in many unexpected places.

The efficient and effective operation of a cell system after the Communist model, is of course, dependent upon central direction, which means impressive organization, funding from the top, and outside support, all of which the Communists had. Obviously, American patriots have none of these things at the top or anywhere else, and so an effective cell organization based upon the Soviet system of operation is impossible.

Two things become clear from the above discussion. First, that the pyramid type of organization can be penetrated quite easily and it thus is not a sound method of organization in situations where the government has the resources and desire to penetrate the structure; which is the situation in this country. Secondly, that the normal qualifications for the cell structure based upon the Red model does not exist in the U.S. for patriots. This understood, the question arises "What method is left for those resisting state tyranny?" The answer comes from Col. Amoss who proposed the "Phantom Cell" mode of organization. Which he described as Leaderless Resistance. A system of organization that is based upon the cell organization, but does not have any central control or direction, that is in fact almost identical to the methods used by the Committees of Correspondence during the American Revolution. Utilizing the Leaderless

Resistance concept, all individuals and groups operate independently of each other, and never report to a central headquarters or single leader for direction or instruction, as would those who belong to a typical pyramid organization.

At first glance, such a type of organization seems unrealistic, primarily because there appears to be no organization. The natural question thus arises as to how are the "Phantom cells" and individuals to cooperate with each other when there is no intercommunication or central direction? The answer to this question is that participants in a program of Leaderless Resistance through phantom cell or individual action must know exactly what they are doing, and how to do it. It becomes the responsibility of the individual to acquire the necessary skills and information as to what is to be done. This is by no means as impractical as it appears, because it is certainly true that in any movement, all persons involved have the same general outlook, are acquainted with the same philosophy, and generally react to given situations in similar ways. The previous history of the committees of correspondence during the American Revolution show this to be true.

Since the entire purpose of Leaderless Resistance is to defeat state tyranny (at least insofar as this essay is concerned), all members of phantom cells or individuals will tend to react to objective events in the same way through usual tactics of resistance. Organs of information distribution such as newspapers, leaflets, computers, etc., which are widely available to all, keep each person informed of events, allowing for a planned response that will take many variations. No one need issue an order to anyone. Those idealist truly committed to the cause of freedom will act when they feel the time is ripe, or will take their cue from others who precede them. While it is true that much could be said against this type of structure as a method of resistance, it must be kept in mind that Leaderless Resistance is a child of necessity. The alternatives to it have been shown to be unworkable or impractical. Leaderless Resistance has worked before in the American Revolution, and if the truly committed put it to use for themselves, it will work now.

It goes almost without saying that Leaderless Resistance leads to very small or even one man cells of resistance. Those who join organizations to play "let's pretend" or who are "groupies" will quickly be weeded out. While for those who are serious about their opposition to federal despotism, this is exactly what is desired.

From the point of view of tyrants and would be potentates in the federal bureaucracy and police agencies, nothing is more desirable than that those who oppose them be UNIFIED in their command structure, and that every person who opposes them belong to a pyramid type group. Such groups and organizations are an easy kill. Especially in light of the fact that the Justice (sic) Department promised in 1987 that there would never be another group that opposed them that they did not have at least one informer in. These federal "friends of government" are intelligence agents. They gather information that can be used at the whim of a federal D.A. to prosecute. The line of battle has been drawn. Patriots are required therefore, to make a conscious decision to either aid the government in its illegal spying, by continuing with old methods of organization and resistance, or to make the enemy's job more difficult by implementing effective countermeasures.

Now there will, no doubt, be mentally handicapped people out there who, while standing at a podium with an American flag draped in the background, and a lone eagle soaring in the sky above, will state emphatically in their best sounding red, white, and blue voice, "So what if the government is spying? We are not violating any laws." Such crippled thinking by any serious person is the best example that there is a need for special education classes. The person making such a statement is totally out of contact with political reality in this country, and unfit for leadership of any thing more than a dog sleigh in the Alaskan wilderness. The old "Born on the fourth of July" mentality that has influenced so much of the American patriot's thinking in the past will not save him from the government in the future. "Reeducation" for non-thinkers of this type will take place in the federal prison system where there are no flags or eagles, but abundance of men who were "not violating any law."

Most groups who "unify" their disparate associates into a single structure have short political lives. Therefore, those movement leaders constantly calling for unity of organization rather than the desirable unity of purpose, usually fall into one of three categories.

They may not be sound political tacticians, but rather, just committed men who feel unity would help their cause, while not realizing that the government would greatly benefit from such efforts. The Federal objective, to imprison or destroy all who oppose them, is made easier in pyramid organizations. Or perhaps, they do not fully understand the struggle they are involved in and that the government they oppose has declared a state of war against those fighting for faith, folk, freedom and constitutional liberty. Those in power will use any means to rid themselves of opposition. The third class calling for unity and let us hope this is the minority of the three, are men more desirous of the supposed power that a large organization would bestow, than of actually achieving their stated purpose.

Conversely, the last thing Federal snoops would have, if they had any choice in the matter, is a thousand different small phantom cells opposing them. It is easy to see why. Such a situation is an intelligence nightmare for a government intent upon knowing everything they possibly can about those who oppose them. The Federals, able to amass overwhelming strength of numbers, manpower, resources, intelligence gathering, and capability at any given time, need only a focal point to direct their anger. A single penetration of a pyramid type of organization can lead to the destruction of the whole. Whereas, Leaderless Resistance presents no single opportunity for the Federals to destroy a significant portion of the Resistance.

With the announcement by the Department of Justice (sic) that 300 FBI agents formerly assigned to watching Soviet spies in the US (domestic counter intelligence) are now to be used to "combat crime", the federal government is preparing the way for a major assault upon those persons opposed to their policies. Many anti-government groups dedicated to the preservation of the America of our forefathers can expect shortly to feel the brunt of a new federal assault upon liberty.

It is clear, therefore, that it is time to rethink traditional strategy and tactics when it comes

to opposing a modern police state. America is quickly moving into a long dark night of police state tyranny, where the rights now accepted by most as being inalienable will disappear. Let the coming night be filled with a thousand points of resistance. Like the fog which forms when conditions are right and disappears when they are not, so must the resistance to tyranny be.

[Back to the Reactor Core]

Verily I say unto you,
Inasmuch as ye have done it
unto one of the least of these
my brethren, ye have done it
unto me. (Matthew 25:40)

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Thessalonians 5:21, 1 John 4:1-3, John 14:26, John 16:26, Revelation 12:10, Psalms 14:15, Proverbs 18:13)

Ad Dei Gloriam

Slave Auction Sales

Jews Selling Blacks



Slave Sale Advertising By American Jews

Published By The Nation Of Islam

store.finalcall.com/products/jews-selling-blacks

Jews and the Rape of Black Women



The female slave was a sex tool beneath the level of moral considerations. She was an economic good, useful, in addition to her menial labor, for breeding more slaves. To attain that purpose, the master mated her promiscuously according to his breeding plans.

The master himself and his sons and other members of his household took turns with her for the increase of the family wealth, as well as for satisfaction of their extramarital sex desires. Guests and neighbors too were invited to that luxury.

The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews Volume 1, page 196

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The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews

Volume One

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Internet 2006**

The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews

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ISBN 0-9636877-0-0

Printed in the Nation of Islam

Blacks and Jews have recently begun to question their relationship and its strategic role in their individual development. This report is an examination of documented historical evidence and is intended to provide an historical perspective for intellectual debate of this crucial social matter.

This report was prepared by
The Historical Research Department of:
The Nation of Islam 1991

ALL PRAISE IS DUE TO ALLAH

WHY WE REPUBLISH THIS PRECIOUS BOOK

This book has been published fifteen years ago in the United States, at a time when the Black Movement was reaching a new phase in the century-old struggle for freedom. It created a huge scandal and all the resources of the Zionist lobby were directed against this book, to destroy it in order to keep the Afro-Americans under the traditional yoke of submissiveness to the interest of the Jewish community, a situation which had become obvious to all in the US.

The controversy, the important role played by The Nation of Islam in the liberation struggle of the Black Men, did not spill over in Europe. We brought back the book from Chicago but failed, at the time, to procure the funding for a translation and a publication in Europe's languages. The time was not ripe. The liberation forces were divided and weak. But the craving for freedom was simmering among the oppressed. Slowly, bit by bit, a Black Liberation Movement rose up again. Particularly in France, it has reached a stage where it plays a political role. Traditional political forces, and particularly, traditional enemies of freedom are launching offensives, one after the other, to gain control over this new-born potential political giant, while it is still in infancy. We have reached a situation where the book penned by the Research Department of the Nation of Islam has become an urgent political necessity in the struggle to maintain the independence of the Freedom Movement. This made us bold enough to put online the original book and decide to translate it. There is no other material possibility to spread the book around in our region. The translation will be put online as soon as it becomes available.

AAARGH, Oct. 1st, 2006

NB : The book still sells. We **strongly recommend** to our readers to buy the book itself (US\$ 20), if possible, and if they can afford the relatively high costs of the mailing, by ordering it from the publisher at:

<http://store.finalcall.com/misc/page2.htm>

IV

A Note on Sources

The information contained herein has been compiled primarily from Jewish historical literature. Every effort has been made to present evidence from the most respected of the Jewish authorities and whose works appear in established historical journals or are published by authoritative Jewish publishing houses. A substantial body of evidence that supports the findings herein was excluded by the editors and deemed to be from sources considered anti-Semitic and/or anti-Jewish.

Footnote Abbreviations

The following abbreviations will be substituted for often cited reference material.

AJA - American Jewish Archives (Cincinnati: Hebrew Union College)

AJHQ - American Jewish Historical Quarterly changed from *PAJHS* - Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society at vol. 51, September, 1961.

EAJA - Herbert I. Bloom, *The Economic Activities of the Jews of Amsterdam in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries* (Port Washington, New York/London: Kennikat Press, 1937)

EJH - Salo W. Baron, Arcadius Kahan, Nachum Gross, ed., *Economic History of the Jews* (New York: Schocken Books, 1975)

EJ - *Encyclopaedia Judaica* (Jerusalem: Keter Publishing House, Ltd., 1971)

Emmanuel HJNA - Isaac S., and Susan A. Emmanuel, *History of the Jews of the Netherland Antilles* (Cincinnati: American Jewish Archives, 1973)

Karp, JEA(1,2,3) - Abraham J. Karp, ed., *The Jewish Experience in America: Selected Studies from the Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society* (Waltham, Massachusetts, 1969, 3 volumes)

MCAJ (1,2,3) - Jacob Rader Marcus, *The Colonial American Jew: 1492-1776* (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1970, 3 volumes)

JRM/Docs. - Jacob Rader Marcus, *American Jewry: Documents of the Eighteenth Century* (Cincinnati: Hebrew College Union Press, 1959)

MEAJ(1,2) - Jacob Rader Marcus, *Early American Jewry* (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1951, 2 volumes)

JRM/Essays - Jacob Rader Marcus, ed., *Essays in American Jewish History* (American Jewish Archives, KTAV Publishing House, Inc., 1975)

JRM/Memoirs(1,2,3) - Jacob Rader Marcus, *Memoirs of American Jews 1775-1865* (New York: KTAV Publishing House, Inc., 1974, 3 volumes)

MUSJ(1, 2) - Jacob Rader Marcus, *United States Jewry, 1776-1985* (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1989)

PAJHS - Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society changed to (*AJHQ*) American Jewish Historical Quarterly, vol. 51, September, 1961.

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Editor's Note

This study is structured as a presentation of historical evidence regarding the relationship of one people with another. The facts, as established by highly respected scholars of the Jewish community, are here exposed and linked by as sparse a narrative as is journalistically permitted for review by those interested in the subject. It is not the mission of this study to interpret the data to an extent greater than is required to present these facts clearly. The facts, we believe, speak for themselves. Statements will be presented and then verified by references which are fully cited in the footnotes. Some statements may seem redundant only because we have made every attempt to include the words of every Jewish scholar who has commented on the subject at hand. We have made every effort to be fair and just in the presentation of this data and hereby invite all analysis to the contrary.

The terms buy, own and sell, and variations thereof, in connection with the commerce in Black people, will be used with reservation and primarily for convenience of the reader. In no way should the reader infer sanction of these activities, which are wholly illegal and immoral crimes against humanity, by the use of the terminology of legitimate commercial transactions. Also, the term slave refers to the African men, women and children who were forcibly entrapped in dehumanizing conditions for the profit of others. We do not accept such a term as descriptive of their character or nature, only of their circumstance.

And finally, the subject at hand is a controversial one and should be approached with great sensitivity. Those who would use this material as a basis for the violation of the human rights of another are abusing the knowledge herein. The wise will benefit to see this as an opportunity to develop a more equitable relationship between the families of man.

Introduction

Throughout history Jews have faced charges of economic exploitation of Gentile communities around the world. Indeed, no single group of people have faced blanket expulsion in so many places around the world as frequently as have the Jews. The pattern and the charges are familiar: monopolization, usury, "sharp practices," selling "cheap" goods, frequent bankruptcies, etc. All such claims seem to preface the expulsion orders and are vigorously denied both by those charged and by the Jewish writers of history.

But this is not the only charge that is made against Jews. Jews have been conclusively linked to the greatest criminal endeavor ever undertaken against an entire race of people - a crime against humanity - the Black African Holocaust. They were participants the entrapment and forcible exportation of millions of Black African citizens into the wretched and inhuman life of bondage for the financial benefit of Jews. The effects of this unspeakable tragedy are still being felt among the peoples of the world at this very hour.

Deep within the recesses of the Jewish historical record is the irrefutable evidence that the most prominent of the Jewish pilgrim fathers used kidnapped Black Africans disproportionately more than any other ethnic or religious group in New World history and participated in every aspect of the international slave trade. The immense wealth of Jews, as with most of the White colonial fathers, was acquired by the brutal subjugation of Black Africans purely on the basis of skin color - a concept unfamiliar to Moses. Now, compiled for the first time, the Jewish sources reveal the extent of their complicity in Black slavery in the most graphic of terms.

[viii]

Until now, the facts herein were known only to a few. Most have always assumed that the relationship between Blacks and Jews has been mutually supportive, friendly and fruitful - two suffering people bonding to overcome hatred and bigotry to achieve success. But history tells an altogether different story. This report will focus on the hidden history of Blacks and Jews from the Jewish historical record. Rabbi Henry Cohen, author of the book, *Justice justice*, makes a telling point:

[T]he parallels between the Nazi terror and the American slave trade are more startling than we may realize. When Negroes were brought from the heart of Africa to the American South, one-third died enroute to the African coast and one-third died in the suffocating prisons on board ship. Once here, families were purposely broken up; husbands, wives, and children forced to go their separate ways. Must we be reminded of the death toll in the suffocating boxcars bound for Auschwitz or of the tearing of children from their mothers' arms.'¹

Furthermore, in Roberta Strauss Feuerlicht's, *The Fate of the Jews: A People Torn Between Israeli Power and Jewish Ethics*, she confronts the reality of her people's western development:

[W]hether so many [Southern] Jews would have achieved so high a level of social, political, economic and intellectual status and recognition, without the presence of the lowly and degraded slave, is indeed dubious. How ironic that the distinctions bestowed upon [Jewish] men like Judah P. Ben-

¹ Rabbi Henry Cohen, *Justice, justice: A Jewish View of the Black Revolution* (New York: Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1968), p. 48.

jamin were in some measure dependent upon the sufferings of the Negro slaves they bought and sold with such equanimity.²

It is a relationship that needs further analysis - one that is not fully known. Hidden and misunderstood, it is indeed time to reopen the files to review and reconsider, *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews*.

² Roberta Strauss Feuerlicht, *The Fate of the Jews: A People Torn Between Israeli Power and Jewish Ethics* (New York: Times Books, 1983), pp. 187-88 note 5.

Jews and the African Slave Trade

Throughout the history of the practice, Jews have been involved in the purchase and sale of human beings. This fact is confirmed by their own scholars and historians. In his book, *A History of the Jews*, Solomon Grayzel states that "Jews were among the most important slave dealers" in European society.³ Lady Magnus writes that in the Middle Ages, "The principal purchasers of slaves were found among the Jews... [T]hey seemed to be always and everywhere at hand to buy, and to have the means equally ready to pay."⁴ Henry L. Feingold stated that "Jews who were frequently found at the heart of commerce could not have failed to contribute a proportionate share to the [slave] trade directly or indirectly. In 1460, when Jews were the masters of the nautical sciences in Portugal, that nation was importing 700-800 slaves yearly."⁵

The success of these medieval merchants was enhanced by their supreme linguistic abilities. They spoke Arabic, Persian, Roman, Frankish, Spanish and Slavonic and "displayed a business acumen far in advance of the times."⁶

[10]

The Jews' participation in the slave trade, particularly their trafficking in non-Jewish slaves, incited the moral indignation of Europe's Gentile population. The Europeans reacted by taxing the Jews and some were expelled from their host countries for this activity.⁸ The

³ Solomon Grayzel, *A History of the Jew: From Babylonian Exile to the End of World II* (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1948), p. 312.

⁴ Lady Magnus, *Outlines of Jewish History*, revised by M. Friedlander (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1890), p. 107; *Jewish Encyclopaedia* (New York and London: Funk and Wagnalls Company, 1905 - 1916), vol. 11, p. 402: "At the time of Pope Gregory the Great (590-604) Jews had become the chief traders in this class of traffic."

⁵ Henry L. Feingold, *Zion in America: The Jewish Experience from Colonial Times to the Present* (New York: Twayne Publishing, Inc., 1974), pp. 42-3.

⁶ Marcus Arkin, author of *Aspects of Jewish Economic History* (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1975), pp. 44-5, reveals that in some European provinces, Jewish traders "appear to have held almost a monopoly of international commerce - so much so that the words 'Judaeus' and 'mercator' appear as synonyms in Carolingian documents." See S. D. Goitein, *Jewish Letters of Medieval Traders* (New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1973), pp. 6, 16, 17, 18. Also, Magnus, p. 152, confirms the same. Notice the juxtaposition of the first two sentences of the Magnus passage:

They accepted the state of things, and so long as they were let alone, commerce, too, became in Jewish hands a dignified, a useful, and an honourable calling. They dealt in slaves, as was the necessity of the time, and these slaves were the better off for having Jewish masters; their trading fleets sailed on the Mediterranean, and their ready-tongued travellers brought the products of the East to the markets of the West. But gradually all this sort of commerce became impossible. Then, by force of feeling as well as by law, the slave trade was put down.

The *Universal Jewish Encyclopaedia*, vol. 9, p. 565, states that, for the same reason, the Jews were "especially adapted" to the slave trade.

⁷

⁸ *EJ*, vol. 14, pp. 1660-64; *EJJ*, pp. 271-72; According to Magnus (p. 106), however, "Selling people into slavery has a dreadful sound, but in those days it was not quite so dreadful a thing, nor even so avoidable a one, as it would be in these. Great tracts of cultivated land were constantly being laid waste; what was to be done with the vanquished dwellers thereon?" S. D. Goitein, *A Mediterranean Society, The Jewish Communities of the Arab World as Portrayed in the Documents of the Cairo Geniza* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1967), vol. 1, p. 147, reasons similarly.

expulsion of Jews by European governments was not unusual, with most of the complaints centered around economic exploitation, monopolizing, or "sharp practice." By 1500, with the exception of certain parts of Italy, Western Europe had closed its doors to Jewish people.⁹ The following listing is a partial record of the countries and dates of the Jew's expulsion from various European communities.¹⁰

Mainz, 1012	Upper Bavaria, 1442	Genoa, 1515
France, 1182	Netherlands, 1444	Naples, 1533
Upper Bavaria, 1276	Brandenburg, 1446	Italy, 1540
England, 1290	Mainz, 1462	Naples, 1541
France, 1306	Mainz, 1483	Prague, 1541
France, 1322	Warsaw, 1483	Genoa, 1550
Saxony, 1349	Spain, 1492	Bavaria, 1551
Hungary, 1360	Italy, 1492	Prague, 1557
Belgium, 1370	Lithuania, 1495	Papal States, 1569
Slovakia, 1380	Portugal, 1496	Hungary, 1582
France, 1394	Naples, 1496	Hamburg, 1649
Austria, 1420	Navarre, 1498	Vienna, 1669
Lyons, 1420	Nuremberg, 1498	Slovakia, 1744
Cologne, 1424	Brandenburg, 1510	Bohemia/Moravia, 1744
Mainz, 1438	Prussia, 1510	Moscow, 1891
Augsburg, 1439		

Over the next centuries the centers of Jewish development moved into the Western Hemisphere where land and commercial [11] opportunities provided the incentives for immigration. The open and ungoverned territory and the docile and vulnerable native population offered an irresistible attraction to the "maligned race". They acquired great wealth in their Caribbean and South American enterprises and eventually moved into the American North which became the economic focal point. It started with the forced expulsion of the Jews from the Spanish empire and with the early explorer and "discoverer" of America, Christopher Columbus.

Columbus, Jews and the Slave Trade

"Not jewels, but Jews, were the real financial basis of the first expedition of Columbus."¹¹

On August 2, 1492, more than 300,000 Jews were expelled from Spain,¹² ending their five century involvement in the Black hostage trade in that region. In fact, the Spanish Jews amassed large fortunes dealing in Christian slaves and became quite prominent within Spain's hierarchy.¹³ They had obtained the most important offices and positions of trust in the cabinets

⁹ Yosef Hayim Yerushalmi, "Between Amsterdam and New Amsterdam: The Place of Curaçao and the Caribbean in Early Modern Jewish History," *PAIHS*, vol. 72 (1982-83), p. 173; Lee Anne Durham Seminario, *The History of the Blacks, The Jews and the Moors in Spain* (Madrid, 1975), pp. 40-42.

¹⁰ Richard Siegel and Carl Rheins, editors, *The Jewish Almanac* (New York: Bantam Books, Inc., 1980), pp. 127-29.4

¹¹ George Cohen, *The Jew in the Making of America* (Boston: Knights of Columbus, Stratford Company, 1924), p. 33.

¹² Seymour B. Liebman, *The Jews in New Spain: Faith, Flame, and the Inquisition* (Coral Gables, Florida: University of Miami Press, 1970), p. 32: The actual number is in dispute. Some authorities have said that 160,000 families were expelled, while others have said 800,000 individuals; few have estimated over one million.

¹³ Harry L. Golden and Martin Rywell, *Jews in American History: Their Contribution to the United States of America* (Charlotte: Henry Lewis Martin Co., 1950), p. 5; Feuerlicht, p. 39: "The golden age of Jewry in Spain

and counting houses of rulers and had maintained great influence over the regional trade causing many to believe that the Jews exercised an unhealthy domination over the economy of the region.¹⁴ The rulers were convinced enough to order all Jews to either convert to Christ or leave Spain.

The Marranos: The Secret Jews

The Marranos were those compulsorily converted Jews and their descendants who outwardly became Christians but secretly continued to meet in the synagogue, celebrated feast days and observed the Jewish Sabbath. The name *marrano* may be derived [12] from the old Castilian *marrano* (swine) or perhaps from the Arabic *mahrān* (forbidden). In 1350, Spain began a series of conversion drives to convert all Jews in Spain to Christianity (See the section entitled, "The Spanish Inquisition"), and in unprecedented numbers, and with little resistance, the Jews converted.¹⁵ This rush to mass conversion, an event, unparalleled in Jewish history, is perhaps best summed up by Cecil Roth: "It was not difficult for insincere, temporizing Jews to become insincere temporizing Christians"¹⁶

The "Marranos," also called *conversos* (the converted), or *nefiti* (the neophytes), or "New Christians," were simply charged with not being Catholic. The same applied to the Muslims, who were expelled in like manner and in greater numbers than the Jews.¹⁷ Some fifty thousand Jews chose to convert rather than leave their land and their riches.¹⁸

Contrary to popular notions, those who left were not refugees searching for religious freedom, but entrepreneurs looking for economic opportunities. When they fled, they brought few Torah scrolls and even fewer copies of the Jewish holy book Talmud with them. When asked what he thought most Marranos knew of Judaism after their flight from Spain and Portugal, Roth answered in one word - "Nothing."¹⁹

The majority fled south and eastward to North Africa and to centers like Salonika, Constantinople, Aleppo and Damascus;²⁰ while others sought and found refuge in the Netherlands where they "established synagogues, schools, cemeteries and a high level of wealth and culture."²¹ Most escaped "with considerable sums of money."²² Though scattered throughout the globe by political, [13] economic and religious circumstances, they would reunite later in an unholy coalition of kidnappers and slave makers.

owed some of its wealth to an international network of Jewish slave traders. Bohemian Jews purchased Slavonians and sold to Spanish Jews for resale to the Moors." Also, *Jewish Encyclopaedia*, vol. 11, p. 402.

¹⁴ M. Kayserling, *Christopher Columbus and the Participation of the Jews in the Spanish and Portuguese Discoveries* (New York: Hermon Press, 1894), pp. 28, 29, 30, 31, 83.

¹⁵ Max I. Dimont, *The Jews In America, The Roots, History, and Destiny of American Jews* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1978), p. 23.

¹⁶ Dimont, p. 24.

¹⁷ Dimont, p. 27.

¹⁸ Dimont, p. 27; Liebman, *The Jews in New Spain*, p. 32: Father Mariana, a Jesuit, stated: "Many persons [condemned] the resolution adopted by... Ferdinand in expelling so profitable and opulent a people, acquainted with every mode of collecting wealth."

¹⁹ Dimont, p. 28.

²⁰ Simeon J. Maslin, "1732 and 1982 in Curaçao," *AJHQ*, vol. 72 (December, 1982), p. 158; According to Lee Anne Durham Seminario, *The History of the Blacks, the Jews and the Moors in Spain* (Madrid, 1975), p. 17, Jews were familiar with North Africa:

There are some Catalanian and Majorcan maps of the fourteenth century, drawn from the knowledge gleaned from Jewish merchants who could travel with relative freedom in North Africa, and showing, with surprising accuracy, the routes from the Mediterranean to the land of the Negroes in Guinea and the western Sudan

²¹ Maslin, p. 160.

²² Dr. M. Kayserling, "The Colonization of America by the Jews," *PAJHS*, vol. 2, (1894), p. 75.

The day after the Spanish expulsion, Christopher Columbus, whose actual name was Cristobol Colon, took a group of Jewish refugees with him to the New World.²³ Queen Isabella signed the expulsion decree and Columbus' voyage order the very same day. But it was not the queen or the king who funded the voyage. George Cohen, among many Jewish historians, proclaims that wealthy Jews financed the expeditions of Columbus, and adds that the story of Isabella's jewels "is not founded on facts," but rather it was an invention "intended to glorify the Queen."²⁴

Three Marranos, Luis de Santagel (or Santangelo),²⁵ a wealthy merchant, Gabriel Sanchez,²⁶ the royal treasurer and his assistant, Juan Cabrero, influenced Queen Isabella to help them finance the voyage. Cabrero and Santagel invested 17,000 ducats, which would be well over \$100,000 today.²⁷ Alfonso de la Caballeria and Diego de Deza also provided funds; Abraham Ben Samuel Zacuto provided astronomy and navigation equipment and Isaac Abravanel also assisted. Six prominent Jews accompanied Columbus including Mastre Bernal, a physician; Marco, a surgeon; Roderigo Sanchez, an [14] inspector; Luis de Torres, an interpreter; and sailors Alfonso de la Calle,²⁸ and Roderigo de Triana, who is claimed to be "the first white man ever to see the new world."²⁹ Torres settled in Cuba and has been credited with introducing tobacco to Europe from his vast tobacco plantations.³⁰

²³ Max J. Kohler, "Luis De Santangel and Columbus," *PAJHS*, vol. 10 (1902), p. 162: Columbus himself, in his journal, calls attention to the "coincidence" of his first voyage of discovery with the expulsion of the Jews from Spain, in the following passage: "So, after having expelled the Jews from your dominions, your Highness, in the same month of January, ordered me to proceed with a sufficient armament, to the said regions of India." For further clarification see Kayserling, *Christopher Columbus*, p. 85 and p. 85 note.

²⁴ G. Cohen, p. 37; Kayserling, *Christopher Columbus*, p. 74, states the same: "This story has recently been relegated to the realm of fable."

²⁵ Cecil Roth, *History of the Marranos* (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1932), pp. 272-73: "The first royal grant to export grain and horses to America was made in favor of Luis de Santangel, who may thus be reckoned the founder of two of the greatest American industries." Kohler, "Columbus," p. 159: "In Emilio Castelar's 'Life of Columbus,' *Century Magazine*, vol. 44 (July, 1892), p. 364, an interesting passage concerning Columbus' indebtedness to the Jews reads as follows: "It is a historical fact that one day Ferdinand V, on his way from Aragon to Castile, and needing some ready cash, as often happened, owing to the impoverishment of those kingdoms, halted his horse at the door of Santangelo's house in Calatayud, and, dismounting, entered and obtained a considerable sum from the latter's inexhaustible private coffers." Also, Kayserling, *Christopher Columbus*, shows that this same Luis de Santangel, who was then chancellor of the royal household and comptroller general of Aragon, personally advanced nearly all this money (pp. 55-79). He says (p. 75): "At that time "neither Ferdinand nor Isabella, had at their disposal enough money to equip a fleet." See Kohler, "Columbus," p. 160.

²⁶ Roth, *Marranos*, p. 272: "Gabriel Sanchez, the High Treasurer of Aragon, who was another of the explorer's most fervent patrons, was of full Jewish blood, being a son of a *converso* couple..."

²⁷ Two hundred years later a fully equipped sailing vessel might have cost \$30,000.

²⁸ Roth, *Marranos*, p. 272-73: "Mestre Bernal, who had been reconciled in 1490 for Judaizing."; "Rodrigo Sanchez, a relative of the High Treasurer, joined the party as Superintendent at the personal request of the Queen."; Luis de Torres, the interpreter, was, according to Golden and Rywell, the first European to set foot in the new land. Alonso de la Calle, whose very name denoted that he was born in the Jewish quarter."

²⁹ According to Golden and Rywell, p. 9: "It was two o'clock in the morning when he shouted 'Land, Land.' The sails were shortened and at daybreak Friday, October 12, 1492, a new world was before them." Columbus claimed that it was he who first sighted land in order to claim the royal gratuity of ten thousand maravedis and a silk waistcoat promised to the one who made the first sighting. See Kayserling, *Christopher Columbus*, pp. 91, 110.

³⁰ Levitan, p. 4; Golden and Rywell, p. 9, claim that Torres "acquired great tracts of land from the Indians." A family member, Antonio de Torres, later commanded twelve of Columbus' fleet (Golden and Rywell, p. 7); Israel Abrahams, *Jewish Life in the Middle Ages* (New York: Atheneum, 1969), p. 138: "Tobacco, so far as its use in Europe is concerned, was also discovered by a Jew, Luis de Torres, a companion of Columbus. The Church, as is well known, raised many objections to the use of tobacco, and King James I's pedantic treatise only voiced general prejudice. Jewish Rabbis, on the other hand, hailed the use of tobacco as an aid to sobriety." Abrahams, p. 139, "It is worth noting that Jews early took to the trade in tobacco, a trade which they almost monopolize in

Cecil Roth's History of the Marranos:

The connection between the Jews and the discovery of America was not, however, merely a question of fortuitous coincidence. The epoch-making expedition of 1492 was as a matter of fact very largely a Jewish, or rather a Marrano, enterprise.³¹

Columbus, the Jew?

A few scholars, including Roth, present strong evidence that Columbus was himself a Jew. He hid his Jewishness, they say, because "no Spanish Jew could ever have expected aid from the king and queen of Spain, so the explorer claimed to be an Italian Catholic."³² Tina Levitan, author of *Jews in American Life*, found the first reference to Columbus' Jewishness in print in a diplomatic document dated fifty-eight years after the discoverer's death. The French ambassador to Spain, she reveals, refers to "Columbus the [15] Jew."³³ Furthermore she states:

From him we learn that Cristobal Colon (who never called himself Christopher Columbus and never spoke or wrote Italian) was the son of Susanna Fontanarossa [also spelled Fonterosal and Domingo Colon of Pontevedra, Spain, where those bearing such surnames were Jews, some of whom had been brought before the Spanish Inquisition Letters written by him to strangers have the customary X at the top to indicate the faith of the writer, but of the thirteen letters written to his son only one bears an X, and that letter was meant to be shown to the King of Spain. The others have in the place of the X a sign that looks like the Hebrew characters B and H, initials used by religious Jews meaning in Hebrew, "With the Help of God."³⁴

Harry L. Golden and Martin Rywell, authors of *Jews in American History: Their Contribution to the United States of America*, are quite insistent about the Jewishness of Columbus. They cite where Ferdinand, Columbus' son, writes that his father's "progenitors were of the blood royal of Jerusalem..."³⁵ In Columbus' words, "for when all is done, David, that most prudent king was first a shepherd and afterwards chosen King of Jerusalem, and I am a servant of that same Lord who raised him to such a dignity."³⁶ One Jewish author insists that "all existing portraits of the discoverer gave him a Jewish cast of countenance." Another claimed that a "certain softheartedness in Columbus is a Jewish trait."³⁷ His lineage also pointed to Jewish roots - his mother's maiden name was Suzanna Fonterosa, "daughter of Jacob, granddaughter of Abraham and a Jewess. His father, Domingo Colon, was a map-seller. Did not Columbus write the King of Spain that his ancestors were interested in maps?"³⁸

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England today." Torres is also claimed to have named the turkey calling it "tukki," the Hebrew word for peacock. See Jack Wolfe, *A Century with Iowa Jewry 1833 -1940* (Des Moines: Iowa Printing, 1941), p. 10.

³¹ Roth, *Marranos*, p. 271.

³² Tina Levitan, *Jews in American Life* (New York: Hebrew Publishing Co., 1969), p. 4; See also Cecil Roth, *Personalities and Events in Jewish History* (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1953), pp. 192-211.

³³ Levitan, p. 5.

³⁴ Levitan, p. 5.

³⁵ Golden and Rywell, p. 7; Friedrich Heer, *God's First Love: Christians and Jews over Two Thousand Years* (New York: Weybright and Talley, 1967), pp. 104-6: Heer discusses Columbus' interest in the messianic implications of his western explorations and his repeated references to prophecy as well as other indications of his Jewish descent.

³⁶ Golden and Rywell, p. 7.

³⁷ Lee M. Friedman, *Jewish Pioneers and Patriots* (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1942), pp. 62-3.

³⁸ Golden and Rywell, p. 7, cite the works of Celso G. de la Riega (Geographical Society of Madrid, 1898) and Henry Vignaud (*American Historical Review*, n.d.).

Columbus, the Slave Dealing Jew?

Christopher Columbus was an experienced sailor long before his infamous voyage west. Sir Arthur Helps writes that, "In the course of [his] letters, [Columbus] speaks after the fashion of a practised slave dealer." In fact, in 1498, his five ship expedition brought 600 Indians to Spain as slaves. Two hundred were given to the masters of the ships and four hundred sold in Spain.³⁹ Columbus employed slave labor in gold mining even before sailing for the New World. He helped to start the Portuguese West African settlement of San Jorge El Mina (St. George of the Mines) in present-day Ghana, formerly known as the Gold Coast.⁴⁰

When the Spaniards found gold in the New World, reports Eric Rosenthal in his book, *Gold! Gold! Gold!: The Johannesburg Gold Rush*, they started

on a gold hunt of such intensity that the natives came to believe the white men suffered from some disease curable only by the limitless application of this metal... [When] Columbus discovered that, apart from some poor alluvial deposits, the gold simply did not exist, he forced the harmless Indian aborigines into slavery... The entire importation of gold from the New World for the first 20 years after 1492 represented in cash only \$300,000 a year, and the total then recovered, worth about \$5 million, cost at least 1 1/2 million Indian lives.⁴¹

Columbus was anything but a blessing to the New World population. The Europeans, led by Columbus, brought [17] unprecedented brutality to the West leaving the remains of whole communities of Red people in their wake.⁴² On Hispaniola Columbus found gold and a docile Arawak population. He lavished praise on the natives and gained their trust and affection and then proceeded to enslave them. According to Columbus: "They are without arms, all naked, and without skill at arms and great cowards, a thousand running away from three, and thus they are good to be ordered about, to be made to work, plant, and do whatever is wanted, to build towns and be taught to go clothed and accept our customs."⁴³ Cities began to spring up all over the island of Hispaniola. The traffic in slaves - African and Indian - grew rapidly, and some Jews were engaged in this trade as agents for the royal families of Spain and Portugal.⁴⁴

Whether or not Columbus was a Jew, as so many Jewish historians now claim, has not been definitively proven. It is clear that his brutality against and enslavement of the native population was financed by Jewish investors. The history books appear to have confused the

³⁹ Golden and Rywell, p. 18 note; Sir Arthur Helps, *The Spanish Conquest in America* (New York, 1900), vol. 1, pp. 113-14.s

⁴⁰ Eric Rosenthal, *Gold! Gold! Gold!: The Johannesburg Gold Rush* (Johannesburg: MacMillan Company, 1970), p. 71 note.

⁴¹ Humboldt is paraphrased in Rosenthal, p. 71; According to a translation of the Spanish-Jewish historian Joseph ben Joshua Hakkohen found in Richard J. H. Gottheil's, "Columbus in Jewish Literature," *PAJHS*, vol. 2 (1894), p. 136, upon Columbus' arrival in the "New World":

Columbus rejoiced when he saw that the natives had much gold, and that they were disposed to be friendly... He placed [among the Indians] thirty-eight men in order that they might learn the language of the people and the hidden places of the country, until the time when he should return to them... Columbus took with him ten Indians...

Columbus' chief aim was to find gold, writes M. Kayserling, *Christopher Columbus*, p. 86:

[I]n a letter to the queen he frankly declared that this gold might even be the means of purifying the souls of men and of securing their entrance into Paradise. Thus he stipulated that he was to have a tenth of all pearls, precious stones, gold, silver spices, and other wares, - in short, a tenth of everything found, bought, bartered, or otherwise obtained in the newly discovered lands...

⁴² See Mark A. Burkholder and Lyman L. Johnson's, *Colonial Latin America* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1990), pp. 28-33, in which they chronicle the legacy of Christopher Columbus and the brutal conditions imposed by the Spaniards on the indigenous citizens of the "New World."

⁴³ Carl Ortwin Sauer, *The Early Spanish Main* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1966), p. 32; Burkholder and Johnson, p. 26.

⁴⁴ 43 Burkholder and Johnson, p. 28; Liebman, *The Jews in New Spain*, p. 47.

word Jews for the word jewels. Queen Isabella's jewels had no part in the finance of Columbus' expedition, but her Jews did.⁴⁵

⁴⁵ G. Cohen, pp. 33,37. See also Kayserling, *Christopher Columbus*, p. 110.

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The Jews and Slavery in Colonial South America and the Caribbean

"With the spread of sugar, cotton, cocoa, and other plantations the slave ships began to plow those waters, nor can it be said that Jewish traders were absent from the hideous traffic."⁴⁶

The Jewish Caribbean presence began in earnest with Columbus' initial foray into the region. With these early Jewish colonists the economic motivation for the exploitation of millions of Black Africans was introduced to the Western Hemisphere. The strategy seemed simple enough - wealth would be amassed through a plantation economy driven by sugar cane. The two companion enterprises of trading sugar and slaves were common occupations of Jews in the Middle Ages.⁴⁷ The early explorers had ascertained that the climate, both temperately and financially, made the Caribbean a logical enterprise zone, and in this transfer of the sugar industry into the eastern Caribbean, the history of the industry became entwined with the western migration of the Jews. They were primarily the financiers and merchants and in a few cases they were also the plantation masters.⁴⁸ Jews from Portugal, Holland, England and all over Europe advantaged themselves through the domination of the commerce of these island regions, particularly in sugar.⁴⁹

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Jewish slave traders procured Black Africans by the tens of thousands and funneled them to the plantations of South America and throughout the Caribbean.⁵⁰ There remains no documented trace of protest over this behavior - it was a purely commercial venture with which Judaism did not interfere. Whether the local influence was Portuguese, Dutch or English, the Black man and woman fared the same. In Curaçao in the seventeenth century, as well as in the British colonies of Barbados and Jamaica in the eighteenth century, Jewish merchants played a major role in the slave trade. In fact, in all the American colonies, whether French (Martinique), British, or Dutch, Jewish merchants frequently dominated.⁵¹

⁴⁶ Rufus Lears, *The Jews in America: A History* (New York: KTAV Publishing House, Inc., 1972), p. 25.

⁴⁷ *EHH*, p. 189, cites the Cairo Genizah records. The Jews maintained a formidable influence over sugar production even until the twentieth century. For example, in the Soviet Union, see *EHH*, p. 190: By 1872, Jews such as M. Halperin and M. Sachs helped put one-quarter of the total sugar production in Russia in Jewish hands. In 1914, 86 refineries in Russia (32% of the total) were owned by Jews; 42.7% of the administrators of the joint-stock sugar companies were Jewish, and two-thirds of the sugar trade was in Jewish hands.

As for slavery, the Jews of the Middle Ages "regarded the Slavic east as the land of slaves par excellence." They are recorded as dealers of castrated slaves (eunuchs) as early as 870 AD in China. They appear involved in the trade in documents dated 906, 1004, 1009 and 1085. See *EHH*, p. 271 and also *EJ*, vol. 14, pp. 1661-62.

⁴⁸ J. H. Galloway, *The Sugar Cane Industry* (Cambridge University Press, 1989), p. 79. Daniel M. Swetschinski, "Conflict and Opportunity in 'Europe's Other Sea': The Adventure of Caribbean Jewish Settlement," *AJHQ*, vol. 72 (1982-83), p. 222: "The number of sugar plantations in Portuguese America rose from 70 in 1570, to 130 in 1585, to 230 in 1610, and to 346 in 1629."

⁴⁹ Lears (p. 25) said that Jews played a 'leading part.' See also Marc Lee Raphael, *Jews and Judaism in the United States: A Documentary History* (New York: Behrman House, Inc., 1983), p. 14.

⁵⁰ Galloway, p. 81: "As sugar grew in significance, so did African slavery: from about 6,000 slaves in 1643 to 20,000 in 1655 and 38,782 in 1680." See Lears, p. 22. He characterizes the settlements as being based on a "slave economy on which all the plantations of the New World rested."

⁵¹ Raphael, p. 14.

This study is only slightly concerned with the particular European influences governing the region at various times - that subject has been addressed elsewhere. All western settlements simply required Black labor for their very survival. This passage in Samuel Oppenheim's study of Jews in Guiana applies throughout the region:

The demand for slaves for the colony seems to have been quite brisk. They were regarded as necessary for its support, its sole salvation... as valuable as burnished silver, and were not allowed to be made the subject of sale to other localities.⁵²

With the help of the Jewish slave traders, Blacks poured in and in some locales eventually outnumbered Whites by as much as 5 to 1 in the cities and 30 to 1 in the rural plantation areas.⁵³ The expertise that Jews previously developed in the sugar islands of Madeira and Sao Thorne, made them indispensable to the New World scheme. Daniel M. Swetschinski estimates that the Jewish share in overall trade was disproportionately large: "[They] constituted about 65 [20] -75% of the total Portuguese mercantile community while hardly totalling more than 10% of the population."⁵⁴ This dominance of trade by the Jewish community, made them the most prominently poised of any group to exploit the slave markets.⁵⁵

Brazil

Brazil was the anchor Jewish community from which other Western communities took root. Portuguese Jews arrived in Brazil in 1503 led by explorers Fernando de Noronha and Gaspar da Gama who had obtained a virtual monopoly on settlement in the region from the king of Portugal. They brought sugar cane, technical skills and slaves and soon transformed Brazil into the "most important area of sugar production in the world." So important, that the scholars concede that Portugal could not have survived as an independent nation without the Brazilian sugar trade.⁵⁶ Sugar was first produced in Asia but as late as the beginning of the fifteenth century, sugar was so expensive in Europe that it was sold only in pharmacies for medicinal purposes. Portuguese Jews developed their mastery in the trade by establishing plantations on the island of Sao Thorne off the west coast of Africa "employing at times as many as 3,000 Negro slaves."⁵⁷

The first colonists came annually on "two ships with criminals, Jews and prostitutes, for the purpose of catching parrots." Those condemned as sinners sought refuge in Brazil's open range⁵⁸ and the Jews saw the commercial potential and established as many as 200 settlements along the Brazilian coast in the 16th century.⁵⁹ They "quickly became the domi-

⁵² Samuel Oppenheim, "An Early Jewish Colony in Western Guiana: Supplemental Data," *PAJHS*, vol. 17 (1909), pp. 57-8; Stephen Alexander *Fortune, Merchants and Jews: The Struggle for the British West Indian Caribbean, 1650-1750* (Gainesville: University Presses of Florida, 1984), p. 66. L.L.E. Rens, "Analysis of Annals relating to early Jewish settlement in Surinam," in Robert Cohen, *The Jewish Nation in Surinam Historical Essays* (Amsterdam: S. Emmering, 1982), p. 33, calls the slaves "indispensible."

⁵³ For examples see Herbert S. Klein, *African Slavery in Latin America and the Caribbean* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986), pp. 133,134.

⁵⁴ Swetschinski, p. 217.

⁵⁵ *MCAJL*, pp. 96-7.

⁵⁶ Herbert I. Bloom, "Book Reviews: *The Dutch in Brazil, 1624-1654*. By C.R. Boxer," *PAJHS*, vol. 47 (1957-58), p. 115.

⁵⁷ Arnold Wiznitzer, "The Jews in the Sugar Industry of Colonial Brazil," *Jewish Social Studies*, vol. 18 (July, 1956), pp. 189-90.

⁵⁸ Herbert I. Bloom, "A Study of Brazilian Jewish History," *PAJHS*, vol. 33 (1934), pp. 62-3; Lee M. Friedman, "Some References to Jews in the Sugar Trade," *PAJHS*, vol. 42 (1953), p. 306; Peter Wiernik, *The History of Jews in America: From the Period of the Discovery of the New World to the Present Time* (New York: Hermon Press, published, 1912; revised, 1931; reprinted 1972 by Greenwood Press, Westport, Connecticut), pp. 29-30.

⁵⁹ Maslin, p. 159; EHI, p. 189.

nant class," writes Lee M. Friedman: "A not inconsiderable number of the wealthiest Brazilian traders were [Jews]."⁶⁰

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The Jewish sugar Planters prospered living on large plantations and making extensive use of local Indian labor and imported Black slaves.⁶¹ By 1600, the plantations, the bulk of the slave trade and more than one hundred sugar mills with at least 10,000 Black Africans, and most of the exports of processed sugar "were in the hands of the Jewish settlers,"⁶² Stephen Fortune: "As early as the [22] sixteenth century, Jews were interested in the large profits to be derived from the slave trade as a consequence of the sugar industry, and they appear to have

⁶⁰ Friedman, "Sugar," p. 306. Friedman cites Werner Sombart, *The Jews and Modern Capitalism*, translated by M. Epstein (Glencoe, Illinois: The Free Press, 1951, reprinted from 1913), p. 32. See also Anita Novinsky, "Jewish Roots of Brazil," in Judith Laikin Elkin and Gilbert W. Merckx, *The Jewish Presence in Latin America* (Boston: Allen & Unwin, Inc., 1987), pp. 35-6; Burkholder and Johnson, p. 198. David Grant Smith, "Old Christian Merchants and the Foundation of the Brazil Company, 1649," *Hispanic American History Review*, vol. 54 (May, 1974), pp. 233-34: "To contemporaries the problem appeared so compelling that in 1629 D. Felipe IV called a council of ecclesiastics and jurists to consider measures for dealing with the New Christians, whose monopoly of trade allegedly caused prices to soar 'thus sucking all the money from the populace, so that there was nowhere to be found a rich man who was not of the [Hebrew] nation.'"

⁶¹ Arkin, *AJEH*, p. 199. Professor Gilberto Freyre describes the Brazilian plantation owners of this period in his book, *The Masters and the Slaves - A Study in the Development of Brazilian Civilisation*, as follows:

Power came to be concentrated in the hands of the country squires. They were the lords of the earth and the lords of the men and women also. Their houses were the expression of the enormous feudal might - ugly, strong, thick walls, deep foundations. For safety's sake, as a precaution against pirates and against the natives and the Africans, the proprietors built these fortresses and buried gold and their jewels beneath the floors. Slothful, but filled to overflowing with sexual concerns, the life of the sugar planters tended to become a life that was lived in a hammock. A stationary hammock with the master taking his ease, sleeping, dozing. Or a hammock on the move with the master on a journey or a promenade beneath the heavy draperies or curtains. He did not move from the hammock to give orders to his Negroes, to have letters written by his plantation clerk or chaplain, or to play a game of backgammon with some relative or friend. It was in a hammock that, after breakfast or dinner, they let their food settle as they lay picking their teeth, smoking a cigar, belching loudly, emitting wind and allowing themselves to be fanned or searched for lice by the piccaninies as they scratched their feet or genitals - some of them out of vicious habits, others because of venereal or skin disease.

For a summary of the conditions of slavery in this period, particularly the treatment of African and Indian women, see Sean O'Callaghan's, *Damaged Baggage: The White Slave Trade and Narcotics Traffic in the Americas* (London: Robert Hale, 1969), pp. 15-32.; Galloway, p. 72: "As on Hispaniola, the average plantation in Brazil had about 100 slaves Even as late as 1583, two-thirds of the slaves on the engenhos of Pernambuco were Indian."

There are also other corroborating statements of Jewish wealth including those in George Alexander Kohut's article, "Jewish Martyrs of the Inquisition in South America," *PAJHS*, vol. 4 (1896), pp. 104-5: "The Marranos appear to have been quite prosperous for a while..."; and on pages 127-28 Mr. Kohut quotes from R. G. Watson's, *Spanish and Portuguese South America During the Colonial Period* (London: 1884) vol. 2, p. 119: "If the New Christians were in Brazil a despised race, they could at any rate count on opportunities of gaining wealth and retaining it when gained."

⁶² Arkin, *AJEH*, p. 200; Arnold Wiznitzer confirms in *Jews in Colonial Brazil* (Morningside Heights, New York: Columbia University Press, 1960), pp. 50-1, that,

In return for a payment of 200,000 cruzados the New Christian merchants, by a royal decree of July 31, 1601, had been granted the right to trade with the colonies, but in 1610 this concession had been revoked. The Portuguese New Christian merchants suffered tremendous losses as a result of this act of revocation, since almost all of the country's export trade had been in their hands.

Friedman, "Sugar," p. 307, says that in Brazil, "Many [Jews] became successful planters and mill owners, and not a few became sugar brokers and slave dealers or combined both operations, bartering slaves against sugar." Mr. Friedman referenced N. Deerr, *The History of Sugar*, 2 vols. (London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd., 1949), vol. 1, p. 107; Galloway, p. 79, describes the Jewish involvement: "In both Pernambuco and Amsterdam, the Sephardic Jews became involved in the sugar trade as financiers and merchants; in Pernambuco a few became [plantation masters]." Dimont, p. 30, says that sugar production was "an industry controlled by the Marranos."

had no compunction regarding their activity in human merchandising."⁶³ In *Voyage of Francis Pyrard*, the author returns to Portugal from Bahia in 1611 and describes a fellow passenger:

The Jew had more than 100,000 crowns worth of merchandise, most of it his own; the rest put in his care by the principal merchant and others. There was also another Jew on board as rich as he, and four or five other Jewish merchants. The profits they make after being nine or ten years in those lands are marvelous, for they all come back rich; many of these new Christians, Jew by race, but baptized being worth 60,80, or even 100 thousand crowns...⁶⁴

Though the Portuguese had staked a claim to the region they could not find enough colonists for its development, despite the fabulous profits of those who risked settlement. There was, say the historians, a "desperate need for European manpower in the face of Indians who died rather than submit to regimented labor and blacks who died of too much regimented labor."⁶⁵ The Portuguese difficulties presented an opportunity to the Dutch who heard of the immense wealth of the New World and sought to gain access. Dutch merchants had been carrying on a profitable commerce with the Portuguese Jewish colonists and this relationship was a major factor in the establishment of the Dutch West India Company, the allpowerful but private European land development corporation formed to conquer the rich northeast coast of Brazil.

The Dutch West India Company

It is necessary to look more closely at the entity responsible for seizing and administering colonies in Brazil and throughout the [23] Caribbean. The Dutch West India Company was founded in 1621 for the sole purpose of making money. There was little concern as to how this was to be achieved. Its primary method was to establish colonies and trading posts in the New World and exploit the natural resources to then trade with Europe and the other colonies⁶⁶ - an endeavor requiring many thousands of Black slaves. According to Company founder William Usselinx: "Some people were so vile and slavish by nature that they were of no use either to themselves or to others and had to be kept in servitude with all hardness."⁶⁷

They raised capital by selling shares and by pirating Spanish and Portuguese silver ships and plundering their cargoes.⁶⁸ Wiznitzer's *Jews in Colonial Brazil*, is more explicit about the Company's origins and methods:

Year after year, Dutch merchants equipped privateers and captured Portuguese ships with cargoes destined for the mother country. In 1616, twenty-eight, and in 1623, seventy such ships were captured. This is the context in which the East India and West India Companies were founded in Amsterdam, in 1602 and 1621 respectively. Their economic objective was the acquisition of goods in India, West Africa, and America through purchase, barter, or piracy and without Portuguese interference. Another aim was political: to divide the Spanish fleet and, in general, to weaken Spain to the greatest possible extent.⁶⁹

⁶³ Fortune, p. 71.

⁶⁴ Max J. Kohler, "Phases of Jewish Life in New York Before 1800," *PAJHS*, vol. 2 (1894), p. 95; Anita Novinsky, "Jewish Roots of Brazil," in *Elkin and Merckx*, p. 36.

⁶⁵ Judith Laikin Elkin, *Jews of the Latin American Republics* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1980), pp. 14-15.

⁶⁶ Arnold Wiznitzer, *Jews in Colonial Brazil* (Morningside Heights, New York: Columbia University Press, 1960), p. 48: The Dutch West India Company was authorized to appoint its own governors and officials in conquered areas. The company was administered by a board of nineteen directors, called the Heeren XIX

⁶⁷ Ernst van den Boogaart and Pieter C. Emmer, "The Dutch Participation in the Atlantic Slave Trade, 1596-1650," *The Uncommon Market*, editors, Henry A. Gemery and Jan S. Hogendorn (New York: Academic Press, 1975), p. 357.

⁶⁸ *EAJA*, pp. 124-25.

⁶⁹ Wiznitzer, *Jews in Colonial Brazil*, p. 48.

Jews invested heavily and became willing partners in the company seeking "dividends from silver, gold, furs, and [the] slave trade."⁷⁰ At the time, Holland was the only country where Jews [24] were permitted some semblance of religious and economic liberty. The Dutch rulers, in promoting economic development, encouraged the immigration of Jews for their business expertise and international connections and Holland soon became a center of Jewish wealth and power. The Dutch had invented the doctrine of mercantilism, the notion that the state existed not to save souls but to increase wealth, and for this the Jews were reputed to be expert.⁷¹ Marcus Arkin writes: "Since the main industries in which [Jews] participated (silken textiles, sugar refining, diamond cutting, and tobacco blending) were dependent on colonial sources of supply, it is not surprising to find the Jews of Amsterdam concerned with Dutch commerce to the Far East and the New World.... In the eighteenth century approximately one-quarter of the [Dutch East India] company's shareholders were Jews, and its ultimate decline brought ruin to many a wealthy [Jewish] family."⁷²

[25]

⁷⁰ Golden and Rywell, pp. 11, 13; *EAJA*, pp. 125-26 and notes 27 and 28. Bloom states that there is no accounting of the exact investment of the Jews in the Company but cites the works of others who concur that while their numbers were not more than 10%, their investment was much greater. Eighteen Jews of Amsterdam, by 1623, had reportedly invested 36,100 guilders of the 7,108,106 guilders raised (one half of 1 %), in the West India Company though actual figures have not been determined. Later, the influence of these investors in the establishment of a Jewish community in colonia New York, over the objection of the Company's own governor, suggests that the reported investment of the Jews is understated. See this document, section entitled, "New York." See also Arkin, *AJEH*, p. 201 and Jonathan I. Israel, *The Dutch Republic and the Hispanic World 1606-1661* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1982), p. 127. It is reputed that Dutch Jews may have owned as much as "five-eighths" of the Dutch East India Company, whose profits from precious metals, spices, coral and drugs were magnificent. See John M. Shaftesley, *Remember the Days: Essays on Anglo-Jewish History presented to Cecil Roth by members of the Council of The Jewish Historical Society of England* (The Jewish Historical Society of England, 1966), pp. 127,135,139.

Another venture confirms Jewish interest in such enterprise. In describing the formation of the armored shipping Brazil Company, David Grant Smith, pp. 237-38, suggests that "New Christians" were considered to be "the only possible source for funds of such magnitude."

⁷¹ Arthur Hertzberg, *The Jews in America: Four Centuries of an Uneasy Encounter: A History* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1989), p. 22: "and the purpose of this firm was not to foster Christianity among the Indians; it existed to make money for its stockholders" Also *ibid*, p. 25.

⁷² Arkin, *AJEH*, p. 96 and 97; Roth, Marranos, p. 286. The East India Company brought the opium that later infected the Orient. Jewish families like the Sassoons profited handsomely and more than a few American shipping firms made their wealth in this drug trade. According to Stanley Jackson's, *The Sassoons* (New York: E.P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 1968), p. 22: "With rapid national addiction, the drug developed into one of the East India Company's most profitable commodities. It became a very convenient medium of exchange when the Company began buying more tea and silk from the Cantonese who insisted on being paid in silver. Since exports of cotton could not balance the trade, opium was the only answer."

When the Chinese rulers, fearing the total destruction of their people, tried to stop it, the British stepped in (Jackson, p. 23):

The East India Company's food ship *Lord Amherst* had docked at Shanghai in 1832 with members of a trade mission eager to buy tea and silk in exchange for their own piece - goods and opium.... They seized and burned twenty thousand chests worth upwards of £2 million. (Some outraged shippers valued their losses as high as £5 million.) It was the long-expected, and not unwelcome, signal for British warships to come to the aid of all honest merchants in the sacred name of free trade. They demolished the weak Chinese forces in an operation which would pay the plumpest of dividends for a full century. At the end of the so-called "war" in August 1842, a defeated Emperor signed the Treaty of Nanking. Five ports, Canton (previously the only one in which the British were allowed), Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo and Shanghai, were set aside for the conquerors.... The opium trade remained illegal, but a kindlier and half-blind eye was now turned on smugglers who promptly set up their main base on the island of Hong Kong, ceded to Britain. China had flowered overnight like a monstrous poppy.

The name of the ship, *Lord Amherst*, is a significant coincidence in that it was Sir Jeffrey Amherst, with the help of Jewish traders, whose smallpoxed blankets were used to destroy the North American Indian population in a similar use of chemical warfare. See this document, section entitled "Jews and the Red Man."

A Private Venture

It must be clarified that the bulk of the exploration of the West was promoted by private firms and financed for the most part with private capital. The benefits of their discoveries accrued to the investors in the firm, not necessarily to the government or the people of the nation of origin. The monarch would invest the nation's military as his or her *personal* investment in the enterprise.⁷³ The expeditions of Columbus, for instance, were private ventures of Jewish financiers who received notice of his "discoveries" even before Ferdinand and Isabella.⁷⁴

With the protection of the Dutch military, the principal maritime power at that time, the Dutch West India Company colonized and settled the Western Hemisphere solely to establish a steady flow of natural wealth back to its European investors, not to any national authority. This is a critical distinction and the source of much of the animosity against the Jews. The Gentiles were, for the most part, nationalists, owing their allegiance to the nation in whose territory they resided. They respected the edicts of their government particularly with regard to international relations. The Jews, on the other hand, considered themselves as Jews first, *particularly* in international commerce. They remained internationalists without the patriotic fervor of their Gentile countrymen. When their host country was at war with a trading partner of the Jews, and on whom an embargo had been placed, the Jews would continue trade by various methods including the changing the name of the ship and/or its owner to one suiting the law in the port where they desired entry.⁷⁵ They did not see this smuggling as illegal or even harmful - just business.⁷⁶ These were, after all, private transactions among private businesses and individuals - not with any government [26] agency or national authority. But as these arrangements flourished, the national interests were circumvented and the local governments taxed and restricted the Jews as the leading traders.⁷⁷ These restrictions led to the historical application of the term "persecution," but evidence shows that the practice of subordinating the national interest in pursuit of personal profit, and not religion, *per se*, raised the ire of the Gentile.⁷⁸

⁷³ For example, S. D. Goitein, *Jewish Letters of Medieval Traders*, p. 10.

⁷⁴ Golden and Rywell, pp. 5-9; Kohler, "Columbus," *PAJHS*, vol. 10 (1902), p. 162: "Winsor, in his 'Christopher Columbus'... judges the advance of funds to have been by Santangel from his private revenues and in the interest of Castile only. And this seems to be proved by the invariable exclusion of Ferdinand's subjects from participation in the advantages of trade in the new lands..."

⁷⁵ *EAJA*, p. 147.

⁷⁶ George Horowitz, in *The Spirit of Jewish Law* (New York: Central Book Company, 1963), pp. 79-80, claims that Jews always made a distinction with regard to laws they were bound to respect: "For a Jew, compliance with 'Gentile' law in [some] matters was not required.... For Jews, the law of the nation, the general system of law prevailing among the people in whose midst they dwelt was not binding..."

⁷⁷ An example: Isaac S. Emmanuel's, *The Jews of Coro, Venezuela* (Cincinnati: American Jewish Archives, 1973), p. 8, recounts an ordinance passed on December 14, 1835 which taxed foreign merchants - apparently targeted at Jews.

⁷⁸ The arguments against the Jews in the Western settlements were primarily economic with religious bias playing a minor role. The Jewish historians seem to support this contention in a number of recorded incidents: Bloom, in *EAJA*, pp. 146-47, cites a classic example of the conflict in Curaqao in 1653 when the governor complained that "the Jews were carrying on smuggling with Venezuela and the Greater Antilles, and that they charged too much for goods they traded in, remonstrating that they demanded three times the price asked for the same article in Holland. The Jews, on the other hand, complained that their trade was hindered and that they were not granted enough privileges." See also Frank W. Pitman, *The British West Indies* (London: 1917), p. 136. Also Bloom, *EAJA*, p. 136 and note no. 61, states that the Jews in Brazil "were accused [in a petition] of sharp practice, trickery and frequent bankruptcy. Curiously enough, the names of some of the signatories might be considered Jewish." *EAJA*, p. 146, states plainly that: "Jews were very active in this horse smuggling," in clear violation of their Curaqao charter. The government of Barbados makes explicit reference to Jews in illegal economic activities in their Council Minutes of 1705 (see this volume "Barbados"). Another statement indicative of the permeation of scurrilous business practices can be found in *Emmanuel HJNA*, p. 74. Of the Jewish busi-

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The power of the Company's rulers rivaled that of the kings and queens of Europe, evidenced by this exchange described by Arnold Wiznitzer:

In a letter of July 20, 1645, Gaspar Dias Ferreira had proposed to the Portuguese king that he buy Brazil from the Dutch for the sum of 3 million cruzados, payable in six monthly installments. Sousa Coutinho, the Portuguese ambassador at The Hague, considered this proposal very practical. The Jesuit priest Antonio Vieira, a man who exercised considerable influence in Lisbon and Brazil at the time, also advocated this solution. The negotiations, however, yielded no results, since the West India Company declined the offer.⁷⁹

The power to sell, and perhaps to buy, nations was in the hands of the Company's rulers, not the monarch's, and even with such power writes Arthur Hertzberg, "The Jewish leaders in Amsterdam...knew that they had the power to cajole or even to intimidate the West India Company..."⁸⁰

The Company performed governmental functions including the licensing of expeditions, issuing permits for slaves and collecting taxes from settlers engaged in commerce.⁸¹ In 1674, the debt-ridden Company dissolved, no longer able to administer its territories. Soon thereafter it was reorganized, though undercapitalized, to attempt to maintain its former power. Slave dealing was its major income source and again, Jews invested heavily.⁸²

nessmen, they seem to imply that due to the closeness of the small Jewish community and the recourse afforded by the Jewish tribunal and for no other reason, "he was *forced* to trade fairly and honestly" (italics ours). In the larger society, apparently, buyer beware. Marcus Arkin, in his book *Aspects of Jewish Economic History*, p. 200, states that Jews opened restricted sugar markets by the "judicious bribery" of local officials. Fortune, p. 98: "By 1750, Jews were brokers, stockjobbers, and careful speculators in schemes like the South Sea Company. Indeed, they were accused of flagrant stock manipulations, and during the 1750s a Jewish agent negotiated with some wealthy London and Dutch Jews to cause a fall in English stocks that would bring them fabulous profits." Wiernik, p. 55: "The merchants of England were opposed to the admission of Jews, because of their ability to control trade wherever they entered and because they would divert it from England to foreign countries."

In colonial America, Jews violated the non-importation agreements (see this document, "Jews and the American Revolution"), selling banned British goods, creating tension among the colonists and wealth among the Jews. The American Civil War brought similar accusations which inspired General U. S. Grant's expulsion Order No. 11 of 1862 described by Bertram Wallace Korn, *American Jewry and the Civil War* (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1951), pp. 122-23, and later in this study.

All of these references bear no indication of a theological dispute. In fact, Judaism seems to be defined in terms of the economic practices of Jews who acted in business and religion as a group, maintaining a separate community and were therefore addressed in that manner. Wiernik writes (p. 44) of the seventeenth century Portuguese Jews of Surinam: "There was no desire or striving for assimilation on either side in those times." Richard Gottheil, "Contributions to the History of the Jews in Surinam," *PAJHS*, vol. 9 (1901), p. 130, claims that Surinam Jews "naturally clustered together..." And later in the colony of Georgia where all but Blacks "are tolerated and are permitted to enjoy all manner of liberty," the Jews chose to remain among their own and even made distinctions between Jews from Spain and Germany with the Germans "demand[ing] the preference for themselves." See Leon Hühner, "The Jews of Georgia in Colonial Times," *PAJHS*, vol. 10 (1902), pp. 76-7. The assimilation of the Jewish community into the American society is a unique phenomenon in Jewish history. Jews acted as a single entity when petitioning for rights or privileges, when pursuing business opportunities, when developing their communities, when defending their interests and when worshipping. The references to Jews as a class, therefore, are not as indicative of religious prejudice as they are in recognition of and respect for the preferred social status of the Jews.

⁷⁹ Wiznitzer, *Jews in Colonial Brazil*, pp. 106-7.

⁸⁰ A. Hertzberg, p. 25; Bloom, "Book Reviews: The Dutch in Brazil, p. 114: "It is obvious that Jewish and Marranos' influence must have been very great."

⁸¹ Bloom, "Brazilian," p. 63. Bloom states "Tax-farming, a traditional Jewish occupation was not lacking in Brazil. In 1638 Moses Navarro bought the right to farm the tax on sugar from the region Pernambuco for 54,000 guilders. Benjamin de Pino purchased the right to farm the tax on the mills from the region S. Antao Popica and Serinhaim for 43,000 guilders. The total amount of taxes accruing to the West India Company from this source was 280,900 guilders." A further study of the Jewish economic affairs in Brazil can be found in Bloom's, *FAIA*, pp. 128-47.

⁸² *EAJA*, pp. 169-70; The reasons for the failure of the Company were manifold. Greed at several levels is probably the most accurate description. Infringement on the slave monopoly by private shippers, many of whom were

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Dutch Conquest in Brazil

The Dutch West India Company set its sights on the rich northeast coast of Brazil. They failed in a 1624 attempt to take Bahia but succeeded in 1630 when they took the stronger port center of Recife, better known as Pernambuco. Jews participated in planning the raids, went out with the expeditions as soldiers, and then settled in the conquered areas.⁸³ Soon thereafter, they set their sights on the slave trade:

Portuguese merchants, many of them [Jews], had controlled most of the slave trade between Africa and America until the Portuguese rebellion of 1640.... In 1635, however, the Dutch West India Company had captured the African center of Elmina Castle, and, in 1641, the great centers of Luanda and Sao Tome. Thus, as the Portuguese were forced out of the slave trade in 1640, their place was taken by the Dutch West India Company and a few competitors, amongst whom only the English proved to be formidable. The Company first turned Brazil and, after 1654, Curaqao into large slave depots and concentrated most of its remaining financial and military strength to supplying the Caribbean and the Spanish colonies with slaves.⁸⁴

The Dutch had a settlement policy more lenient than the Portuguese and Jews flocked in from all over Europe. As fortunes grew, the Jewish scholars report, the Jews "appear to have been among the major retailers of slaves in Dutch Brazil" between 1630 and 1654.⁸⁵ In fact, slaves and sugar were the two main revenue sources to these Brazilian Jews.⁸⁶ Ownership of land and slaves [29] conferred status, and apparently anyone who could acquire the means to live like a lord was allowed to become one.⁸⁷ Dr. Bloom confirms that Jews "were among the leading slave-holders and slaves traders in the colony."⁸⁸ The Jews involved in agriculture can be divided into three social categories:

[W]ealthy plantation owners who purchased as many as ninety slaves to work in their mills; small-scale farmers who grew sugar on rented land and owned from ten to twenty slaves; and poor farmers who grew corn, manioc, and fruit on their own or with the help of their wives and children. In certain cases, members of this last group came to own one to four slaves.⁸⁹

So extensive was this trade that in a three and a half year span, the Dutch West India Company collected 27 "lists" of slave buyers who purchased Africans from them. Slaves could be paid for in sugar and where payment was postponed, the Jews charged from 3 to 4%

also Jewish; depletion of the soil from overplanting, piracy, and slave revolts are some of the causes cited by historians.

⁸³ Elkin, p. 16.

⁸⁴ Swetschinski, p. 236; Wiznitzer, *Jews in Colonial Brazil*, pp. 67-8; Smith, pp. 246-47; Israel, *The Dutch Republic*, p. 276.

⁸⁵ EHI, P. 273; The trade practices of the slave merchants are described in Sean O'Callaghan's, *Damaged Baggage*, p. 16 (O'Callaghan makes no mention of the religious affiliation of the slave dealers to whom he refers below):

Every big house had its slave pen where men and women were herded together like cattle. Because of the vast profits from sugar a superior type of slave could be brought. The sugar planter could afford the most beautiful women and highly intelligent men When the Portuguese bought slaves they paid particular attention to the Negroes' sexual organs, in order to avoid acquiring individuals in whom they were underdeveloped, for it was feared that they would prove to be bad procreators.

On page 22 he adds: "It is an undisputed fact that the vast majority of plantation owners treated their slaves abominably."

⁸⁶ *EHI*, p. 273; see also Friedman, "Sugar," pp. 305-9; Bloom, "Brazilian," and Gilberto Freyre, *Masters and Slaves: A Study in the Development of Brazilian Civilization* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1946). Also confirming this account is Arkin, *AJEH*, p. 203. These works outline the primary role that the cultivation of sugar, and therefore Black African slavery, played in the development of the Western continents.

⁸⁷ Elkin, p. 14.

⁸⁸ *EAJA*, p. 133.

⁸⁹ Elkin and Merckx, p. 36; Wiznitzer, *Jews in Colonial Brazil*, p. 70: "Unquestionably, they played a more important part as financiers of the sugar industry, as brokers and exporters of sugar, as suppliers of Negro slaves on credit, accepting payment of capital and interest in sugar."

monthly interest.⁹⁰ Subsequently, Jewish immigrants moved out of the sugar growing business to the more lucrative and liquid plantation supply trades. Dr. Wiznitzer claims that Jews "dominated the slave trade," then the most profitable enterprise in that part of the world.⁹¹

The West India Company, which monopolized imports of slaves from Africa, sold slaves at public auctions against cash payment. It happened that cash was mostly in the hands of Jews. The buyers who appeared at the auctions were almost always Jews, and because of this lack of competitors they could buy slaves at low prices. On the other hand, there also was no competition in the selling of the slaves to the plantation owners and other buyers, and most of them purchased on credit payable at the next harvest in sugar. Profits up to 300 percent of the purchase value were often realized with high interest rates... If it happened that the date of such an auction fell on a Jewish holiday the auction had to be postponed. This occurred on Friday, October 21, 1644.⁹²

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On June 13, 1643, Adriaen Lems wrote to his Company employers, that the non-Jewish planters could not prosper because "negroes" were too dear and interest was too high. The price was prohibitive for non-Jews who were forced to rent Black slaves from the Jews at exorbitant rates.⁹³ Judith Laikin Elkin describes the arrangement:

Those who succeeded in establishing themselves under Dutch jurisdiction prospered as traders, middlemen, interpreters, and brokers of slaves. The Dutch West India Company monopolized the import of slaves, but private entrepreneurs ran the slave auctions. Among these were numerous [Jews], who also provided the credit that [plantation masters] needed until the sugar crop was brought in. Considering that the mill owners found it cheaper to replace a slave every seven years than to feed him adequately, business was brisk.⁹⁴

Many individual Jews are recorded as participants in the trade. David Israel and Abraham Querido of Amsterdam bought a number of slaves from the Dutch West India Company in 1658. In 1662, Abraham Cohen Brazil bought 52 slaves from the Company, while Jeudah Henriquez of Amsterdam bought twelve.⁹⁵ In 1673, N. & N. Deliaan offered the Dutch West India Company 500 African slaves and two years later Jan de Lion (a.k.a. Joao de Yllan), as the agent of others, proposed selling the Company 1,500 - 2,000 Black African slaves from Rio Calabary.⁹⁶ Don Manuel Belmonte of Amsterdam was "a Spanish-Jewish nobleman of culture and refinement, high in royal and religious circles, [who] had no qualms about carrying on the slave trade. He and a gentile associate conducted it on an extensive scale."⁹⁷

Jewish Expulsion

The massive numbers of imported and brutally treated Black slaves caused slave rebellions, weakening the Dutch. The Portuguese regrouped and mounted a military campaign to retrieve Brazil as well as the slave centers of Africa. The ensuing battles, [31] between 1645 and 1654, besieged the population with shortages of provisions which soon began to take a heavy toll. Many of the Jews, who sided with the Dutch, were killed in the battle, many died of starvation, the remainder were exposed to death from various causes. "Those who were accustomed to delicacies were glad to be able to satisfy their hunger with dry bread," wrote Peter Wiernik, "soon they could not obtain even this. They were in want of everything, and were preserved alive as if by a miracle."⁹⁸

⁹⁰ Bloom, "Brazilian," p. 63; Fortune, p. 71.

⁹¹ Bloom, "Book Reviews: *The Dutch in Brazil*, pp. 113, note 114.

⁹² Wiznitzer, *Jews in Colonial Brazil*, pp. 72-3; Raphael, p. 14.

⁹³ Bloom, "Brazilian," pp. 63-4.

⁹⁴ Elkin, p. 17.

⁹⁵ *94 Emmanuel HJNA*, p. 75 note no. 52. see also Liebman, *New World Jewry*, p. 170, Johan Hartog, *Curaçao From Colonial Dependence to Autonomy* (Aruba, Netherland Antilles, 1968), p. 178 and Swetschinski, p. 222.

⁹⁶ *Emmanuel HJNA*, p. 75; *ibid.*, vol. 2, p. 747.

⁹⁷ *Emmanuel HJNA*, pp. 75-6 and note no. 55.

⁹⁸ Wiernik, p. 39.

Many people died of inanition; swelling of the limbs was a symptom of approaching death. Cats and dogs came to be regarded as delicacies. Negro slaves dug out the cadavers of horses and greedily devoured them. The sight of the starving Negroes in the city was truly distressing.⁹⁹

In the first Hebrew poem written in the Western Hemisphere, Isaac Aboab related the events and his experiences between the outbreak of the rebellion in 1645 and the arrival of two relief ships. His bitter contempt for a Black freedom-fighting ex-slave is evident in the following paraphrase:

In the year of 5404 [1645], Portugal's king in his wrath schemed to destroy what was left of Israel. From the gutter he raised an evil man, whose mother was of Negro descent, a man who did not know his father's name [Joao Fernandes Vieira, the leader of the rebellion]. This evil man gathered much gold and silver and led the revolt. He tried to overcome the ruling Dutch by ruse, but his schemes were discovered. Then he fled to the woods until the hoped-for troops of the Portuguese king came to his rescue. He then caused great trouble for the Jews. The revolt led to the siege of the cities from the land and from the sea. I prayed and wept and implored the shepherd of Israel to send help. I asked the people to fast to atone for their sins and to conciliate God.¹⁰⁰

By 1654, the Jews sought refuge in Amsterdam, the Caribbean Islands, and further north in New Amsterdam, later to be called New York.¹⁰¹ They continued in slave dealing, either as buyers or sellers wherever they found refuge. Jews who returned to Amsterdam were no less dependent on the Black slave. Nearly a century later in 1743, according to tax records, of 422 Jews, 2 had seven slaves, 5 had [32] six slaves, 14 had four slaves, 21 had three slaves, 54 had two slaves, 282 had one slave, and 39 reported none.¹⁰²

Jewish Slave Legacy

The legacy of this Jewish dominance over colonial Brazil is manifested centuries later in the language and folklore of its citizenry. "There are even Bush Negroes," says Jacob Beller, "with Jewish names who use Hebrew words in their language - no doubt descendants of the slaves who worked on the Jewish-owned sugar plantations."¹⁰³ Beller observed the lingering remnant of Jewish oppression:

The time-honored anti-Semitic stereotypes were used, accusing Jews of being Communists, capitalists, profiteers, bloodsuckers, etc. I was told that even the creoles, the great-grandchildren of the slaves, now accuse the Jews of having enslaved and robbed their ancestors who were the true owners of the land.¹⁰⁴

The residual effect of the Jewish presence in Brazil has been codified in the language. The *Diccionario de la Academia Espanola*, for example, includes the following:

Judio (fig.). Avaro, usurero [miser, usurer].

Judiada (fig. y fam.). Accion inhumana. Lucro excesivo y escandaloso. [Inhuman action. Excessive and scandalous profit].

Hebreo (fig. y fam.). Mercado [merchant]. Usurero [usurer].

Sinagoga (fig.). Conciliabulo, en su acepcion, vale decir, una junta para tratar de cosa. que es o se presume ilicita. [Conspiracy. In its 2nd meaning, a meeting called to deal with something that is, or is presumed to be, illicit].

Cohen [Name borne by priests of Israel.] Adivino, hechicero, alcahuete. [Soothsayer, sorcerer, bawd].¹⁰⁵

[33]

⁹⁹ Wiznitzer, *Jews in Colonial Brazil*, p. 101.

¹⁰⁰ Wiznitzer, *Jews in Colonial Brazil*, p. 103. The poem is entitled *Zekher asiti leniflaot El* (I have set a memorial to God's miracles).

¹⁰¹ Bloom, "Brazilian," pp. 62-4; Golden and Rywell, pp. 10-15; Lucien Wolf, "American Elements in the Re-Settlement," *Transactions of The Jewish Historical Society of England* (1896-1898, reprinted, 1971), vol. 3, p. 80.

¹⁰² *EAJA*, p. 214, note 36

¹⁰³ Jacob Beller, *Jews in Latin America* (New York: Jonathan David Publishers, 1969), p. 110.

¹⁰⁴ Beller, p. 112.

¹⁰⁵ Elkin, p. 22.

The Spanish Inquisition

Much of the history of the Jews in the New World was affected by the forced conversion drives initiated by the Catholic church. The infamous Spanish Inquisition brought a reign of terror throughout Europe as the Church attempted to forcibly impose its doctrine upon the world. The Inquisitors fueled the expulsion of the Jews from Portugal and Spain and reached even across the Atlantic to the New World settlements. The gruesome tortures employed by the Inquisitors to secure allegiance had more than a religious connotation. The Jews were a target of the wave, but not just for practicing Judaism - but because they were suspected of teaching the "false doctrine" to the Black slaves. Frederick P. Bowser's, *African Slave in Colonial Peru: 1524-1650*, though not known to be a Jewish source, is nonetheless instructive:

Portuguese slave traders were not merely smugglers who robbed Spain of silver; they were also Jewish heretics who practiced their faith in secret behind a public facade of Catholic orthodoxy and who inundated the American colonies with blacks indoctrinated in their own false beliefs. These beliefs, embellished with African superstitions, were in turn spreading among the Indians. The Seville merchants questioned whether African labor was worth all the smuggling and undermining of the Church's work among the Indians, but they stopped short of appealing for the abolition of the slave trade.¹⁰⁶

More than once, Jews were accused not just of being Jews, but for slave dealing and sometimes for that alone. The Inquisitors charged its subjects for either crime and frequently Jews were found guilty on both counts.¹⁰⁷ If the practice of Judaism was the crime, then the question remains, why the concern over the slaves? Slave dealing and slavery and its connection with Judaism and Jews was offensive to the Spanish reformers. To the Inquisitors, conversion to Judaism by the Black slaves was more than a religious ritual - it was a business arrangement in which the Blacks were the productive partner. As in the case of Diogo Dias Querido, an Amsterdam Jew engaged in "large-scale operations on the west coast of Africa" [34] where he employed ten large vessels and many smaller ships: The Inquisitors alleged that Querido employed in his household several Black slaves who were natives of that coast. In his home they received instruction in the Portuguese and Dutch languages, "so that they could serve as interpreters in Africa," presumably to be a more effective trader. Moreover, it was alleged, these slaves were given instruction in Mosaic Law and converted to Judaism.¹⁰⁸

Jews were also known to have instructed the Indians of New Spain in "Mosaic Law" sealing their relationship with drops of blood from pricked fingers.¹⁰⁹ The Indian's knowledge of the land and its resources, trails and tribes was expansive, and their allegiance was highly valued. Europe's experience with "Mosaic Law" was that it very closely resembled business law, and that money, not worship, was the main objective.

Though advanced in a "kind master" delusion about the nature of slavery, Lady Magnus nonetheless points to the underlying concern of the Inquisition:

So fond grew the grateful slaves of their Jewish masters, that they very often desired to become Jews themselves, and were thus the indirect cause of an immense deal of harsh and suspicious legislation. The Church conscientiously abhorred Jews. It could not be expected to look on calmly at the possible manufacture of more of them. So council after council of the Church busied itself in devising plans to prevent, or in imposing penalties to punish, any conversions to Judaism.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁶ Frederick P. Bowser, *African Slave in Colonial Peru: 1524-1650* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1974), p. 34; Wiernik, p. 34, reports that the "public facade" mentioned in this quote included Marranos or secret Jews taking some extraordinary actions: "...it was reported that the physicians of Bahia, who were mainly new-Christians, prescribed pork to their patients in order to lessen the suspicion that they were still adhering to Judaism." See also Bertram Wallace Korn, *The Early Jews of New Orleans* (Waltham, Massachusetts: American Jewish Historical Society, 1969), pp. 3-4.

¹⁰⁷ Bowser, p. 58.

¹⁰⁸ Wiznitzer, *Jews in Colonial Brazil*, p. 46.

¹⁰⁹ Liebman, *The Jews in New Spain*, p. 48.

¹¹⁰ Magnus, p. 107.

The Black population in many of these regions was greater than that of Whites, sometimes manifold greater, and as such these Blacks were expected to fight as well as work. The question for the Inquisitors was, "which God will they fight for?"; but maybe more importantly, "which God will they dig gold and silver for?" Jacob Beller, *Jews in Latin America*, wrote that the mission of the Spanish Crown, "was to extract as much gold as possible from the colonies, to spread Catholicism and to pursue those who were practicing Judaism in secret..."¹¹¹

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Where there were slaves, there were immense profits and Jews were frequently found at the source.¹¹² The Spanish Inquisition cannot be seen as a purely religious or a purely economic phenomenon. The interests were varied and variable depending on the condition encountered and the temperament of its local authorities. Clearly though, Black slaves and native inhabitants played a significant role as the subject of many charges leveled at Jews in this period.

Surinam

The Jews arrived in Surinam with their many slaves between 1639 and 1654. Joseph Nunez de Fonseca, also known as David Nassi, led the last influx, established a synagogue and built a whole colony based on slave labor.¹¹³ He crafted a little "Jewish homeland" on a large island in the Surinam river which became known as the "Savannah of the Jews."¹¹⁴ Soon they owned vast sugar, coffee, cotton, and lumber plantations and used many thousands of African slaves¹¹⁵ after the Indians were not able to adapt to compulsory labor and "died away rapidly."¹¹⁶

By May of 1667, an inventory of an area of the country known as Thorarica showed the Jewish holdings to be considerable:

[Thorarica] consisted of nine plantations for raising sugar cane with 233 slaves, 55 sugar kettles, 106 head of cattle, and 28 men plus an [36] additional six plantations with 181 slaves, 39 sugar kettles, and 66 animals. All these plantations were owned by eighteen Portuguese Jews.¹¹⁷

Africans were brought in in large concentrations and warehoused by Jews as the slave trade became a "major feature of Jewish economic life."¹¹⁸ The "fear of the slave masses" was

¹¹¹ Beller, p. 82.

¹¹² Bowser, p. 57; Also Magnus, p. 107.

¹¹³ Edwin Wolf and Maxwell Whiteman, *The History of the Jews of Philadelphia* (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1957), pp. 190-91; Samuel Oppenheim, "An Early Jewish Colony in Western Guiana, 1658-1666: And its Relation to the Jews of Surinam, Cayenne and Tobago," *PAJHS*, vol. 16 (1907), p. 98: There seems to be some discrepancy over the actual settlement dates. In *EAJA*, p. 154, Bloom cites evidence in the archives of the Dutch-Portuguese Jewish Congregation that Jews were residents in 1639. See also Hilfman's chronology below. Suffice it to say that by the mid-seventeenth century a settlement of Jews was established in Surinam.

According to Seymour B. Liebman, *New World Jewry, 1493 - 1825: Requiem for the Forgotten* (New York: KTAV, 1982), p. 186: "The name has been spelled Sarinan, Sarinhao, Serenamm, Surinamme, and Serrinao. It has been mistaken for Essequibo, Demarary, and Berbice, which are part of what became known as British Guiana. These territories, together with French Guiana, were also known as the "Wilde Kust."...The word "Surinam" stems from the name of the original Indian inhabitants, the Surinese, who called their area Surina."

¹¹⁴ Lears, pp. 21-2.

¹¹⁵ Arkin, *AJEH*, p. 97.

¹¹⁶ John Gabriel Stedman, *Narrative of an Expedition Against the Revolted Negroes of Surinam* (London, 1796; reprinted, 1971, Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press), p. vii.

¹¹⁷ Liebman, *New World Jewry*, p. 188.

¹¹⁸ Raphael, p. 24.

a phrase which frequently appeared in the official documents.¹¹⁹ At no time did the number of Whites exceed 7% of the number of slaves and by the end of the eighteenth century, in the plantation region outside the city, there was one White for every 65 blacks, despite the repeated instructions from the authorities that there should be at least one overseer for every 25 slaves."¹²⁰ The Jews, at times made up half of the White population.¹²¹

Many special privileges were granted to the Jewish colonists, especially when the English were in control¹²² and when the Dutch took over in 1667 and promised the Jews free exercise of their religion, Jews "went so far as to demand that their slaves be permitted to work on Sunday" - the Christian Sabbath when all [37] work was curtailed.¹²³ Such a demand was a clear indication of the relative confidence and power exercised by the Jews.

The Jewish community continued to prosper and by 1694, the Jewish families totalled nearly 100, in all about 570 persons; they possessed more than 40 estates and 9000 slaves.¹²⁴ Africans were given away as gifts by Jews as in 1719 when "Governor Coutier receive[d] a present of two cows and 50 casks of sugar. Commn Raineval receive[d] 10 casks of sugar and 24 slaves. Commander de Vries 24 slaves..."¹²⁵

¹¹⁹ Just the threat of such uprisings, real or imagined, caused stock market fluctuations in Amsterdam in the 1770s tightening credit for the Surinam planters forcing some of them out of business. See *MCAJI*, p. 161; Stedman, p. ix.

¹²⁰ Laura Foner and Eugene D. Genovese, editors, *Slavery in the New World A Reader in Comparative History* (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1969), p. 182; Joseph Lebowich, "Jews in Surinam," *PAJHS*, vol. 12 (1904), p. 169: In 1792, Paramaribo contained 1,000 Jews, 1,000 Whites and 8,000 slaves; the plantations contained 1,200 Jews and Whites and 35,000 slaves; total population for Surinam, 3,200 Whites (probably half Jewish) and 43,000 slaves.

¹²¹ Foner and Genovese, p. 180; Arkin, *AJEH*, p. 97.

Albert M. Hyamson, *A History of the Jew in England* (London: Methuen & Company, Ltd., 1908), pp. 201-2: As early as 1665 they were allowed a court of justice of first instance for civil cases, and they were exempted from prosecution by their creditors on the high festivals. It was specifically stated in a Government proclamation that immediately on reaching the colony "every person belonging to the Hebrew nation ... shall possess and enjoy every liberty and privilege possessed by, and granted to, the citizens and inhabitants of the colony, and shall be considered as English-born." It was decreed that they should not be compelled to serve in any public office; their persons and their property were placed under the special protection of the Government; they were permitted to practice their religion without hindrance, and land was assigned to them for the erection of synagogues and schools, and for use as a cemetery. All these advantages were granted, "whereas we have found that the Hebrew nation [have] proved themselves useful and beneficial to the colony."

Oppenheim, "Guiana," pp. 108-9; According to Dr. B. Felsenthal and Prof. Richard Gottheil, "Chronological Sketch of the History of the Jews in Surinam," *PAIHS*, vol. 4 (1896), p. 8, "The Jews occupy an honorable position and hold the principal property in the colony." See also Wiemik, p. 44 and Lucien Wolf, "American Elements in the Re-Settlement," p. 95.¹²²

¹²³ *EAJA*, pp. 155-56; Wiernik, p. 45; Cyrus Adler, "A Traveler in Surinam," *PAJHS*, vol. 3 (1895), p. 153, quoting from Stedman, p. 378: "These people possess particular rights and privileges in this colony, with which they were endowed by King Charles the Second, when the settlement of Surinam was English; and such are these privileges I never knew Jews to possess in any other part of the world whatever."

¹²⁴ Wiemik, p. 47; *EJ*, vol. 15, p. 530.

¹²⁵ The wealth of the Jews is demonstrated in *EAJA*, p. 155, in which Bloom says that ten Jews departed for Jamaica in 1675 with 322 slaves. See also *MCAJI*, p. 159; Another indicator is in 1695, when the governor of Surinam solicited donations for the construction of a hospital at Paramaribo. The Jews who subscribed are listed by J. S. Roos in an article entitled, "Additional Notes on the History of the Jews in Surinam," *PAJHS*, vol. 13 (1905), pp. 130-32. These donations appear to have been made in quantities of sugar ranging from 25 to 1400 pounds. The below listed Jewish donors, therefore, may be considered plantation owners or brokers who were the prime exploiters of Black African labor. The names marked with an asterisk are mentioned on other lists and in documents relating to slave holding Jews.

DardelMessiah
Joseph Coronel
Jacob Rodriguez de Prado, Jr.
Abraham Nunez Henriquez

David Juden
Daniel Nunez Henriquez
Debora de Souza Montesinos
*Ester de Avilar

Ishack Israel Ardinez
*Ishack Israel Moreno
Ishack Israel Lorencillo
Moseh C. Nassy

By 1730, Surinam reached its greatest affluence with its 400 plantations with 80,000 African slaves footing the bill.¹²⁶ By 1791, the Portuguese Jews numbered 834 and the German Jews 477, with 100 "Jewish mulattoes," the unwanted result of the rape of African women by Jewish slave masters, constituting in all more than one-[38]third of the White population of the Colony.¹²⁷ When authorities considered legislation requiring that slaves be idled on the Christian Sabbath, the Jews protested calling such an ordinance a "crippling disability."¹²⁸ The Black African was so critical to the development of the Jewish community that "The economic decline of the community was largely connected with the abolition of the slave trade in 1819 and the emancipation of the slaves in 1863."¹²⁹

Jewish Plantations

In May of 1668 an inventory of fifteen plantations owned by 18 Portuguese Jews counted 414 Black Africans being held as slaves.¹³⁰ In Richard Gottheil's article, "Contributions to the History of the Jews in Surinam," he lists those plantations "which evidently belonged to Jews... showing how the Jews, even here, naturally clustered together."¹³¹ Obviously, many thousands of Black African slaves were required to make these plantations productive.

Plantations on Surinam River w/ Acres

Widow of Jo. Co. Nassi (Porto Bello)	800	Heirs of Mess. Penco (Wayapinnica)	550
Sa. Meza	1000	Widow of Ab. M. Maeza (Bersaba)	250
Ishak de David Meza (Venetia)	1000	Heirs of B H Granada (Pornibo)	
Solomon Meza (d'Otan)	1000	Heirs of Jos. Arias (Guillgall?)	500

AbrahamPereyra	Gabriel de Maros	Moseh Henriquez
Abraham de Pina	Jacob Rodriguez de Prado	Moseh da Costa
AbrahamCrespo	*Jacob de Caseres Bravo	Moseh Mendez
*Abraham Arias	Jacob de Meza	Jacob Nunez Henriquez
Abraham Israel Pizarro	Jacob Rodriguez Monsanto	Moseh Rodriguez de Prado
Abraham Pinto de Affonseca	Jacob Coronel Chacaon	*Moseh Bueno de Mesquita
Samuel Cohen Nassy	Jacob Coronel Brandon	Michael Lopez Arias
Abraham Nunez de Castro	*Jacob y Jedidda Costa	Ribca de Aharon da Costa
*Abraham Isidro	Jacob Cohen Nassy	Sara de Joseph C. Nassi
Abraham Henriquez de Barrios	Jacob Abenacar	Sara de David de Fonseca
Alexander Car Moseh	Jeosuah Serfati Pina	Sara de Abraham da Costa
Aharon Pereira	Joseph de Britto	Sara da Silva
*David Mendes Meza	Joseph Peregrino	Sabatay de Zamora
David Lopez Henriquez	Ishack de Brito	Selomoh Gabay Sid
*David de Meza	Ishack de David Pereyra	Selomoh Rodriguez
David Carrillo	Ishack de Pina	*Samuel de la Parra
David de Moseh C. Nassy	Ishack Israel de Payva	Samuel y Jeosuah Drago
David de Moseh Montesinos	Ishack Lopez Mirandela	widow of Isaac Israel Pereira

¹²⁶ *EAJA*, p. 157.

¹²⁷ Hilfman, p. 12; See also Klein, p. 133.

¹²⁸ *MCAJI*, p. 154.

¹²⁹ *EJ*, vol. 15, p. 531; See also Mein, p 134: "By 1817 Surinam had lost some 25,000 slaves and was down to 50,000 such workers, along with 3,000 free colored and just 2,000 whites."

¹³⁰ *EAJA*, p. 155; Also, Friedman, "Sugar," p. 308, Mr. Friedman referenced Deerr, vol. 1, p. 210; Werner Sombart, *The Jews and Modern Capitalism*, translated by M. Epstein (Glencoe, Illinois: The Free Press, 1951, reprinted from 1913), p. 36; *EJ*, vol. 15, p. 530.

¹³¹ 130 Gottheil, "Contributions to the History of the Jews in Surinam," pp. 130-33.

I. Gr. de Fonseca (Carmel)		Bene H Granada (Nahamoe)	450
Abraham Cohen Nassi (Kayam)		Jos. Coh. Nassi (la Confianza)	430
David Cohen Nassi (bon Esperan- sca)		B. H Granada (Zaut Punt)	1558
Abraham de Brito (Guerahr)		Moses Naar (Sarga)	
Moses Nunez Henriquez (Hebron)		Is. de David d'Meza (Boavista)	
David de la Pera (Abocha Ranza)		Heirs of Granada (By Zaut Punt)	1000
David idem (Warjamoe)		M de Britto (Vrapanica ?)	100
Ab. Mementon (Byanerahr)	600	Widow of Coc. Nassi (de Sonusco)	750
Ab. H de Barios (Moria)		Is. de Britto (de Goede Fortuyn)	1081
Ab. de Pinto (Cadix)	400	Ab. Dovalle (?)	250
Ab. Bueno: bibax		Is. Henriq (Jusego)	140
Wid. of Sam. de la Para (Anca doel)		Ab. Pinto	224
Heirs of Sam. Co. Nassi (Inveija)		Is. Carilho (Roode Bank)	1700
Ab. Nun. Henriq.		Ab. & Is. Pinto (Stretta Nova)	1800
Jac. Gabai Craso (Jeprens)		Ard' Ab. da Costa (Aboa. Pas)	1042
Neph. Messias (Porfio)		Heirs/Barza/da Costa (Cabo Verde)	
Is. Careleo (Lucha d'Jacob)	2250	Jos. Gabay Faro (Gooscen)	1452
Widow of Sam. de la Para (Anca)	1050	Iaq de Prado (la Recuperada)	288
Jac. Gab. de Crasto		Pardo Gen Carthago (Rake Rak)	400
Heirs of Moses Cotinhio (Retro)		Mos. Isidro (de Goe de Buurt)	
Heirs of Meza (Quamabo)		Widow of Ab. de Pina (Beherseba)	
Sam. d'Avilar (la Diligenza)	1775	Sam. Uz. d'Avilar (de 3 gelroeders)	1000
Joo de Savane		I. Wid. of Jac. d'Avila	1200
Jac. H de Barios	800	2. Esth. Lorenzo	200
Iz. Uz. de Avilas	800	3. Beni H Moron (Ydyn Curacau)	
Jac. H de Barios (Uncultivated)		4. Iac. de Pina (Haran)	130
Widow of Gab. Baeza (Mahanaem)		5. Iac. Coh. Nassi (Petak Enaim)	130
David d'Iz. Messias (Floreda)		6. Dav. Uz. d'Avilar (Parmlk?)	130
Ab. Fonseca Meza (Abroea)		7. Heirs of Sol. Ies. Levi	300
Mord. M. Quiro (Klyn Amst.)	110	Heirs of Ab Arias (Gelderland)	
Mos. C. Baeza (Sucoht)	200		

Plantations on the Caswinika Creek

E.R.R. de Prado (Waico rebo) 2300 acres
 Prado (Prado?) 300 acres
 G.Jacobs(?)

Plantations on the Para Creek

Samuel Nassy

Plantations on the Right Bank of the Surinam River

S. Nassy	Rafael Aboafe.
S. Nassy	Iosoe en Jacob Nassy
Simson	Mose I. de Pona
M. Nassy	Parera(7)
Montesinus	Mesa
Isaque Pereira	Josef Nassy
Nunes	Solis.

Plantations on the Left Bank of the Surinam River

De Fonseca Ioods Dorp en Sinagoge	Serfatyn Abram de Pina
David (?) Nassy	Nunes da Costa Jacques da Costa
De Pina Elias Ely	Parada (?) Barug de Costa
Aronde Silva	

Plantation on the Cottica River

Saare Brit (i.e. Sha'are Berit)

[40]

According to Jewish author Herbert I. Bloom, "[the] slave trade was one of the most important Jewish activities here as elsewhere in the colonies." The following is a list of Jewish buyers of Black slaves from the Dutch West India Company in Surinam, February 21, 22,23,1707.¹³²

Jew	Male	Female	Children	Guilders
Abraham Anas	6	3		2,250
Jacob Cardoso	2	1		750
Salomon la Para	4	2		1,500
Jacob Henriques de Barrios	2	1		750
Isaak da Costa	4	2		1,500
Joseph Costelho	2	1		750
Jacob Barugh Carvalho	2	1		750
David Gradis d'Affonseca	2	2		840
Moses Henriquez Cothino	1	1		500
Elias Chayne	3	1		965

¹³² *EAJA*, pp. 159-60. Other sales took place in March, 1707 where ten Jews bought slaves amounting to 10,400 guilders which was more than one-fourth of the total amount of money expended at the sale (38,605 guilders).

David Mendes Mesa	1	1		505
David Simon Levi	1	1		425
Juda Abrahamse	3	1		800
Wed. van Moses bosno bias	1	1		455
Isaack Carrera Brandon	2	2		975
David d'Isaak Messiah/ d'Afonseca & Co.	1	1	2	1,155
Jacob Bunes	1	1		610
Jacob de Casseres Bravo	1	1		600
Jacob da Costa	4	2	2	2,020
de Weed. Esther d'Avilaar	1	1		455
Moses Nunes	1	1		505
Moses Bueno de Musquito	4	3		1,430
Abraham da Costa	1	1		420
Samuel d'Avilaar	2	2		1,250
Isaack Labadie	5	1		1,685
Jacob d'Avilaar	4	2		755
David Mercado	3	1		835
Abraham Isidro	2			500
Isaak da Costa	1	1		425
Jacob Benjamin Abenakar	2			665
David de Mesa			1	210
Henricus de Barrios			1	170
Isaak de Jacob de Mesa			2	540
Rica da Costa			2	520
Abraham de Lima			2	510
Erasmus Marcus*			4	935
Abraham Arias			2	250
Abraham, Rachel Cohen	6		2	2000
Totals**	74	41	21	32,160

**sic; Actual totals are 75 Male; 39 Female, and 20 Children. Figures on this list are unedited. [41]

The Jews were naturally heavy buyers in the African slave markets and in 1755, even the synagogue invested in a house and 14 slaves, purchased from another Jew, A. Perera. Other registered investments of the synagogue include a plantation called "Nahamu" (Comfort ye) with its 112 slaves. Isahak de Joseph Cohen Nassy, of a most prominent Jewish fam-

ily, purchased "Tulpenburg" (Tulip Castle) with its 72 Africans many of whom died in 1772 forcing him into financial crisis.¹³³

Thousands of enslaved Africans labored for the Jewish plantation masters in the cruellest, inhuman conditions.¹³⁴ The list below is comprised of names which appeared on maps of settlements in Surinam circa 1750-1780.¹³⁵

Aboafe, (=Aboab), Rafael	David,(?)	Nassi, Abraham Cohen
Arias, Abraham	Dovalle,(?), Abraham	Nassi, Coc (?)
Arias, Joseph	Ely, Elias	Nassi, David Cohen
Aron	Faro, Joseph Gabay	Nassi, Isaac Cohen
Avilar, Izak d	Fonseca, de	Nassi, Jacob
Avilar, Jacob Uziel d'	Fonseca, I. Gr. de	Nassi, Joseph Cohen
Avilar, Samuel de	Granada, Henriquez	Nassi, Joseph
Avilar, Samuel Uziel de	Henriques, Abr. Nunez	Nassi, Samuel
Avilas, (Avilar?) David Uziel d'	Henriques, Is[aacl	Nunes
Baeza	Henriques, Moses Nunez	Para, Samuel de la
Baeza, Gabbai	Isidro, Moses	Parada(?)
Baeza, Moses C.	Levi, Solomon Ies	Parera,(=Pereira?)
Barios, Abraham Henriquez de	Lorenco, Esther	Penco, Messias
Barios, Jacob Henriquez de	Mementon, Abraham	Pera,(=Para?) David de la
Brito, (or Britto), Abraham de	Messias, David de Izhac	Pereira, Isaque
Brito, Isak de	Messias, Naphtali	Pina, de
Brito, Moses de	Mesa (=Meza)	Pina, Abraham de
Bueno, Abraham	Meza	Pina, Jacob de
Careleio, Is(aac]	Meza, Abraham Fonseca	Pinto, Abraham de
Carilho,(=Careleo?), Is[aac]	Meza, Abraham M.	Pinto, Is[aac]
Costa	Meza, Isaac de David	Pona, Mose, I. de
Costa, Abraham da	Meza, Salomon	Prado, Gent. Carthago
Costa, Barig(=Baruch) de	Meza, Samuel	Quiro, Mordecai M.
Costa, Jaques da	Montesinus	Serfatyn
Costa, Nunes de	Moron, H(enriquez?)	Silva, de
Cotinhio, Moses	Naar, Moses	Simson
Crasto, Jacob Gabai	Nasst (Nassy)	Solis

[42]

The Jews Murder the Blacks of Surinam¹³⁶

"From time to time the Negro slaves revolted and escaped to the jungles, whence they descended on their masters. For nearly a century the 'Savannah' suffered from these depredations, and to fight them off the Jewish planters had only themselves to depend on."¹³⁷

¹³³ *EAJA*, pp. 162-63; *MCAJI*, 159; R. BijIsma, "David de Is. C. Nassy, Author of the *Essai Historique sur Surinam*," in Robert Cohen, *The Jewish Nation in Surinam*, p. 66.

¹³⁴ Foner and Genovese, p. 182: "[T]hose living in the worst conditions in Surinam were those working on the sugar plantations (and these were in the majority)..."

¹³⁵ Gottheil, "Contributions to the History of the Jews in Surinam," pp. 133-34.

¹³⁶ Simon Wolf, *The American Jew as Patriot, Soldier and Citizen* (Philadelphia: The Levytype Company, 1895), pp. 462-73; Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, pp. 1-4; *EJ*, vol. 15, pp~ 529-31; *EJH*, pp. 273-74; *MCAJI*, p. 157.

¹³⁷ Lears, p. 22.

Between 1690 and 1772, the Black man of Surinam rebelled against the Jewish slave-makers.¹³⁸ The "Maroons," or runaway former slaves, formed several communities in the inaccessible parts of the woods, "and were the most implacable and cruel enemies of the colonists."¹³⁹ Some 6,000 ex-slaves had escaped into the interior of the colony by the early 18th century and proved too stubborn for the Dutch to overcome. Three major groups of Maroons became established in the interior regions and became known as the Djukas, Saramaacanés, and Matuari S.¹⁴⁰ Jacob R. Marcus reported the conditions of the time:

The whites felt they were being persecuted by their own slaves! The result was a vicious circle of white insecurity, inducing Negrophobic repression and inhuman cruelty, to which the blacks reacted by murdering their white oppressors and escaping into the jungle. It was common for fugitive slaves to join the Bush Negroes who had been taking refuge in the wilderness ever since the days of the English occupation during the 1650's. From their jungle villages and fortresses the embittered blacks sallied forth to wage a relentless war against their former masters. Plantation life thus had its full complement of perils, and the Jewish planters led by their own militia captains not only defended themselves against Negro [43] raids but also made frequent retaliatory incursions into the jungle. Captain David C. Nassy engaged in more than thirty expeditions as a frontier ranger against the well-organized and desperate Negroes. The Indians, whose language Nassy spoke, were employed as scouts."¹⁴¹

During the course of a Maroon incursion in 1690, a wealthy Jewish plantation owner named M. Machado, was put to death by the freedom fighters and as the threat of full-scale insurrection grew the Jews organized a militia to attack the Black settlements and recapture the "marauding band of negroes." The Jews participated in the suppression of the revolts and from 1690 to 1722 they took the lead. As a matter of fact, writes Cecil Roth, the revolts "were largely directed against them, as being the greatest slave-holders of the region."¹⁴² Some of the Jewish leaders were:

David Nassy
 Captain Forgeoud
 Captain Jacob D'Avilar
 Manuel Pereira
 Isaac Arias
 Abraham Do Brito
 Captain Isaac Carvalho

Moses Naar
 Gabriel de La Fatte
 Isaac Nassy
 J. G. Wichers
 Sir Chas. Green
 Abraham De Veer

In 1730, a desperate effort was made to punish the Black guerrillas by a detail of the Jewish militia including fourteen volunteers and thirty-six of their slaves. They devastated the African settlements but their actions "did not, by any means, intimidate the lawless hordes who were intent upon rebellion and plunder. On the contrary it only roused their anger all the more."

¹³⁸ *EAJA*, p. 163. Bloom says that "especially those in Jewish hands" rebelled, though he does not explain why. See the section of this study entitled "Treatment and Torture of the Black Slave."

¹³⁹ A society of Black people who escaped their kidnappers in Panama was visited and described by Sir Francis Drake and quoted in Sean O'Callaghan's, *Damaged Baggage*, pp. 30-1: "In this Towne we saw they lived verie civilly and cleanly for as soone as we came thither, they washed themselves in the river and changed their apparel which was verie fine and fitly made (as also the women do weare) somewhat after the Spanish fashion, though nothing so costly Escaped maroons who were recaptured were treated with special severity." Similarly, Captain Stedman (p. 368) reports, "The cleanliness of the negro nation is peculiarly remarkable, as they bathe above three times a day."

¹⁴⁰ Klein, pp. 133-34.

¹⁴¹ *MCAIJ*, p. 160.

¹⁴² Roth, *Marranos*, p. 292.

David Nassy, nephew of the biggest slave dealer in Surinam, joined with Captain Boeeye' of the 500-man Jewish Citizens' militia and offered freedom to their slaves if they participated in an attack on the Blacks. Their sole function: to murder all Blacks that they could not re-enslave. The Africans, led by Brother Corydon, had engineered a series of attacks on the Jewish plantations which angered the Jews.

The greatest of the leaders of the Black rebels was named Baron. He had formerly been the slave of a Swede, who had promised to free him. The master then broke his word and sold him to a Jew. "Baron obstinately refused to work, in consequence of which he was [44] publicly flogged under the gallows. This usage the negro so violently resented, that from that moment he vowed revenge against all Europeans without exception..."¹⁴³

In one raid, Nassy "was arrayed against the Creoles, who by reason of their more acute intelligence and culture (having been long associated with Europeans) were yet the most dangerous of all their foes [Nassy] set their huts ablaze; tore their fruits out of the ground; killed many on the spot and dragged about forty slaves along with them as captives ."¹⁴⁴ Captain Moses Naar, in his seventeenth attack against the freedom seeking Africans, "burned down a whole negro village [and] made a number of captives." Naar and Gabriel de La Fatte were presented with silver cups "in recognition of their active zeal in suppressing a revolt of the negroes in their colony."¹⁴⁵ But silver cups did not suffice and instead they severed the hands of the Blacks which were then used by Jews as trophies.¹⁴⁶

Treatment and Torture of the Black Slave

"One is permitted to make a slave serve with rigor. Yet, though that be the legal rule, it is the way of wisdom and the practice of saintliness that a man should be considerate, and following the path of righteousness, should not make yoke of slavery more heavy nor cause his slave anguish... One should not abuse a slave by word or deed. He is subjected to service but not to humiliation. One should not give free course to much anger and shouting and one should talk to him only with gentleness."¹⁴⁷

The harsh and cruel conditions faced by the Black slave and the unspeakable tortures employed by the Europeans for the most minor offenses drove the African to hopeless rebellion.¹⁴⁸ The English explorer Captain John Gabriel Stedman, assisted the colonists in their wars with the Maroons and wrote a narrative of his expeditions.¹⁴⁹

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He described the Black slaves in Surinam as being kept nearly naked, with a diet of little more than a few yams and bananas. The slave women "must yield to the loathsome embrace of an adulterous and licentious manager, or see her husband cut to pieces for endeavouring to prevent it." Many destroyed themselves by suicide, ran away, or if they stayed, they would grow "sad and spiritless, and languish under diseases... which render the patient a shocking spectacle." Many contracted tape worms "sometimes two yards in length;" and leprosy, which covers the whole body with scales and ulcers; "the breath stinks, the hair falls off, the fingers and toes become putrid, and drop away joint after joint. [T]he unhappy sufferer

¹⁴³ Stedman, p. 50.

¹⁴⁴ Wolf, p. 466.

¹⁴⁵ Wolf, pp. 468-69.

¹⁴⁶ Wolf, p. 465; Stedman, p. 87.

¹⁴⁷ George Horowitz, quoting the Jewish philosopher Maimonides in, *The Spirit of Jewish Law* (New York: Central Book Company, 1963), pp. 137-38. See also Abrahams, pp. 97, 101, and Philip Birnbaum, *A Book of Jewish Concepts* (New York: Hebrew Publishing Company, 1975), pp. 452-53.

¹⁴⁸ Stedman, p. vii.

¹⁴⁹ Stedman's narrative gives explicit detail of the relationship between the European colonists and their Black slaves.

may linger sometimes for many years... separated from all society, and condemned to a perpetual exile in some remote corner of the plantations."

The tortures were horrifying and included flogging, mutilation, hanging, and quartering, drowning, starving to death, breaking out of the teeth, stinging to death by mosquitoes and other insects, as well as burning alive at the stake.¹⁵⁰ These sadistic tortures were performed seemingly for the sheer pleasure of the Caucasian master: "slitting up their noses, and cutting off their ears, from private pique, these are accounted mere sport." When one master died, "the principal part of his slaves were beheaded and buried along with him."¹⁵¹ There was one report of a Jewish woman who murdered a Black woman "by running a red-hot poker through her."¹⁵²

The Black slaves often chose suicide and at times would throw back their heads and swallow their tongue, choking them to instant death in the presence of their masters. The practice had become so prevalent that the Caucasian sought to prevent it by "holding a firebrand to the victim's mouth." This method being prevented,

some have a practice of eating common earth, by which the stomach is prevented from performing its ordinary functions, and thus dispatch themselves without any immediate pain, but linger perhaps for a twelve-month in the most debilitated and shocking condition. Against these ground-eaters the severest punishments are decreed by the laws, but without much effect, as they are seldom detected in this act of desperation."¹⁵³

Finally, Stedman concluded that "by such inhuman usage this [46] unhappy race of men are sometimes driven to such a height of desperation, that to finish their days, and be relieved from worse than Egyptian bondage, some even have leaped into the caldrons of boiling sugar, thus at once depriving the tyrant of his crop and of his servant."¹⁵⁴

Jews participated in these activities and sometimes led them. Stedman describes a remarkable scene he witnessed of a Black man being "broken alive upon the rack, without the benefit of the *coup de grace* or mercy-stroke" - a slow execution presided over by a Jew named De Vries. The Black man was laid upon a wooden cross with arms and legs expanded and was fastened by ropes. The executioner, himself a slave, chopped off his left hand,

next took up a heavy iron bar, with which, by repeated blows, he broke his bones to shivers, til the marrow, blood, and splinters flew about the field; but the prisoner never uttered a groan nor a sigh. The ropes being next unlashd, I imagined him dead, and felt happy; till the magistrates stirring to depart, he writhed himself from the cross, when he fell on the grass, and damned them all, as a set of barbarous rascals; at the same time removing his right hand by the help of his teeth, he rested his head on part of the timber, and asked the by-standers for a pipe of tobacco, which was infamously answered by kicking and spitting on him; till I, with some American seamen, thought proper to prevent it. He then begged that his head might be chopped off; but to no purpose. At last, seeing no end to his misery, he declared, "that though he had deserved death, he had not expected to die so many deaths: however, (said he) you christians have missed your aim at last, and I now care not, were I to remain thus one month longer." After which he sung two extempore songs (with a clear voice) the subjects of which were, to bid adieu to his living friends, and to acquaint his deceased relations that in a very little time he should be with them, to enjoy their company for ever in a better place. This done, he calmly entered into conversation with some gentlemen concerning his trial; relating every particular with uncommon tranquillity - "But," said he abruptly, "by the sun it must be eight o'clock; and by any longer discourse I should be sorry to be the cause of your losing your breakfast." Then, casting his eyes on a Jew, whose name was De Vries, "A-propos, sir," said he, "won't you please to pay me the ten shillings you owe me?" - "For what to do?" - "To buy meat and drink, to be sure - don't you perceive I am to be kept alive?" Which speech, on seeing the Jew stare like a fool, this mangled wretch accompanied with a loud and hearty laugh. Next, observing the soldier that stood sentinel over [47] him biting occasionally on a piece of dry bread, he asked him "how it came to

¹⁵⁰ Stedman, p. vii.

¹⁵¹ Stedman, p. 369.

¹⁵² *MCAJI*, pp. 160-61.

¹⁵³ Stedman, p. 368.

¹⁵⁴ Stedman, pp. 370-72

pass, that he, a white man, should have no meat to eat along with it?" - "Because I am not so rich," answered the soldier. - "Then I will make you a present, sir," said the negro; "first, pick my hand that was chopped off clean to the bones, next begin to devour my body, till you are glutted; when you will have both bread and meat, as best becomes you"; which piece of humour was followed by a second laugh; and thus he continued, until I left him, which was about three hours after the dreadful execution.

Wonderful it is indeed, that human nature should be able to endure so much torture, which assuredly could only be supported by a mixture of rage, contempt, pride, and the glory of braving his tormentors, from whom he was so soon to escape.¹⁵⁵

"At Demerary, so late as October, 1789, thirty-two wretches were executed in three days, sixteen of whom suffered in the manner just described, with no less fortitude, and without uttering one single complaint."¹⁵⁶

Amid the brutality, they prayed:¹⁵⁷

Old Hebrew Prayer in Time of Revolt of the Negroes

God, blessed and mighty through Eternity, Oh Lord of Hosts, we come as supplicants before Thee to pray for the peace of the country as Thou hast commanded by Thy prophet.

Seek the peace of the city whither I have banished you and pray on its behalf unto the Lord, for in its peace shall you have peace. (Jer. xxix, 7.)

Oh, Lord our King! Exalted, mighty and tremendous Creator of all, who givest answer in times of trouble, have compassion upon us; have mercy, save and deliver those who are setting out to fight our enemies the negroes, cruel and rebellious.

Oh, Lord of Hosts, lead them in peace and guide them towards life according to their desires. Redeem them from the hand of the wicked and the oppressor; from sickness and ambush, from spoilers and plunderers on the road, from evil and dangerous beasts, from the snakes and serpents in the woods and on the plains from all injury and loss both by day and by night. As it is written: "Thou shalt not fear the terror of the night nor the arrow that flieth by day, nor the pestilence that stalketh in the darkness nor the disease that wasteth at noonday. (Ps. xci, 5, 6.)

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[Here follows a number of additional appropriate quotations from scripture.]

Teach and guide them with good counsel and the spirit of Thy knowledge, be to them strength and refuge to subdue, to conquer and destroy beneath their feet all cruel and rebellious Africans, our enemies who are planning evil against us.

... Listen to our prayer for Thou art He who heareth the prayers of all. Amen.

The Black former slaves vigorously rebelled for over seventy years, never relented, and in 1749/1760, and 1762 concluded peace treaties forcing the Surinam government and the Jews to respect their communities.¹⁵⁸ By the 1840s, when their numbers had increased over 8,000, government policy shifted from isolation to incorporation as the labor situation turned increasingly critical.¹⁵⁹ The Maroon communities never lost their status as self-governing, self-

¹⁵⁵ Stedman, p. 38; R.A.J. Van Lier, "The Jewish Community in Surinam: A Historical Survey," in Robert Cohen, *The Jewish Nation*, p. 23.

¹⁵⁶ Stedman, p. 383.

¹⁵⁷ "Miscellaneous Items Relating to Jews of North America," *PAJHS*, vol. 27 (1920), pp. 223-24.

¹⁵⁸ *EAJA*, p. 157; Stedman, p. viii; Wiernik, pp. 46-8, also gives a brief account of these events.

¹⁵⁹ Klein, pp. 133-34. Additional references to these events are provided in Felsenthal and Gottheil's "Chronological Sketch of the History of the Jews in Surinam," pp. 3-5. Their chronology is as follows:

1691 Samuel Nassy - with the title Capitein - is mentioned as the richest planter in Surinam.

1717 Continued trouble of the Jews with the bush-negroes.

1718 The bush-negroes destroy the plantation of David Nassy. They are chastised by the Jews under the leadership of Capitein Jacob D'Avilar. David Nassy serves under D'Avilar with distinction. His praises are sung by the Judaeo-Spanish poetess, Benvenicla Belmonte.

1726 The Jews have still further trouble with the bush-negroes.

1738 Manuel Pereira in Surinam murdered by the bush-negroes of his estate. Isaac Arias (a former officer of the Jewish company), David Nassy and Abram de Brito avenge his death.

sufficient entities and stand today as the greatest of the Black fighting forces in New World history.¹⁶⁰

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Essequibo, Guiana (also called Nova Zeelandia)

The Dutch West India Company controlled territory in South America known as Guiana. Though fertile, it was left idle in favor of the development of Brazil. When the Portuguese reclaimed Brazil in 1654, the Company drew up a prospectus inviting Jews, "under tempting conditions," to settle the wild coast of Western Guiana including provisions for slave labor.¹⁶¹

A Rulle in What Manner and Condition That the Negroes Shall Be Delivered in the Wilde Cust [sic]

1. That there shall bee delivered in the said Cust soe many negroes as each shall have occasion for, The which shall be Paide heere shewing the Receipt, in ready money at one hundred and fifty guilders for each man or woman.
2. Children from eight to twelve years that shall counte, two for one piece, under the eight yeares three for one the breeding goeth with the mother.
3. Hee that shall advance the Paiment before the Receipt comes shall enjoy the discountte of Tenn £Cent.
4. To all them that shall Paye and buy for Ready mony if thei will thei shall have sutch number of negroes. Trusted to pay within five years and after them shall Pay for each man, woman or child as above the sume of two hundred and fifty and he that shall advanse the Paiment shall have discount of Tean Per Cent a yeare and them that shall buy for ready money shall be ingaged for the Paiment of the others."¹⁶²

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Rule 14 stated that if the settler owned a sugar plantation with 50 Africans he may not be taxed for 12 years; If he owned a plantation with oxen and 30 Negroes, he may not be

1743 David Nassy in Paramaribo, 71 years of age, is successful in more than 30 engagements with the bush-negroes. But he is eventually killed, and Isaac Carvalho takes his place as Capitein.

1749 Uprising of Auka-negroes, which the Jewish Capitein Naar successfully combats. For this he is liberally rewarded by the Raad.

1750 Isaac Nassy, a very young man, wishes to make an end of the bush-negroes. He arms his friends and his slaves and starts out. But he had not reckoned upon meeting so large a number of them. He is killed, together with 200 of his men.

1772 In spite of the peace concluded on May 23, 1761, with the bush-negroes, the aid of the mother country had to be called in. 500 men were sent to put them down. In 1774 forts were erected and a military line drawn from the Savannah of the Jews along the river to the sea.

¹⁶⁰ For a reference to Jews of Jamaica selling arms to Maroons, see Mavis C. Campbell, *The Maroons of Jamaica, 1655-1796: A History of Resistance Collaboration and Betrayal* (Massachusetts: Bergin & Garvey Publishers, Inc., 1988), pp. 68-73.

¹⁶¹ Samuel Oppenheim, "The First Settlement of the Jews in Newport," *PAJHS*, vol. 34 (1937), p. 5; Oppenheim, "Guiana," p. 105: "...every inducement was offered to intending settlers; that pamphlets were published, some of them being translated into German, giving exaggerated accounts of the wonderful fortunes to be made by the growing of sugar in Nova Zeelandia, and promising slaves on credit..."; Oppenheim, "Guiana," p. 109: "Other clauses provided for the free and untaxed mining for gold and silver and the precious stones; for hunting and fishing in certain woods, mountains, and waters; for the transportation of slaves from the coast of Guiny; for allotments of land to the colonists, with all rights of ownerships; for admission to rights of citizenship, and particularly for the election of representatives to advise in meetings concerning the welfare and commerce of the colony, and for various privileges and exemptions independently of those specially applicable to Jews."

¹⁶² Oppenheim, "Guiana," p. 178.

taxed for 9 years; lesser businesses taxed accordingly. After the non-taxable period, the owners were to be taxed 10 percent of their profits.¹⁶³

Some of these documents, discovered among the Egerton Manuscripts in the British Museum, are evidence of an English grant of privileges to the Jews.¹⁶⁴ They were apparently drafted by Jews in Holland in 1657, and approved by the colonization committee on November 12, of that same year, though some amendments were added later.¹⁶⁵

The price and availability of Black Africans to the Jewish settlers appeared as a critical issue throughout the documentation. The agreement appears to have been revised through negotiations with "a committee of the Jewish nation." The addendum is entitled, "Request for the Enlargement of the Printed and Published Conditions Relating to the Colonization of the Continental Wild Coast," and alters the initial contract in a number of ways, but primarily assures the colonists that the authorities:

[intend] to keep the wild coast well provided with merchandise and negroes so as to promote their local sale and use. When the country is developed and provided with everything they will then make regulations to let merchandise and negroes go out from there upon a certain toll.¹⁶⁶

A ship sailing from the Netherlands on the second of February, 1658, called the *Joannes*, carried the first Jewish colonists to Guiana.¹⁶⁷ A cargo of slaves was introduced, and among the first settlers were a number of Jewish refugees from Brazil, headed by David Nassy. They were expert in sugar manufacture and cultivation, and it was they who introduced the industry to the area.¹⁶⁸ Samuel Oppenheim writes of their development plans:

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It was decided to send out two ships, fully equipped, one to bring colonists to Essequibo, and the other to purchase slaves in Africa to be brought to the new colony, and it was also resolved not to restrict the colonists to trading with the Indians for logwood, but also to grow sugar, for which negroes would be necessary.¹⁶⁹

David Nassy made an agreement on January 25, 1658 to deliver "several hundred slaves" to Guiana.¹⁷⁰ Philippe de Fuentes, described as a "Jew planter," wrote a letter on November 29, 1660 that describes a new settlement in what is now known as Venezuela:

I consider this land better than Brazil, but in order to become acquainted with its virtue one has need of a quantity of negroes and particularly a Governor with twenty-five soldiers in order to keep the land quiet, etc....

In a further letter dated April 25, 1661:

Negroes are required here... Do not regard this otherwise than it is written or as anything but the honest truth, without exaggeration or hypocrisy and upon which you may rely.¹⁷¹

As he did previously in Brazil, Paulo Jacomo Pinto (probably an alias for Abraham or David Pinto) acted in Holland as the representative of the Jews in making the necessary arrangements to enable them to emigrate and also to provide them with slaves when required. The Pinto family were millionaire financiers of Holland and were active about this time in the Jewish community of Rotterdam and Amsterdam.¹⁷²

¹⁶³ Robert Cohen, "The Egerton Manuscript," *AJHQ*, vol. 62 (March, 1973), pp. 341-43. Oppenheim, "Guiana: Supplemental Data," p. 65.

¹⁶⁴ Oppenheim, "Guiana," p. 118; Oppenheim, "Guiana: Supplemental Data," p. 54.

¹⁶⁵ Oppenheim, "Guiana: Supplemental Data," p. 54; The identity of the grant of privileges was claimed to be an English grant of 1654 for a Jewish colony in Surinam, but may also refer to a Dutch grant to David Nassy, dated January 25, 1658 for a Jewish colony in the Essequibo which settled in what is now British Guiana.

¹⁶⁶ Oppenheim, "Guiana: Supplemental Data," pp. 60-61.

¹⁶⁷ Oppenheim, "Guiana," p. 104.

¹⁶⁸ Friedman, "Sugar," p. 308, cites Deerr, vol. 1, p. 208; Oppenheim, "Guiana," p. 105.

¹⁶⁹ Oppenheim, "Guiana," pp. 102-3.

¹⁷⁰ Oppenheim, "Guiana," p. 103.

¹⁷¹ Oppenheim, "Guiana," p. 131.

¹⁷² Oppenheim, "Guiana," p. 103.

Samuel Oppenheim, writing for the American Jewish Historical Society, has published portions of documents relating to Jews and supplying them with slaves. They are here displayed, as in Mr. Oppenheim's piece, as raw data which sheds some light on the nature of the colonies and of the Jews themselves. Primarily, they consist of correspondences of negotiations between Jews and Dutch and/or English authorities:

"Monday, November 26, 1657. Came to a closer understanding with representatives of the Hebrew nation, and contracted with them regarding the delivery of slaves on the Wild Coast, according to the agreement relating thereto entered separately in the agreement book, yet to be inserted in these minutes under date of January 24, 1658."

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"We have, however, the exact terms of the contract with the Jews regarding the price and delivery of slaves. These are set out in the Extracts from the Dutch archives in the Appendix, under date of January 24, 1658..."¹⁷³

"Friday, January 25, 1658. Engaged to-day in passing ordinances regarding slaves. This relates to the Jews under the contract made with them as well as to other Netherlanders. Among others, closed the contract made between the committee and David Nassy, and one on his order upon the surety of Dr. Paulo Jacomo Pinto, as may be seen in the dispatch book of ordinances relating to slaves."¹⁷⁴

"March 22, 1658. Read a request from the Hebrew nation at Leghorn, asking to be permitted to go from there to Essequibo. Whereupon, after deliberation, it was resolved to speak with Paulo Jacomo Pinto and to sound him as to what sum he should like to be paid by each person for transportation. Whereupon he has undertaken to write regarding this, and on receipt of answer to notify this meeting. The above named Pinto asks for 140 slaves to be paid for in ready money and a like number of 140 on time."¹⁷⁵

"Tuesday, February 24, 1659. Paulo Jacomo Pinto appears and requests to arrange with the commissioners regarding the transportation of the people from Leghorn, who are to provide their own food, for 120 persons; secondly, he asks for 200 slaves for ready money and 200 on receipt. Whereupon, after consultation, it was resolved to answer that the commissioners propose to deliver to him 200 slaves to be paid for in ready money and 200 slaves on time, and, if he wishes, 100 on receipt shall be at his option."¹⁷⁶

"The Extracts also show that in February and March, 1659, the committee in charge of the colonization were asked to accommodate the Jews with slaves, indicating that they and not Nassy supplied them."¹⁷⁷

"Tuesday, March 5, 1659. There appeared Dr. Paulo Jacomo Pinto with five of his nation from Amsterdam and requested to be accommodated with slaves, and that an executive be sent, and thirdly, that a ship may be made ready to transport folk, also with regard to those from Leghorn."¹⁷⁸

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"March 31, 1659. The minutes were submitted, and the Committee was also authorized to provide Pinto with passports for those from Leghorn, and also regarding slaves."¹⁷⁹

"Thursday, January 15, 1660. Messrs. Morthamer and van der Heyden were designated to confer with a certain Jew regarding a private trade in slaves, on the same terms as those made in Amsterdam."¹⁸⁰

"Thursday, May 21, 1660. It is considered by those present whether the Jew named Latorre, who has come from the colony, leaving his wife and children there, shall, together with others of his nation, consisting of 40 souls, including women and children, be permitted to depart from there and return to the Director the slaves received by them, and that they be not required to take more and further that of what they remain indebted one-half be remitted to them and the other half be paid here, for which said Pinto agrees to become surety... Likewise considered what shall be done in case the Jews arriving at Tobago from Leghorn remain there and refuse the... slaves contracted to be received from us in our colony, to be used there for agricultural purposes. It was resolved if those

¹⁷³ Oppenheim, "Guiana," p. 117.

¹⁷⁴ Oppenheim, "Guiana," p. 164.

¹⁷⁵ Oppenheim, "Guiana: Supplemental Data," p. 66.

¹⁷⁶ Oppenheim, "Guiana," pp. 67-8.

¹⁷⁷ Oppenheim, "Guiana," p. 115.

¹⁷⁸ Oppenheim, "Guiana," p. 166.

¹⁷⁹ Oppenheim, "Guiana," p. 166.

¹⁸⁰ Oppenheim, "Guiana," p. 172.

people do not readily receive the slaves contracted for, that, through Director Goliath, a bill be presented and in case of non-acceptance the same be protested for non-payment instead of making delivery."¹⁸¹

"Monday, March 3, 1663. There appeared Abraham Levy showing that he received orders and advice from a Jewish broker in Amsterdam... offering to contract for the furnishing of 500 slaves every six months in the river Essequibo for 100 pieces of eight each, or as many more as may be engaged, payment to be made here and for such number and such period as may be agreed with the others in an offer to be made later on, provided that there are proper vessels ready for convenient transportation of the said slaves to Cartagena or Cape Debero [de Verd], it being understood that for each head there shall be paid on the clearance four to five pieces of eight or as much more as shall be stipulated."¹⁸²

"It was decided and resolved not to oppose the slave trade, but yet not to engage the city in it, and on that account to ask the committee to think of another expedient."¹⁸³

"The aforementioned colonists shall be allowed all the privileges of trading for slaves as may hereafter be decided by the Council of [54] Nineteen. This accommodation to be the same as that allowed to the colony of Essequibo, under the Chamber of Zeeland."¹⁸⁴

"There appeared Paulo Jacomo Pinto with Jacomo Nunes Pereira, with commissioners for Nova Zeelandia, in order to contract for the receiving of 12 slaves at Pomeroun, and also at the same time to receive 12 more slaves against an old receipt."¹⁸⁵

"There also appeared Paulo Jacomo Pinto requesting delivery of 205 slaves heretofore contracted for on behalf of the people from Leghorn or those empowered by them; if not all at once, then at least a part, and so successively until the full delivery."¹⁸⁶

"There appeared Mr. Paulo Jacomo Pinto showing how that between him and the company a contract was heretofore made regarding the sale of a number of slaves for certain colonists from Leghorn, for which a considerable sum of money was heretofore paid to the commissioners for Nova Zeelandia, which colonists, through an accident, were deviated to the island of Tobago and reduced to the utmost poverty, and since it was not possible to transport these people to Pomeroun because there was great mortality and weakness in Nova Zeelandia he requests that the money paid by them [for the slaves] maybe returned."¹⁸⁷

"Also a certain draft agreement with David Nassy in regard to the procuring by Albertus Chinne at his own risk of 200 slaves from Nova Zeelandia and to transport them where he wills, except to Tobago or the nearest colonies paying £200 for the adults, conditioned that they may be allowed by the commissioners to go free, as is more fully therein set out, which being seriously deliberated upon it was understood that the slaves there must be considered as the sole salvation of the colony, and in all cases of trouble, etc., regarded as burnished silver; and because of this the said request was refused. Of this Mr. Pinto shall be notified."¹⁸⁸

The exact circumstances which frame the correspondence above have not been fully analyzed from the Black African perspective. The historians refer to the "negroes" as inanimate tools in the development of the Jewish colonial presence and so the true nature of the Black experience as chattel of these Jews has not been adequately researched.

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Slave Contracts

"They came with ships carrying African blacks to be sold as slaves. The traffic in slaves was a royal monopoly, and the Jews were often appointed as agents for the Crown in their sale. When the king granted Pedro Gomez Reinal the exclusive right to import slaves into the colonies, the contract contained a clause permitting Gomez to have on his ship two Portuguese who would be in charge of the sale of the Negroes and do anything else necessary 'among the people of the sea.'"¹⁸⁹

¹⁸¹ Oppenheim, "Guiana," p. 166.

¹⁸² Oppenheim, "Guiana," p. 170.

¹⁸³ Oppenheim, "Guiana," p. 174.

¹⁸⁴ Oppenheim, "Guiana," p. 121.

¹⁸⁵ Oppenheim, "Guiana," p. 70.

¹⁸⁶ Oppenheim, "Guiana: Supplemental Data," pp. 69-70.

¹⁸⁷ Oppenheim, "Guiana: Supplemental Data," p. 69.

¹⁸⁸ Oppenheim, "Guiana: Supplemental Data," pp. 68-9.

¹⁸⁹ Liebman, *New World Jewry*, p. 170.

The Jewish movement into the Caribbean and South American regions was so dependent on free African labor that nearly every surviving document relating to these settlements discusses the supply of slave labor. The inducements to potential settlers always included the promise of an ample supply of "negroes" - and in many or most cases it was the primary determinant. Each migration and settlement has its own social and political characteristics with regard to the condition and circumstances of its Jewish community. Among the Jews, however, the common characteristic of their New World settlements was the demand for African slaves.

The European monarchs designated firms to supply slaves to their colonies. These contracts, known as *asientos*, were awarded for a specific time and covered a specific geographical area.¹⁹⁰ The firm forming the *asiento* could sub-contract some of its functions to others, and here the Jews were well represented.

In 1698, the Spanish Government granted the *asiento* to the Portuguese Royal Guinea Company. It commissioned Andrew Lopes as its agent and he assumed the name of Andreas Alvares Noguera for this purpose. Lopes had been active in the slave trade between Africa and Mexico and he introduced other Jews into the business. Two Jewish shipowners of London, Isaac Rodrigues and Isaac da Costa Alvarenga, sent their ship to Africa for Black slaves who were carried to Vera Cruz. The voyage of this ship seems to have been typical for two reasons, writes author Gedalia Yogev:

Firstly there was the private business which the captain transacted in violation of his contract and to the detriment of the Company. Lopes maintained that the captain, in violation of the contract's [56] provisions, took many slaves on his own account, thus causing serious overcrowding on board ship which resulted in a high death rate among the slaves. He also accused him of selling the best slaves for his own account at various ports, before reaching Vera Cruz. Lopes said he had known that such practices were common, and therefore included in the contract explicit provisions forbidding them. Secondly there was the predominance of Jews in the undertaking. It was just this sort of illegal private trade, as well as the important role which Jews played in the Company's affairs, that prevented the renewal of the Assiento contract by the Spaniards, when it expired in 1701.¹⁹¹

Transporting the slaves across the Atlantic and then ferrying them about the region was the kind of trade in which the Jews had ancient experience. They recognized the obvious need for Black labor and opened yet another fruitful enterprise."¹⁹²

Barbados

"The wealth of Barbados, the extravagance of its businessmen, and the reputed prosperity of the Jews contrasted with the inexcusable and disgraceful plight of the slaves: A ship, a chain, a distant land. A whip, a pain, a white man's hand. A sack, a field of cotton balls, The only thing grandpa recalls."¹⁹³

The island of Barbados was first "discovered" by the English in 1605 and was inhabited by Jews twenty years later with steady immigration thereafter as a result of regional political events.¹⁹⁴ They are generally believed to have been among the earliest colonists and among the pioneers of sugar-planting.¹⁹⁵ Where there was sugar cultivation, there were slaves

¹⁹⁰ The term has been spelled variously: *asientos*, *asentistas*, *asientos*, etc.

¹⁹¹ Gedalia Yogev, *Diamonds and Coral Anglo Dutch Jews and 18th Century Trade* (Leicester: University Press, 1978), p. 36.

¹⁹² See the section entitled "Slave Ships and Jews."

¹⁹³ Fortune, p. 109.

¹⁹⁴ Wilfred S. Samuel, *A Review of The Jewish Colonists in Barbados in the Year 1680* (London: Purnell & Sons, Ltd., 1936), p. 12.

¹⁹⁵ Hyamson, p. 198; Roth, *Marranos*, p. 289, believes the date to be approximately 1655; Wiernik, p. 55: "The oldest settlement under the English flag in the West Indies was globally on the island of Barbados, where, it is believed, Jews came first in 1628."

and it was the Jews who dominated the market.¹⁹⁶ Barbados was also the sight of unusually [57] heavy illicit trade and smuggling. Stephen Fortune's study found that, "Between 1660 and 1668, when the illegal trade of the island was least restricted and quite remunerative, Jewish traders became more prominent in Barbados."¹⁹⁷ The Gentiles were offended:

By 1665, Barbadian businessmen, more awed by than envious of local Jewish prosperity connected with the Dutch, exclaimed in derision: "The Governor has countenanced Jews who have become very numerous, and engrossed the greatest part of the trade of the island, to the great discouragement of the English merchants, their dealings being principally with those of their own tribe in Holland; and being a people minding to trade and to be useful to each other, they will not be helpful in case of insurrection or invasion."¹⁹⁸

By 1670, Barbados had already reached its boom phase in sugar production and economic growth. When the lucrative Spanish trade and other clandestine activities shifted from Barbados to Jamaica, so did Jews.¹⁹⁹ But Barbados remained a point of embarkation for much of this trade. Vast numbers of slaves were held on Barbados to feed the Caribbean markets. The mere numbers of these "ferocious" Africans being kept and transported by Jewish merchants, well out of proportion to the island's immediate needs, caused anxiety among the Gentiles. The Jews had left the security of the island to the Gentiles, whose primary security concerns were the Black slaves stockpiled by Jews.

The island's citizenry moved in 1679 to limit the Jews in their African slave commerce. Jews made up 22% of the nearly 20,000 White inhabitants²⁰⁰ and the slave population neared 40,000,²⁰¹ so the Barbadian Assembly passed an "Act restraining the Jews from keeping or trading with negroes."²⁰² Again in 1688, they passed another such restrictive act prohibiting Jews and others from keeping more than one slave each. "I gather," wrote historian Davis, "that [58] the Jews made a good deal of their money by purchasing and hiring out negroes; and this order by council was intended, evidently, to place them under disability in that direction."²⁰³

An Act for the Governing of Negroes

Be it therefore enacted... that no person of the Hebrew nation residing in any Sea-port Town of [sic] Island, shall keep or employ any Negro or other Slave, be he Man or Boy, for any use or service whatsoever, more than one Negro or other Slave, Man or Boy, to be allowed to each of the persons of the said Nation, excepting such as are denized by His Majesty's Letter Patent, and not otherwise, who are to keep no more than for their own use, as shall be approved Of by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Assembly: And if any Negro Man or Boy, more than is before allowed by this Act, shall be found three months after the publication hereof, in the custody, Possession or use of any of the persons aforesaid, then every such person or persons shall forfeit such Negro or

¹⁹⁶ James S. Handler and Frederick W. Lange, *Plantation Slavery in Barbados* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1978), p. 16: "With the aid of Dutch and Sephardic Jewish capital and credit, Barbados became the first British possession in the Caribbean to cultivate sugar on a large scale, and during the 1640s its economy began to be based on plantation production and slave labor."

¹⁹⁷ Fortune, p. 103.

¹⁹⁸ Fortune, p. 109.

¹⁹⁹ Fortune, p. 105.

²⁰⁰ *MCAI 1*, p. 101; Fortune, p. 59.

²⁰¹ Fortune, p. 58; Wiernik, p. 56, estimated the Jewish population of the island in 1681 to be 260. The Barbados slave population in 1629 was estimated to be 29; In 1643, 6,000; 1655, 20,000; 1673, 33,000; 1690, 40,000; 1712, 41,970; 1734, 46,360; 1748, 47,025;

See also Richard S. Dunn, "Barbados Census of 1680: Profile of the Richest Colony in English America," *William and Mary Quarterly*, vol. 26, no. 1 (January, 1969), p. 22.

²⁰² Hyamson, p. 199; Vincent T. Harlow, *A History of Barbados, 1625-1685* (New York, 1926, reprinted: Negro Universities Press, 1969), p. 265.

²⁰³ N. Darnell Davis, "Notes on the History of Jews in Barbados," *PAJHS*, vol. 18 (1914), pp. 143-44.

other Slave; one moiety of the value thereof, to whomsoever shall inform, and the Other moiety to this Majesty to the use in this act appointed. Passed August 8, 1688.²⁰⁴

Herbert Friedenwald characterized the Barbadian Jews and the laws restricting their slave holding: "No one familiar with the history of the West Indian colonies, particularly of Jamaica, can have failed to notice the constant fear in which the inhabitants lived of a slave uprising. In Many cases the treatment of the slaves was particularly cruel, and they frequently revolted and committed horrible atrocities. Stringent laws governing the many slaves of Jews were therefore enacted.²⁰⁵ The ordinary Barbadian planter usually treated his slaves with great harshness, wrote Wilfred Samuel, "whilst the horrors of the journey from the African Coast on the slave ships simply cannot be described."²⁰⁶

More legislation was introduced to regulate Jewish commercial slaving activities and in July of 1705, the governmental council enacted the following:

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Whereas it appears to this Board that the Jews in this Island are very prejudicial to Trade, by not buying the Produce of this Island; but, on the contrary, Ship off all the ready money they can get, It is ordered that the Solicitor General and Queen's Counsel procure a list of what Negroes belong to the several Jews in this Island, and that they prepare a Proclamation to Revive and put in Execution a Law relating to Jews keeping negroes.²⁰⁷

Barbados Jews were considered by the Gentiles to be transients with exploitative intentions because its landed-proprietor class principally owned freehold and leasehold house property in Bridgetown and were not planters which would indicate a long term communal interest. In fact, back in 1681, they had decreed that "the presence of Jews is inconsistent with the safety of Barbados."²⁰⁸ But the local concerns were overruled by the tax-conscious monarchy in Europe, and, continues Friedenwald: "The increasing importance of the Jewish community in the island led to the absolute repeal of this obnoxious clause in September, 1706."²⁰⁹

Another of the complaints of the Gentile centered around the smuggling trade which was seen as being dominated by Jews. Though Jews were not the only group which participated in smuggling, they were the only group with the marketing capabilities that could maximize profits in this illicit trade. The acts of the locals may have centered around limiting the Jews' access to slave labor which was required to move the volume of goods throughout the islands and other ports - limit the slaves and subsequently cripple their trade.²¹⁰

²⁰⁴ Herbert Friedenwald, 'Material for the History of the Jews in the British West Indies,' *PAJHS*, vol. 5 (1897), pp. 60,97.

²⁰⁵ Friedenwald p 60; Fortune, p. 60, says that the sugar plantation owners "used a blatantly inhumane slave system to improve their standing in the eyes of their fellow men."

²⁰⁶ Samuel, pp. 46-7.

²⁰⁷ Davis, pp. 142-43, Appendix B ("Minutes of Council," July 9, 1705, p. 83); The reader should notice that the wording of these Acts refers exclusively to commercial matters and not to any religious difference.

²⁰⁸ Samuel, p. 9.

²⁰⁹ Friedenwald, p. 60. Note what Friedenwald believes to be "obnoxious." The repeal order is in Friedenwald, p. 98. The Jews apparently would not consider physical work and the restrictions imposed on Jewish slave owners were considered oppressive. See Wilfred S. Samuel, p. 9:

[T]he Jews were not allowed to employ Christian servants, and this - combined with the limitation as to the number of negroes to be owned - proved obviously a real hardship in a Colony where plentiful white labour was actually available, thanks to the transportation thither of numerous felons, rebels and paupers. Thus the Barbados Jews of the employer class when in need of indentured white servants had to make use exclusively of poor Jews.

²¹⁰ Liebman, *New World Jewry*, p. 177; Vincent T. Harlow, described the process in some detail in his book, *A History of Barbados*, pp. 263-64, and quotes specific examples of the illicit commercial practices of Jews. Israel, *The Dutch Republic*, pp. 141, 425, says some smuggling routes were considered "specialties" of Jews.

In another example, a royal customs agent came across a large vessel from Barbados on its way to Amsterdam, and

being suspicious he made a thorough examination, and found that on the general cargo the aliens' duty (amounting to over £84) had been evaded, and that quantities of white sugar, tobacco, ginger, fustick, lignurn vitae, and three large copper guns had been concealed from the officials - thus escaping a further sum of over £67. It is

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By 1741, the Gentile population of the island had had enough of the Jews' method of commerce and proposed and passed a special tax and enumerated several reasons calling for such action. The act was read to the legislature on May 7, 1741, a portion of which follows:

... That the Jews in this island are a very wealthy body, their gains considerable, and acquired with great ease and indolence, and with little risk, and their fortunes so disposed, that the usual Methods of laying taxes will not affect them; they are generally concerned in, nay have almost entirely engrossed, the whole retail trade of this island, furnish people with materials of luxury, tempt them to live and dress above their circumstances, carry on a traffic with our slaves greatly prejudicial to the planter and fair trader, encouraging the negroes to steal commodities from their masters, which they sell to or barter with the Jews, at inconsiderable and under values; and, when by such means they have amassed great wealth, they lay out their money at interest, by which the public stock is no way increased; and it must ever be against the interest and policy of every country, to encourage the heaping up of such riches among them: That it is in this light the Jews are taxed separately, and not on account of religion or country, nor does the present tax exceed what they have paid forty years ago, when their riches were not so great as they are at present, and their numbers have been daily increasing under a taxation of this sort ever since...²¹¹

The bill goes on to state that the Jews had avoided paying taxes on their slaves and other imported items though they had benefitted greatly from the services of the government, primarily military defense. Jews were apparently exempt from civil and military duties on account of their religion and yet reaped the benefits of governmental services.²¹² It was the economic disparity created in part by the special civil status of the Jews which appeared to motivate the actions of the Barbadian government.

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Barbadian Jews and Personal Slaves

The Jewish community in Barbados was a "compact and self-contained unit"²¹³ that centered around their commerce. Here, there were no ghettos - each family of Jews was well maintained by a cadre of enslaved Africans²¹⁴ One Barbadian family of three was waited upon by ten servants, some of whom were available for hire.²¹⁵ One Bridgetown businessman is on record as the owner of twenty-six slaves. Even the rabbi of the island, Haham Lopez, had the "enjoyment of his own two negro attendants."²¹⁶

Besides "the horrors of negro risings," there were other perils of Barbadian life - there were destructive hurricanes, diseases like elephantiasis, to them known as "Barbados Leg," and yellow fever which "claimed its victims by the score." These maladies had, according to the governor, "swept away many of our people and our slaves."²¹⁷ In the seventeenth century Barbados and Jamaica were described by a Jewish writer as "sinks of iniquity.... The traders and planters guzzled and drank and were steeped in immorality and profanity."²¹⁸

significant of the influence possessed by this Jewish fraternity that Mr. Hayne was offered large bribes to desist from his prosecution, and that when he refused, his career as a customs officer was gradually ruined by their unscrupulous hostility.

²¹¹ George Fortunatus Judah, "The Jews' Tribute in Jamaica," *PAJHS*, vol. 18 (1909), pp. 170-71.

²¹² Judah, pp. 171-74; For an example, see Hartog, *Curaqao*, p. 134.

²¹³ Samuel, pp. 8-9.

²¹⁴ Liebman, *New World Jewry*, p. 175: "The mean number of white persons per Jewish family was 3.4, and the mean number of persons of these Jews was 6.4, with slaves running 3.0 per family."

²¹⁵ *MCAJI*, p. 120; Davis, p. 141: Jews confined their business to Swan Street, more commonly known as "Jew Street," where they carried on a vigorous trade in slaves.

²¹⁶ Samuel, p. 7.

²¹⁷ Samuel, p. 10.

²¹⁸ Samuel, pp. 46-7.

A review of Jewish wills found that none of these Barbadian slave owners were planters but nearly all were slave holders:²¹⁹

Wealth is relative, of course, but practically every Barbadian Jewish will documents ownership of slaves, jewelry, plate, or real estate, and often all four. Hester Valverde, who left legacies to friends and relatives and owned ten slaves, went out of her way to mention in her will that her estate was small.²²⁰

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Below are published lists of Jewish inhabitants of the island and Africans as slaves during the colonial era. (See Dr. Cyrus Adler, *Jews in the American Plantations Between 1600-1700*, " *PAJHS*, vol.1 (1893), pp. 105-7)

²¹⁹ *MCAJI*, p. 119.

²²⁰ *MCAJI*, p. 120; Wilfred S. Samuel published the wills, the details of which are listed in the last chapter of this study entitled "Jews of the Black Holocaust." See also Howard Morley Sachar, *The Course of Modern Jewish History* (New York: Dell Publishing Co., 1958), p. 161.

*"A List of the Inhabitants in and about the Towne of
St. Michael's with their children hired Servants,
Prentices, bought Servants and Negroes"*

<i>Jews</i>	<i>Slaves</i>	<i>Jews</i>	<i>Slaves</i>
Isack Abof	1	Isack Meza	4
Gabriell Antunes	4	David Namias	5
Abraham Burges Aron	2	Aron Navaro	11
Moses Arrobas	2	Judith Navaro	1
Abraham Barruch	3	Samuel Navarro	1
Aron Barruch	5	Isaac Noy	2
Rabecah Barruch	1	Jacob Franco Nunes	1
Daniell Boyna	14	Abraham Obediente	2
Daniell Boyna	11	Jacob Pacheco	4
Rachell Burges	2	Rebecah Pacheco	4
Soloman Cordoza	2	Isaac Perera	3
Abraham Costanio	6	Isaac Perera	4
Samuell Dechavis	4	Jacob Preett	1
Mrs. Leah Decompas	1	Abraham Qay	2
David R. Demereado	11	Judith Risson	2
Moses Desavido	3	Anthony Rodrigus	10
Paul Deurede	3	Mordecai Sarah	1
Lewis Dias	8	Joseph Senior	4
Isaac Gomez	2	Jaell Serano	5
Moses Hamias	1	Hester Bar Simon	1
David Israell	3	Abraham Sousa	2
Abraham Lopes	1	David Swaris	2
Ellah Lopez	2	Judieah Torez	2
Rachel Lopez	1	Jacob Fonceco Vale	4
Moses Mercado	2	Abr: Valurede	4
		List Total	177

In reviewing the records of Jewish owners of Black slaves, one must be aware of the warning of Wilfred S. Samuel who studied the Barbadian archives for the Jewish Historical Society of England:

[I]nquiries as to the size of their households, as to their land, and as to the number of their negroes, would raise a hundred apprehensions as to increased taxation - not only among the Jews, who were already heavily burdened, but among all the planters and merchants of the Island, and it may well be that here and there an attempt would be made by an anxious taxpayer to underrate the importance of his possessions. Certain of Haham Lopez' ongregants would have been prone to such an offence, for some of [63] them, not being planters, owned more than the stipulated number of slaves and hired them out to the planters as and when required - a convenient arrangement, doubtless, but in breach of the law.²²¹

Other surveys yielded information on the slave holdings of the island's Jewish population:

²²¹ Samuel, p. 7.

PARISH OF ST. PETER. BARBADOS.
A list of the Servants Negroes & Land in the parish of St. Peter
*Allsaints taken the 15th of December 1679.*²²²

	Servant	Negroes
Jacob Defonsequa	-	6
Deborah Burgis	-	1
Sollomon Chafe	1	5
Jerrimiah Burgis	-	3
Abraham De Silver	-	5
Joseph Mendas	-	10
David Chelloe	-	2
Mosias Delyon	-	3
Sollomon Mendas	-	3
David Velloa	-	2
Abraham Barrow	-	2
Simon Mendas	-	1
Jacob Massias	-	2
Simon 'ffretto	2	4
Paule De Verede	1	4
Total		53

Records at the American Jewish Historical Society list the Jewish plantation owners of Barbados in approximately 1692. Of course, plantations required slave labor:²²³

Mrs. Gratia de Meriado	Abraham Gomez
Joseph Mendez	Abraham Buino Demesquieta
Abraham Baruk Heneriquez	Fernandez Nunez
Luiz Diaz	Luiz Camartho
Roel Gideon	

The decline of the Jewish community of Barbados came as a result of the great hurricane in 1831 which devastated the island, and [64] also destroyed the synagogue. Though a new edifice was erected and dedicated in 1833, the emancipation of the slaves in 1834 was the final blow.²²⁴ The members continued to leave the island for the United States, with, according to Peter Wiernik, "most of them going to Philadelphia."²²⁵

Curaçao

As early as 1634, Curaçao, a South Caribbean island about thirty-eight miles from the coast of Venezuela, was explored and conquered by a Dutch West India Company expedition including a Jewish interpreter, Samuel Coheno. Coheno became the first governor of the island that was considered "the mother of American Jewish communities."²²⁶ In 1651, Joao de

²²² Samuel, p. 51.

²²³ Frank Cundall, N. Darnell Davis, and Albert M. Friedenberg, "Documents Relating to the History of the Jews in Jamaica and Barbados in the Time of William III, *PAJHS*, vol. 23 (1915), pp. 28-9.

²²⁴ E. M. Shilstone, "The Jewish Synagogue Bridgetown Barbados," *The Journal of the Barbados Museum and History Society*, vol. 32, no. 1 (November, 1966), p. 6.

²²⁵ Wiernik, p. 57.

²²⁶ Maslin, p. 160; Liebman, *New World Jewry*, p. 179.

Yllan and 12 Jewish families were given free passage to Curaçao by the Dutch government, in order to cultivate the land. They possessed letters to the governor, Matthias Beck, directing him to furnish them with sufficient land and oxen, and to loan them slaves. Large tracts of land were assigned to them two miles north of Willemstad.²²⁷ Among the early Jewish families who settled in Curaçao, were such prominent names as Aboab, De Messa, Perera, De Leon, La Parra, Cordoze, Marchena, Chaviz, Olevreira, Henriquez Cutinho, Cardoza, Fonseca, Fernandez, De Castro and Jesurun, and they were "consistently honored as ranking citizens, and guaranteed the same freedom of worship enjoyed by their counterparts in Amsterdam."²²⁸

The island itself had no real plantations producing for the world market. The initial efforts of the Company to cultivate cotton, sugar, and tobacco were confronted with the problem of the dry climate so other familiar enterprise was pursued:

Curaçao very soon developed into a mercantile colony, with heavy trade in slaves, in contraband, and in arms for the surrounding Caribbean region. What were (and are) called "plantations" were, in Curaçao, no more than large expanses of arid terrain, where a [65] little sorghum was grown for the livestock and a piece of irrigated land on which some vegetables and fruit were grown for local and city consumption.²²⁹

The Dutch West India Company desired that Curaçao would be the largest slave center of the Caribbean and by 1648 they had reached their goal.²³⁰ The Company held a monopoly on the slave trade that netted a 240 per cent profit on each slave,²³¹ but Jewish shippers involved in *asientos* ignored that arrangement. Portuguese Jewish merchant-bankers financed this *asiento* business, as well as other inter-island colonial trade.²³² This competition caused the Dutch West India Company to attempt to prohibit trade in Curaçao and in 1653 the Jews were forbidden, temporarily, to buy any more Black slaves.²³³ This, despite the heavy Jewish influence in the Company, indicating the severity of the offense.²³⁴

Governor Peter Stuyvesant, the appointed Company authority of that region, was well aware of the Jewish trade practices and that the Jews had been guaranteed religious freedom provided that they fulfill certain obligations - an agreement on which the Jews reneged.²³⁵ He was also aware that the Jews had breached their original contract with the Dutch West India Company when the Jews engaged in illegitimate commerce in lumber and horses. A letter from the Company director in Holland to Governor Stuyvesant dated March 21, 1651, tipped him off: [Joao de Yllan] intends to bring a considerable number of people there to settle and cultivate, as he pretends, the land, but we begin to suspect, that he and his [66] associates have

²²⁷ *EAJA*, p. 145; The name of Joao de Yllan has been spelled variously in the historical literature as Juan Dilliano, Jan de Illan, Jan de Lion, Juan Delino, and Jean Dillan. See Cornelis CH. Goshnga, *A Short History of the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam* (The Hague, 1979), pp. 54-5.

²²⁸ Beller, p. 83; G. Herbert Cone, "The Jews in Curaçao," *PAJHS*, vol. 10 (1902), p. 142; Goslinga, p. 57.

²²⁹ Foner and Genovese, p. 181.

²³⁰ Emmanuel *HJNA*, p. 75; Hartog, *Curaçao*, pp. 101-2.

²³¹ *EAJA*, p. 128.

²³² Swetschinski, p. 226.

²³³ *EAJA*, pp. 146-47; Swetschinski, p. 233; In his book, *History of the Jews in America*, Peter Wiernik provides an instructive example (p. 52) of the callous disregard for the humanity of Black people by a Jewish historian: "...despite the favorable conditions under which they settled there," he writes, "they were even prohibited in 1653 from purchasing additional negro slaves which they needed for their farms." This sentiment, which considers restrictions on their use of African slave labor as oppression, exists throughout the Jewish historical record.

²³⁴ According to Goslinga, p. 57, the Jews wielded enough power to challenge and overturn such edicts. When Vice-Governor Beck wanted to use the Jews' slaves, along with those of other slaveowners, to work on the new fort on Saturdays:

The Jewish community, addressing to the Amsterdam Chamber, violently objected to what was to them a serious religious offense. The Chamber forthwith responded by ordering the governor to refrain from harassing their Jewish subjects, and expressed their surprise at Beck's order because "the Jews, in times of danger and distress have yet to shirk their responsibility."

²³⁵ *EAJA*, p. 145

quite another object in view, namely, to trade from there to the West Indies and the Main."²³⁶ Another letter dated June 6, 1653, came from the disgruntled Dutch authorities:

We concluded from the informations which we receive now and then from Curaçao, that this colony [of Jews] is rather detrimental than profitable to the company, as a colonist, Joao de Yllan, and his adherents, have no aim to cultivate the soil and promote the increase of its products as the intention was of the company, but their only employ is limited to cutting away the stock visch hout and exporting the horses from the island of Aruba and Bonaires to the Caribbean and other neighboring isles, so that [before] long nothing shall be left from either article on this island.... We are informed that this Nation is so unwearied in this traffick that they not only neglect to cultivate tobacco, Indigo, cotton and other produce of the soil, but do not even provide themselves with the first necessaries of life, so that there is much reason to apprehend that they in time shall become a burthen on the magazines of the company."²³⁷

This illegal trade had also served to deplete the island of all but "a lot of broken down" horses unfit for the strain of cultivation.²³⁸

The Jews had become notorious for their perceived ability to control trade and for flouting established rules of trade. And when they attempted to buy still more slaves, the Company refused.²³⁹

Though de Yllan was denied, another Jew, Joseph Nunes de Fonseca, alias David Nassi, was reluctantly granted settlement rights. The directors in Holland were cautious: "Time must show whether we shall succeed well with this nation; they are a crafty and generally treacherous people in whom therefore not too much confidence must be placed."²⁴⁰ The settlement agreement was clear:

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It is further permitted to Fonseca and partners, in the form of a lease, to select and take possession of all such lands as he, with his colonists, shall be able to cultivate, to obtain every sort of produce, to increase the number of cattle in that country... with the express condition that they shall be obliged to make a beginning with their cultivation within a year, and that they shall bring within four years the stipulated number of settlers in that country under the penalty of the forfeiture of said lands.²⁴¹

Even after the initial conflict the Jews were given extraordinary privileges. There were vessels trading between Stuyvesant's home base in New Amsterdam (now New York) and Curaçao as early as 1657 - trade conducted principally by Jews.²⁴² Curaçaoan Jews not only owned some two hundred vessels, but they were captains, sailors, and even privateers (legal pirates) preying actively on Spanish commerce.²⁴³

An observer of the time wrote that, "The large number of Israelites that came from Brazil and the immense quantity of wealth they brought with them, caused the old prejudices against the Jewish nation to disappear. They were allowed to take up their abode in any part of the country they wished; and later, they not only possessed the best houses in the city, but

²³⁶ Cone, p. 147.

²³⁷ Cone, pp. 150-51; Subsequent letters were also critical, not of Judaism, but of the trading practices of the Jewish community; 7th of July 1654 - from the directors of the Dutch West India Company:

And first we have with regret and great displeasure the misconduct and extortions made there by the Jewish nation and the colonist John de Yllan, in the sale of their wares and old shreds at such an exorbitant price; wherefore we command you to prevent this in future by all possible means.

²³⁸ Cone, p. 150. Letter to Stuyvesant from DWIC directors dated December 13, 1652.

²³⁹ Max J. Kohler, 'Jews and the American Anti-Slavery Movement,' *PAJHS*, vol. 5 (1897), pp. 141-42; also reported by Elizabeth Donnan, *Documents Illustrative of the Slave Trade in America*, 4 vols. (Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1930), vol. 3, p. 415 note.

²⁴⁰ Cone, p. 147.

²⁴¹ Cone, p. 148.

²⁴² Cone, p. 147; Lears, p. 23: "The trade between Curaçao and New Amsterdam was largely in Jewish hands..."

²⁴³ 242 Yerushaimi, p. 191; *Emmanuel HJNA*, p. 681; Hartog, *Curaçao*, pp. 115-16.

also lands, and almost the entire commerce of the Island was in their hands."²⁴⁴ Historian Yo-sef Hayim Yerushaimi:

At a time when most of the Jews in continental Europe were ghettoized, or repressed in myriad other ways, these Jews engaged in an almost untrammelled range of economic activity, bore arms in the militias, owned land and ran plantations, and were represented in local councils.²⁴⁵

By 1659, they received a certain number of slaves to work on their plantations which increased by breeding and by the purchase from the Company of *macarons* - weak or sickly slaves. The inhabitants could not buy sound slaves for their private use until 1674. On every estate there were slave prisons, frame shacks divided into boxes in which offenders were chained up by the hands or the feet.²⁴⁶ The punishments inflicted upon the slaves were atrocious [68] and they "often lived in misery." Whippings were issued for minor offences, and in times of drought and inflation slaves had actually starved to death. Manumission on the ground of old age was another inhuman practice favoured by some.²⁴⁷

Also in 1674, the Company permitted them to buy slaves for the export trade²⁴⁸ and the Jews did not hesitate to become fully involved. Judith Elkin has claimed that,

Sephardim based on Curaçao worked as sailors, navigators, merchants, slavers, and pirates. In 1715 they probably accounted for 36 percent of the white population of Curaçao, and they dominated the island's shipping.²⁴⁹

Jewish slave entrepreneurs functioned as the local agents responsible for transportation of the slaves from Curaçao to the Spanish American ports - a natural endeavor for the Jews who owned 80 percent of the Curaçao plantations.²⁵⁰ David Senior and Jacob Senior (a.k.a. Philippe Henriquez), came to Curaçao from Amsterdam in 1685 to deal in Black human beings. Born to the most prominent and respected Jewish family, Jacob has been described as "the only Jew to whom the Holland Board of Admiralty ever granted a concession to fetch slaves from Africa and transport them in his vessel, *De Vrijheid*, to Curaçao."²⁵¹ On June 30, 1701, Senior chartered *Het Wappen van Holland* from Curaçao Governor Nicolaas van Beck to get slaves from Africa. Beck's report to the Company says that out of the 664 slaves placed on board at Africa, 205 died en route to Curaçao.²⁵²

Senior also served as director of the Curaçao asiento for the Royal African Company, one of the largest slave-trading firms of the day. Jointly with his brother David and associate Johan Goedvriend he would reship these slaves to other parts, chiefly to Cartagena.²⁵³ Senior was seized and imprisoned by the Spanish Inquisition but was released and prohibited from the trade. He nevertheless continued his heavy slave traffic along the Spanish Main, according to a record of 1711.²⁵⁴

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Emanuel Alvares Correa (1650-1717) was active in the local slave trade for many years, and served as an intermediary between the Dutch and Portuguese for the transfer of a shipment of slaves from Africa to Mexico via Curaçao.²⁵⁵ Another Jew notable in the practice

²⁴⁴ Cone, p. 145.

²⁴⁵ Yerushaimi, p. 190.

²⁴⁶ Hartog, *Curaçao*, p. 176.

²⁴⁷ Hartog, *Curaçao*, p. 174-75.

²⁴⁸ *Emmanuel HJNA*, p. 75.

²⁴⁹ Elkin, p. 18; Another well documented description of the Jewish settlement in Curaçao can be found in *MCAJI*, pp. 180-87 passim.

²⁵⁰ Raphael, p. 24.

²⁵¹ *Emmanuel HJNA*, p. 76 and note no. 63.

²⁵² *Emmanuel HJNA*, p. 77.

²⁵³ *Emmanuel HJNA*, p. 77.

²⁵⁴ *Emmanuel HJNA*, p. 77.

²⁵⁵ *EHI*, p. 273; Swetschinski, p. 237; Hartog, *Curaçao*, p. 133.

was Manuel de Pina (a.k.a. Jahacob Naar). They, however, were not alone. The Emmanuels state that:

Almost every Jew bought from one to nine slaves for his personal use or for eventual resale. Prominent among such purchasers were the cantors David Pardo in 1701 and David Lopez Fonseca in 1705, and the physician Isaacq da Costa in 1705.²⁵⁶

In the last decade of the 17th century a considerable number of Jews began leaving the island many enroute to Newport, Rhode Island. Author Peter Wiernik maintains that this emigration left Curaçaoan Jewry unaffected: "The prosperity of those who remained in Curaçao went on increasing in the eighteenth century... They were prosperous merchants and traders, and held positions of prominence in the commercial and political affairs of the island. By the end of the century they owned a considerable part of the property in the district of Willemsted; and as many as fifty-three vessels are said to have left in one day for Holland, laden with goods which for the most part belonged to Jewish merchants."²⁵⁷

Many of these ships carried Black Africans. Jewish participation in the slave trade with the Company was extensive in the twenty-five years between 1686 and 1710, as the following figures indicate. The Jews are the recorded owners of approximately 867 African citizens during this time period:²⁵⁸

[70]

Jewish Purchaser	Slaves	Value in Pesos	Year
Philippe Henriquez, David Senior	30	2,483	1700
Idem. & Idem & Juan Goedvriend	249	22,816-5-2	1701
Manuel Alvares Correa	482	46,754	1701
Abraham Lucena & Gabriel Levy	10	1,000	1701
Moses [Levy] Maduro	11	1,100	1701
Philippe Henriquez, David Senior	102?	10,200	1702
Mordechay [Namias] de Crasto	56	14,800	1705
Idem & Moseh Lopez Henriquez	29	2,900	1705
Moses [Levy] Maduro	10	1,000	1705
Jacob Benjamin Jesurun Henriquez	?	1,850	1705
Ferro & Neyra	46?	4,572	1710

The Most Complete List of Jewish Curaçaoan Slaveholders with the number of their slaves (July 1, 1764 - July 1, 1765)

Several lists of Curaçaoan Jews and their slave holdings have been uncovered by researchers of the island's history. The most comprehensive study is by Isaac S. and Susan A. Emmanuel, entitled *History of the Jews of the Netherland Antilles*, in which they detail the economic development of the Jews in the region. Below listed are those Jews who participated in the slavery of Black Africans and the number of their African slaves. See Appendix 22, pp. 1036-45.

²⁵⁶ Emmanuel HJNA, p. 78.

²⁵⁷ Wiernik, p. 53.

²⁵⁸ Emmanuel HJNA, p. 78; It should again be noted as in Barbados, that Jews had every reason to underreport their taxable holdings - they were, after all, prominent as tax-collectors (tax-farmers). This, coupled with a lively smuggling trade with Africans as the prime profit making commodity, would cause one to question the validity of the slave holdings reported by the Jews. These figures, therefore, represent the lowest possible number of Africans held as slaves by the "chosen people." See Samuel, p. 7.

Abraham & Isaac de Marchena	80	David Lopez Laguna & Samuel de	
Abraham de Jacob Juda Leon	6	Joseph da Costa Gomez	8
Aron Motta	4	David Haim Castillo	1
Abraham Dias Cotino	1	David de Molina	2
Abraham Curiel	3	David Ricardo	3
Aron Henriquez Moron	8	Daniel Lopez Castro	2
Abraham de Jacob Lopez Dias	2	David Morales	4
Abraham Rodrigues Mendes	1	David da Costa Andrade	6
Abraham de Pina junior	4	David Jesurun	6
Aron de Molina	1	David Bueno Vivas	6
Abraham de Mordechay Senior	2	Daniel Aboab Cardozo	1
Abraham de Mordechay de Crasto	2	David de Isaac Senior	2
Abraham de Benjamin L. Henriquez	1	David Taboada	1
Abraham de David Jesurun	4	David de Jacob Lopes de Fonseca	1
Aron Mendes	3	David Abenatar	2
Abraham de Isaac Senior	6	David Gomes Casseres	4
Abraham Lopes Penha	1	David Suares junior	2
Abraham Henriquez Cotino	4	Daniel Mencias de Castro	5
Abraham de Salomon Levy Maduro	2	David Ulloa	3
Abraham Rodriguez Pimentel	1	Elias Lopes	1
Abraham de Isaac Levy Maduro	4	Elias Haim Parera	2
Abraham L. Dias	2	Elias Rodrigues Miranda	3
Abraham Calvo	4	Francisco Lopes Henriquez	40
Abraham Henriquez Melhado	3	Gabriel Pinedo	3
Benjamin Raphael Henriquez	5	Jacob de David Jesurun	25
Benjamin Vaz Faro	5	Isaac Mendes	40
Benjamin de M. Jesurun	2	Josias de Casseres	1
Cohen Henriquez junior	2	Isaac Haim Rodrigues da Costa	25
David de Gabriel da Costa Gomez	3	Jacob Monsanto	3
Jacob Haim Rodrigues Parera	2	Mordechay de Moses Penso	1
Isaac Pardo	12	Manuel de Moses Alvares Correa	12
Isaac Suares	4	Mordechay de Jacob Henriquez	1
[Dr.] Joseph Caprillis	10	Mordechay Motta	2
Jacob de David Suares	1	Mordechay de Crasto	8
Jacob Jesurun Henriquez	6	Moses de Isaac Levy Maduro	2
Jacob de Jowph Jesumn Henriquez	2	Manuel Pinedo	2
Jacob Levy Maduro	6	Moses Lopez Penha	1
Jacob Fidanque	6	Moses Naar Henriquez	3
Jacob Gabay Henriquez	2	Moses de Benjamin Jesurun	2
Jeosuah Henriquez junior	6	Moses Henriquez	6
Isaac de Elias Juda Leon	2	Mordechay de Salomon L. Maduro	4
Isaac de Jacob Juda Leon	2	Raphael Alvares Correa	3
[Dr.] Isaac Cardozo	1	Raphael Molina Monsanto	2
Jacob de Elias Jesurun Henriquez	2	Rachel Bueno Vivas	3
Jacob Lopes de Fonseca	3	Samuel de Gabriel da Costa Gomez	4
Josias Dovale	6	Samuel de David Hoheb	5
Isaac Parera	8	Samuel & Manuel Juda. Leon	8
Jacob de Mordechay Andrade	3	Saul & Josias Idanha de Casseres	2
Jacob de Abraham Andrade	4	Salomon de Jacob Curiel	2

Isaac Motta	10	Salomon de Salomon Levy Maduro	4
Jacob Aboad Cardoza	4	Salomon Lopes Henriquez	5
Jacob Garcia de Pas	2	Selomon Keyser	1
Isaac Touro	1	Samuel Habib	1
Jacob de Josuah Naar	3	Salomon de Mordechay Senior	2
Joseph Curiel	4	Saul Pardo	7
Isaac Curiel	2	Samuel de Isaac Levy Maduro	4
Josias Idanha de Casseres	4	Sara da Costa Gomez	6
Isaac de Mordechay de Crasto	2	Widow Moses de Abm. de Chaves	4
Isaac Hisquiau Andrade	1	Widow Moses Person	10
Isaac de Jacob Hz. Fereyra	6	Widow Salomon de Is. Levy Maduro	4
Jacob Hisquiau Soares	10	Widow Benjamin de Casseres	8
Isaac Rodrigues Miranda	3	Widow Abraham de Chaves	3
Jacob Lopez Dias	1	Widow Isaac Penso	7
Isaac Haim Namias de Crasto	2	Widow Benjamin da Costa Andrade	1
Jacob Cohen Henriquez	2	Widow David Cohen Henriquez	2
Isaac Jesurun	1	Widow David Lousada	2
Joseph Obediente	4	Widow Isaak Levy	3
Isaac de Abraham Senior	3	Widow Moses Naar	2
Jeosua Naar	12	Wid. Benjamin de E. Jn. Henriquez	1
Jacob cle David Senior	2	Widow Abraham Flores	3
Jacob Pinedo	2	Widow Moses Cohen Henriquez	1
Isaac Mendez	2	Widow Benjamin Athias de Neyra	4
Judah Cohen Henriquez	2	Widow Joseph Israel Touro	2
Isaac de Salomon Levy Maduro	3	Widow Jacob Pinedo	2
Jeosuah Henriquez	40	Widow Moses de (Crasto) [Castro]	3
Manuel de Raphael Alvares Correa	32	Widow Elias Judah Leon	1
Moses de David Lopes Henriquez	12	Widow Jacob Curiel	6
Mordechay Henriquez	4		

In 1720, the six top-ranking Jewish slavermasters had a combined minimum total of 165 slaves. These Jews were:²⁵⁹

Widow Mordechay Henriquez	60
Gabriel Levy	39
Widow Mordechay de Crasto	26
Widow Balthazar de Leon	17
Daniel Aboab Cardozo	16
Jeosuah Henriquez	16

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In 1744, the Jews reportedly owned 310 African hostages. In 1748, they furnished the Curaçao government with 126 African slaves to fortify the island.²⁶⁰

Jeosuah Henriquez	16
Francisco Lopez Henriquez	16

²⁵⁹ *Emmanuel HJNA*, p. 228

²⁶⁰ *Emmanuel HJNA*, p. 229.

Jacob Hisquiau de Leon	12
Moses Penso*	12
David Senior	10
Joseph da Costa Gomez	10

*Penso bought two plantations with 300 Africans from Gentile Willem Meyer.²⁶¹

In 1749, the first five of these big Jewish slaveowners (of 1744) had a combined minimum total of 91 slaves.²⁶²

Samuel & Benjamin de Casseres	35
Jeosuah Henriquez	16
Francisco Lopez Henriquez	18
Jacob Hisquiau de Leon	12
Joseph da Costa Gomez	10

A "very strict slave census taken in 1765 showed that the Jews owned 860 slaves."²⁶³ The Jesurun family owned a record number of 366 Black people. The closest Gentile was Eva van Wijk with 240 slaves. A century later, in 1863 when the Blacks were emancipated, the Jews owned 1,851. The government paid all the slaveholders an indemnity of 200 florins per slave. At that time 45% of all private wealth in Curaçao was in Jewish hands.²⁶⁴ The Jew, in 1894, was three and one-half times richer than the Protestant and six to eight times richer than the Catholic.²⁶⁵

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Coro

Curaçaoan Jews branched out into Coro, Venezuela which had become a haven for their runaway slaves. Between 1729 and 1796, 112 African slaves of Jews, identified by their brand marks, reportedly found refuge in Coro.²⁶⁶ Soon, the Jews initiated business activities which aroused the concern of the local business establishment.²⁶⁷ They had extended loans to the public administration and to the army but, in 1854, decided to cease that policy. The tightened money supply sparked anti-Jewish riots, leading to yet another expulsion.²⁶⁸ The charges, recounted by Isidoro Aizenberg, were familiar: "The 'misery and Helplessness' that the people of Coro are enduring are caused by the Jews as a result of their 'distorted avarice,' usurious practices and price-fixing through deception and monopolistic controls.'... [One evil consequence of the poverty caused by the Jews was 'to see the many daughters of Coro, previously models of virtue, being prostituted by the Jews.]"²⁶⁹

²⁶¹ *Emmanuel HJNA*, p. 228 note

²⁶² *Emmanuel HJNA*, p. 228.

²⁶³ *Emmanuel HJNA*, p. 228.

²⁶⁴ *Emmanuel HJNA*, p. 364.

²⁶⁵ *Emmanuel HJNA*, p. 364 note no. 52. This volume clearly states that the Jew was "sixty-eight," times richer than the Catholic, but this may be a misprint. If the statement refers to White Catholics, it may likely be corrected as "six to eight." If to Black Catholics, then it is probably accurate.

²⁶⁶ Liebman, *New World Jewry*, p. 184.

²⁶⁷ Isidoro Aizenberg, "The 1855 Expulsion of the Curaçaoan Jews from Coro, Venezuela," *AJHQ*, vol. 72 (1982-83), passim; Isaac S. Emmanuel, *The Jews of Coro, Venezuela* (Cincinnati: American Jewish Archives, 1973), passim.

²⁶⁸ Aizenberg, p. 496.

²⁶⁹ Aizenberg, p. 497. By this time some Jews were involved extensively in international prostitution. See Sean O'Callaghan, *Damaged Baggage: The White Slave Trade and Narcotics Traffic in America* (London: Robert Hale, 1969); Edward J. Bristow, *Prostitution and Prejudice: The Jewish Fight Against White Slavery, 1870-1939* (New York: Schocken Books, 1983); William W. Sanger, *History of Prostitution* (New York: Eugenics Publish-

Though anti-Semitism is charged by the departing Jews, no Jewish historian explains the anti-Black behavior of the Coro Jews. According to Aizenberg: "Two hundred and fifty souls left Coro for Curaçao: 168 Jews and 88 slaves, among them."²⁷⁰

Jamaica

Jews had resided in Jamaica since about 1625 and, as in Barbados and elsewhere, they were among the pioneers of sugar-planting in the island. Jamaica welcomed Jewish settlement and their commercial expertise.²⁷¹ Historian Albert Hyamson:

In 1744, the Jews reportedly owned 310 African hostages. In 1748, they furnished the Curaçao government with 126 African slaves to fortify the island.

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Their numbers increased and they continued to flourish. Some of them were engaged in retail trade, but the majority were wholesale merchants, and the greater portion of the trade with the Spanish Main was in their hands... Their economic position was by then so strong that they practically monopolized the trade in sugar, rum and molasses.²⁷²

Direct from their Brazilian expulsion in 1654, the Jews set up the same kinds of slave sale credit arrangements they practiced in Brazil.²⁷³ "It was not any more uncommon," writes Max Kohler, "for the many Jewish residents... to be enumerated as possessors of a number of slaves, than was the case with non-Jews."²⁷⁴ David Henriques, Hyman Levy and especially Alexander Lindo were the major slave importers.²⁷⁵ As a measure of their wealth and comfort, Isaac Contino, a Jamaican merchant, had ten personal slaves; Isaac Henriques Alvin, a wealthy Port Royal fisherman, had eighteen; and Daniel Sueyro, a goldsmith, had twelve.²⁷⁶

The records of 1692 list the plantation and property holdings of some of the island's Jews. Below they are listed as presented in the American Jewish Historical Society record:²⁷⁷

[75]

Mr. Karbona [h]as a plantation in Leganee(?) wh[ic]h he has bought and paid for.
Mr. Solomon Gabay has a Plantation for many yeares in magitt Savana.
Mr. Joseph Ridana [h]as a Plantation in ye same place.
Mr. Solomon Acton [h]as a plantation in ye North Side in port Mary.

ing Co., 1937); Francesco Cordasco, *The White Slave Trade and the Immigrants* (Detroit: Blaine Ethridge Books, 1981).

²⁷⁰ Aizenberg, p. 500.

²⁷¹ Hyamson, p. 200; Jamaica was discovered for Europeans by Columbus in 1494 during his second voyage to the New World

²⁷² Hyamson, pp. 202-3, states that "...the greater portion of the industry and the commerce was in the hands of that [Jewish] section." Hyamson, pp. 200 and 204; It was widely known that Jews prospered inordinately. Picciotto's *Sketches of Anglo-Jewish History*, (p. 94) as cited in Adler's, "A Traveler in Surinam," *PAJHS*, vol. 3 (1895), pp. 78-9: "By mid-century the Jamaican trade was principally in Jewish hands, with about 200 Jewish families residing in the island."; In "Notes. Jewish Merchants and Colonial Slave Trade: Documents from the Public Record Office Memorial of the Jews about their Taxes Presented to Sir William Beeston, Governor-in-Charge of the Island of Jamaica," *PAJHS*, vol. 34 (1937), p. 285, the author, Charles Gross, presents a letter, dated Jamaica, September 6, 1736 in which an incredulous John Meriwether writes: "at our last quarter Sessions I was surpris'd to see a Jew, one of the top Supra Cargoes in the Illicit Trade for Negroes and dry goods making Application to be reliev'd in his taxes by reason of his poverty, and he had an allowance."

²⁷³ *MCAJI*, p. 114. Other evidence of abrasive business practices includes that from Frank W. Pitman, *The British West Indies* (London: 1917), p. 136: Planters could obtain loans at five percent interest from the English. Those who could not, however, "were forced to pay the higher rates demanded by Jews and other merchants or factors resident in the islands. In many cases bonuses had to be given, so that, actually, rates as high as twenty per cent were commonly paid."

²⁷⁴ Max J. Kohler, "Jews and the American Anti-Slavery Movement II," *PAJHS*, vol. 9 (1901), p. 45.

²⁷⁵ *EJH*, p. 273.

²⁷⁶ *MCAJI*, p. 119.

²⁷⁷ Cundall, Davis, and Friedenber, pp. 28-9.

Mr. Abraham Gabay has a plantation in white hood.
 Mr. Benjiamen Corvalo [h]as a plantation in ye same place.
 Mr. Moses Jessurun Cardezo [h]as 15 houses.
 Mr. Joseph da Costa Alvaringa [h]as 10 houses.
 Mr. David Alvarez
 Mr. Jacob Mendez Gutierrez
 Mr. Jacob Detorez
 Mrs. Sarrah Gabay

The trading practices of the Jewish inhabitants became an irritant to the Jamaican government. In the island's archives occurs a letter, dated January 28, 1691 or 1692, from the president and the Council of Jamaica to the Lords of Trade and Plantations in which he says:

The Jews eat us and our children out of all trade, the reasons for naturalising them not having been observed; for there has been no regard had to their settling and planting as the law intended and directed. We did not want them at Port Royal, a place populous and strong without them; and though told that the whole country lay open to them they have made Port Royal their Goshen, and will do nothing but trade. When the Assembly tries to tax them more heavily than Christians, who are subject to Public duties from which they are exempt, they contrive to evade it by special favours. This is a great and growing evil and had we not warning from other Colonies we should see our streets filled and the ships hither crowded with them. This means taking our children's bread and giving it to Jews. We believe that it could be avoided by giving a little more confidence to the Council.²⁷⁸

²⁷⁸ "Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies, 1689-1692," (published 1901), p. 593, and cited in Cundall, Davis, and Friedenberg, pp. 26-7; The island's government offered still more evidence of the civil advantages of the Jewish community. Jewish historians have charged that anti-Semitism created a separate status and taxation for the Jews as a class. A review of the written deliberations of the Jamaican government, however, shows a more reasoned approach than the charges allow (their status also as slave dealers notwithstanding). Below is a portion of the Council records of 1741 that address taxation of the Jews (See George Fortunatus Judah, "Me Jews' Tribute in Jamaica," *PAJHS*, vol. 18 [1909], pp. 172-73):

That, admitting the Jews did pay taxes equally with other traders and inhabitants, in case this separate tax had not been laid, yet their exemptions from offices civil and military, from juries, and other burthensome and expensive services, which others are obliged to perform, amply make up for this taxation; all posts civil and military in the gift of this Government, are toilsome and expensive, and attended with no profit, except the posts of Chief justice and Captain of the Port; the other offices in this island, that are honorable and advantageous, are held by Patent immediately from his Majesty; the civil posts, Jews have been always, or till very lately, exempt from, on account of their religion, which did not allow them to qualify themselves for such posts, and as to military posts in our Militia, they were very unfit for, never desirous of, nor would they accept of them:

That the Jews have always been excused from serving as jurors, and, by that indulgence alone, saved much more than the amount of this tax; supposing that each person who pays a share of this tax, was to attend the Courts, once in a year, as other inhabitants do, in which case it costs them from ten to twenty pounds, one with another, besides the loss of time or disadvantages of being absent from their private affairs; besides, the Jews would be liable to other inconveniences in this service, in which the public must be involved; on their Sabbaths and holy days, which happen frequently in the times the Courts are held, the Courts must be adjourned; their own causes, which make a great part of the business, would be postponed, and public justice delayed; on the other hand were they compelled to serve on those days, such an oppression upon their consciences, and violation of their religion, would be hardships still greater upon them, and, however valuable an institution a trial by juries is, yet an exemption from attendance as jurors has been, in particular cases, looked upon as a favour and privilege; by the Law of England, apothecaries are excused from that duty, and by the Act of Toleration, dissenting Teachers were excused from juries; and the Legislature, at the time that Act was passed, was not in a temper to impose any severities upon them; nor have the Jews, in the catalogue of their pretended grievances, ever suggested that any partial distinctions had ever been made in determining upon their properties: That the Jews in this island have their Synagogues, and public profession of their Religion, without any restraint whatsoever; they have equally the benefit of our laws, advantages of our trade, and the same security for their properties, with all his Majesty's subjects, and have all the indulgencies they require on account of their religion, though they have not complied with the terms of the grants of denization, act of naturalization, referred to in their petition to his Majesty, their estates consisting chiefly in shop goods and other moveable effects; and, consequently, they cannot be looked upon as any lasting security or advantage to us; and, if some of them have purchased houses in the Towns, no great benefit accrues to the public, by such purchases; and it is notorious they were made, for the greatest part,

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The records show other references to Jews and Blacks; In 1700, Jews complained about excessive taxation of their negroes and cattle, etc.²⁷⁹; Haham Jeossuha His advertised in the *Royal Gazette of Kingston*, Jamaica on December 15,1792, for the return of a runaway slave.²⁸⁰ In 1731, Captain Nassy was accused of misconduct on an expedition against the so-called Bush-Negroes, but was acquitted, and in some Jewish wills, slaves were left to the synagogue. [77] A Jewish shopkeeper in Kingston "boxed the ear" of a Gentile-owned African slave causing Jamaica's House of Assembly to take action.²⁸¹

There was an active trade with the Jews of North America. The Rhode Island slave trade employed 100-150 vessels annually, each carrying to Jamaica 80-100 Black men, women and children.²⁸² By the 1700s, however, Jamaica experienced an economic decline primarily because of the "growing commercial importance of Curaçao, which became, with St. Eustatius, a center of clandestine activities and a hub of Jewish commercial enterprise, legal and illegal."²⁸³

Here listed is the estimated slave population of Jamaica during the years when Jews were acknowledged to be significant in the trade. The extraordinary increase far exceeded the island's internal needs and is indicative of a brisk wholesale slave export business in which Jews were highly active.

<i>Jamaican Slave Population</i> ²⁸⁴	
<u>Year</u>	<u>Slaves</u>
1661	514
1670	2,500
1673	9,504
1677	20,000
1703	45,000
1722	80,000
1739	99,239

Jews had been excluded from voting and from positions in the civil service until 1831, even though "the doors of economic opportunity were wide open."²⁸⁵ Until this time they'd

with a view of defeating their creditors, houses having never, or until very lately, been extended or sold in this island for debt

In 1693, Governor William Beaston answered charges of unfairness to the Jews by citing the Windsor Proclamation signed on December 14, 1661 by Charles II and brought to Jamaica in August, 1662, which was aimed at encouraging settlement. The Jews were more interested in being merchants, he said, and were not devoting themselves to planting as called for by the Proclamation. See Samuel J. Hurwitz and Edith Hurwitz, "The New World Sets an Example for the Old: The Jews of Jamaica and Political Rights, 1661-1831," *AJHQ*, vol. 55 (1965-66), pp. 39-40. Compare with R. A. Fisher, "A Note on Jamaica," in *Journal of Negro History*, vol. 28 (April, 1943), pp. 200-3.

²⁷⁹ Dr. Charles Gross, "Documents from the Public Record Office (London)," *PAJHS*, vol. 2 (1894), p. 166.

²⁸⁰ Bertram W. Korn, "The Haham De Cordova of Jamaica," *AJA*, vol. 18 (1966), p. 148.

²⁸¹ *MCAJI*, p. 110.

²⁸² *MCAJI*, p. 141.

²⁸³ Fortune, pp. 126-27.

²⁸⁴ Fortune, p. 58.

²⁸⁵ Hurwitz and Hurwitz, p. 40. The authors offer some curious reasoning (p. 37) as they argue for the suffering Jews: "Where no man was; equal, the Jews were the most unequal of all. If slaves might seem even less equal, this rested on the premise that, unlike the Jews, who were considered to be human, the slaves were not so regarded at all. They were instruments, property, tools, albeit in human form. The Jews never fell into the non-human category even when they were adjudged to be agents of the devil."

been "content" to "avoid open conflict by studiously avoiding politics." They were "happy with their religious privileges, and the fact that they suffered from no governmental economic discrimination..."²⁸⁶

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When, however, the ex-slave was afforded the same rights and privileges as the Jews, they became fearful and moved to nullify the political restrictions. "For the first time, possession of a white skin, if by a Jew, carried with it no more privileges than that of a colored citizen of Jamaica."²⁸⁷ By 1835, Alexander Bravo became the first Jewish member of the Jamaican Assembly, and fourteen years later eight of the forty-seven members were Jews.

Listed below are Jews who attained notoriety as appointed members of the Jamaican military who served to maintain the slavocracy.²⁸⁸

Myer Benjamin	Barnet Isaacs
Alexander Bravo	George Isaacs
Aaron Gomez Da Costa	Daniel Jacobs
Isaac Gomez Da Costa	Alexander Joseph Lindo
Samuel Delisser	David Lopez
Jacob De Pass	Philip Lucas
Moses Q. Henriques	Moses Gomez Silva
Abraham Isaacs	

Martinique

The first large plantation and sugar refinery in Martinique was established in 1655 by Benjamin D'Acosta (also Dacosta), who had come from Brazil with 900 coreligionists and 1100 slaves.²⁸⁹ These Jews, says Professor Marcus, "fled to Martinique where they furthered the sugar industry and the Negro slave economy which it created."²⁹⁰,

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The family of David, Benjamin and Moses Gradis, owned extensive territory in St. Domingo and Martinique.²⁹¹ The De Pas family garnered special consideration from the French tax collector in his report back to the mother country. He counted at least ten estates between them with hundreds of slaves and servants.²⁹² By 1680, "every [Jewish] householder had at least one slave; seven had ten or more. Of these seven, one had twenty-one slaves, while another had thirty slaves."²⁹³

²⁸⁶ Hurwitz and Hurwitz, p. 43. They further quote other contemporary observers of the condition of the Jewish community (p. 45): 'Many of the travellers who visited Jamaica reported that the Jews were very important to the Island's economy. For example, in *The Port Folio* (Philadelphia, [Magazine]), for May, 1812 (p. 12), there appears in 'Letters from Jamaica' the observation that 'Kingston contains a great number of Jews who have spread all over the Island.' Describing two synagogues, the writer characterized them as showing 'very little taste or beauty.' The Jews were excluded from every office and the enjoyment of every privilege,' but, 'as usual, they acquire great wealth.'

²⁸⁷ Hurwitz and Hurwitz, p. 46.

²⁸⁸ Wolf, pp. 483-84.

²⁸⁹ Friedman, "Sugar," p. 307. Mr. Friedman cited Werner Sombart, *The Jews and Modern Capitalism*, p. 36. See also Roth, *Marranos*, p. 290.

²⁹⁰ *MEAJI*, pp. 21-2; Friedman, p. 307, cites Deerr, vol. 1, pp. 230-31.

²⁹¹ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, p. 2.

²⁹² Lee M. Friedman, *Jewish Pioneers and Patriots*, p. 92.

²⁹³ *MCAJI*, p. 88.

Nevis

The Nevis community was a wealthy one comprised largely of Portuguese Jews.²⁹⁴ They settled in about 1670, having been refugees from high taxation on Barbados.²⁹⁵ The 1707 census shows that the Jews were all slaveowners including Abraham Bueno De Mezqueto (Mesquita) and Solomon Israel. Israel's was the largest Jewish household of family and slaves in the census. Ralph Abenduna was a resident of Boston in 1695 and also appears as a slaveholder in the Nevis in 1707.²⁹⁶ The census also indicates that planter Isaac Lobatto headed a household of two White females and twelve Blacks. Isaac and Esther Pinheiro's census record reads: "2 Wh. M.; 4 Wh. F.; 9 BI' Esther had purchased a slave woman in New York on February 13, 1707."²⁹⁷

The following, is a "List of the Inhabitants of Nevis, with the number of their Slaves," dated March 13, 1707, which appears in the third volume of *Caribbeana*. This census gives the following data about Jewish residents of the island:²⁹⁸

[80]

<i>Jews</i>	<i>White Males</i>	<i>White Females</i>	<i>Blacks</i>
Isaac Lobatt		2	12
Isaac Pinheiro	2	4	9
Abraham Bueno De /		1	8
Ralph Abenduna			1
Solomon Israel	4	1	13

The decline of Nevis' White and Jewish population occurred when in 1838 the emancipation of the slaves "saw the departure of most of the remainder [of them]."²⁹⁹

Saint Dominique

To the African, life and conditions on Saint Dominique were particularly painful. As a consequence, Jewish plantation owners found that their "greatest difficulties... were offered by runaway Negro slaves."³⁰⁰ Jacob Beller, in his study of Latin American Jews, described the breaking point:

[The African's] drive for freedom was finally attained on the island of Saint Domingue in a great uprising in 1801. The slaves seized weapons, and gained control of the interior mountain passes. Greatly outnumbering their masters, they overran sugar and coffee plantations and massacred all whites they captured. Awaiting execution at dawn was the captive French-Jewish plantation owner, Aaron Soria.³⁰¹

²⁹⁴ *MCAJI*, p. 99.

²⁹⁵ Malcolm Stern, "A Successful Caribbean Restoration: The Nevis Story," *AJHQ*, vol. 61 (1971), p. 21.

²⁹⁶ Stern, "Notes on the Jews of Nevis," pp. 155-57; See also Stern, "Nevis Story," p. 22.

²⁹⁷ Stern, "Notes on the Jews of Nevis," pp. 157-58.

²⁹⁸ Stern, "Some Notes on the Jews of Nevis," pp. 153-54.

²⁹⁹ Stern, "The Nevis Story," p. 23.

³⁰⁰ *MCAJI*, p. 159.

³⁰¹ Harold Sharfman, *Jews on the Frontier* (Chicago: Henry Regnery Company, 1977), p. 139; Another Jewish account is in "Items Related to the Jews in South America and the West Indies," *PAJHS*, vol. 27 (1920), pp. 476-77: "They were attacked by negroe-forces and defended themselves the best way they could... The negroes massacred the whites whenever an opportunity afforded; every white citizen therefore was compelled to take up arms in defence of the city. The blacks, who greatly outnumbered the white male population, had full possession of the mountains and all their passes, they were well armed and drilled and made frequent attacks by night on the city."

The Saint Dominique revolt caused many Europeans to seek permanent refuge in other regions including North America. Word of the ferocity of the uprising reached all over the world and slaveholders everywhere took brutal measures to guard against a [81] similar fate. Jews like the Moline Family were run out of Saint Dominique in 1793. They brought with them some African captives branded with the Moline name to work for them in Pennsylvania.³⁰² The Gradis family owned extensive territory on the island as well as a major shipping enterprise. Abraham Gradis later planned to develop the state of Louisiana with a massive infusion of 10,000 slaves, though it was never implemented. There is evidence, to be expanded upon ahead, that Jews were actually breeding female slaves for sexual purposes on the island.

Though Blacks were held as slaves under the most brutal of conditions by Jewish Europeans, Jacob Marcus, the esteemed Jewish historian, saw the Jews as victims. After a slave echoed a Jewish slur he had obviously heard from his Gentile master, Marcus complained that "anti-Jewish prejudice was not absent on Saint Dominique even among the Negroes."³⁰³

Saint Eustatius

In 1722, Saint Eustatius Island in the Caribbean Netherlands had 1,204 inhabitants of which 4 families (22 people) were Jewish with 3, 7, 4 and 2 slaves respectively.³⁰⁴ According to Marcus, it soon became the center of the smuggling traffic, particularly in munitions during the American Revolution, and the largest North American Jewish settlement. "Jews flocked to the 'golden rock' and some North American Jewish merchants even established branch offices there."³⁰⁵

Saint Thomas

"Already in the year 1492 Portuguese Jews settled in Saint Thomas, where they were the first plantation owners on a large scale... [T]hey set up many sugar factories and gave employment to nearly three thousand Negroes."³⁰⁶ By the year 1550, this industry [82] had reached the height of its development on the island. There were sixty plantations with sugar mills and refineries, producing a substantial supply for export.

Smuggling

"[A]mple evidence [exists] that in matters of contraband and the like, Jewish merchants were at one with their Gentile counterparts; they smuggled when they could."³⁰⁷

Throughout the New World, merchant shippers had established inter-island relationships based on the plantation economy. Slaves and equipment, seed and harvest, chains and ammunition had to be ferried about to meet the demands of the market. But commercial relations were subject to the demands of governments who were frequently at odds. Taxes applied to different products in different ports at different times were exacted from the merchants by the kingdom or company which ruled the port. The embargoes of warring nations restricted

³⁰² Wolf and Whiteman, p. 191; Rosenbloom, p. 116.

³⁰³ *MCAJI*, p. 93.

³⁰⁴ John Hartog, "The Honen Daliem Congregation of St. Eustatius," *AJA*, vol. 19 (April, 1967), p. 61.

³⁰⁵ *MCAJI*, p. 142; N. Taylor Phillips, "Items Relating to the History of the Jews of New York," *PAJHS*, vol. 11 (1903), p. 149.

³⁰⁶ Friedman, "Sugar," p. 306. "Employment" here does not mean that they were paid. These "three thousand Negroes" were Black citizens of Africa seized and "employed" against their will.

³⁰⁷ *MCAJ2*, p. 790.

trade, interrupting many a profitable commercial relationship, turning many into outlaws and contraband smugglers for the sake of personal profit.

Jews were involved extensively in such illicit trading and employed a number of skillful methods to avoid taxes and to circumvent governmental regulation. The most profitable of the contraband items were the Black African slaves - the very fuel of the economy. The smuggling of Black people into various Western markets was so extensive that nearly every "legitimate" bill of lading of the African trade listed in port or merchant records may have underreported slave quantities by manifold. An observer of this traffic in the Caribbean in the early 17th century noted that,

every slave trader who obtained licenses for 100 Africans casually loaded five times that number and ran into no difficulties with the authorities in Cartagena; he merely distributed between twelve and twenty slaves among the parties concerned, and was then given free rein to sell the rest of his cargo. The slave trader Manuel Bautista Perez... matter-of-factly listed in his account book for 1618 that he had bribed the governor, treasury officials, and various [83] minor functionaries of Cartagena with slaves and cash totaling 6,170 pesos to get them to let him land twice as many slaves as his registry called for. Even the convoy system was riddled with fraud - to the point where the newly appointed corregidor of Ica, Gregorio Rico, felt obliged to write the Crown from Puerto Belo about the scandalous numbers of illegally imported slaves who had made the voyage with him.³⁰⁸

Human beings had a distinct advantage as contraband. They could walk, load and store themselves and did not require a crew of laborers to move them about, not to mention the immense per-slave profit. They could also carry the other marketable items in the clandestine trade such as molasses, tobacco, ammunition and tea, and as unpaid laborers, all benefits and profits accrued to the smuggler.³⁰⁹

At the foundation of this traffic were Portuguese Jews who fled Brazil in the wake of the Inquisition, and built up the illegal commerce of Buenos Aires, Argentina, "importing West African slaves and exporting the silver of Potosi, [Bolivia]."³¹⁰ Jews in Jamaica and South America, in cooperation with Jesuit priests and Spanish authorities, created an extensive emporium for smuggling centered in Jamaica.³¹¹ It had been declared in a sworn statement made for the Spanish government in 1728, that there was not a mariner of a slave-shuttling packet-boat who did not carry two or three thousand pesos worth of human property "from some Jamaican Jew on every one of the four or five trips made annually by such boats."³¹²

As the royal duties and restrictions on goods carried legally to [84] America became more and more expensive, "Portuguese merchants, eager for profit, began supplementing their legitimate cargoes with quantities of illegal slaves and merchandise."³¹³ Rhode Islanders were

³⁰⁸ Bowser, p. 56; Hartog, *Curaçao*, p. 139; Three varieties of this trade are described by Swetschinski, pp. 234-35:

contraband under cover of the slave trade, contraband in the guise of *arribadas* and contraband pure and simple. Simple contraband consisted in a ship landing at an out-of-the-way port and the merchant selling his wares at an inland market. Contraband in the guise of *arribadas* called for a Dutch or English ship to enter a Spanish port claiming to have been blown off course, to have been damaged or simply to have run out of victuals. Once inside the Spanish harbor it was fairly easy to sell some or all of the ship's cargo surreptitiously. Here is where the real advantage of the Portuguese Jews came through. For they possessed in many of the harbors along the coast between Panama and Guyana Portuguese New Christian associates, if not more or less immediate kinsmen, who weathered the inquisitional storms of the mid-century.

³⁰⁹ Frances Armytage, *Free Port System in British West Indies* (New York: Longmans Green and Co., 1953), p. 47.

³¹⁰ Elkin, p. 13.

³¹¹ Fortune, p. 123.

³¹² Vera Lee Brown, "Contraband Trade: A Factor in the Decline of Spain's Empire in America," *The Hispanic American Historical Review* (May, 1928), vol. 8, no. 2, p. 180.

³¹³ Bowser, p. 34.

notorious for their participation in this traffic. Jewish businessmen like Naphtali Hart & Company sought their share,³¹⁴ and Aaron Lopez engaged in the practice rather extensively.³¹⁵

But this was the eighteenth century, reasons Stanley Chyet of the Jewish Institute of Religion, "when a merchant had little choice but to regard deceiving the authorities as a commercial necessity; no merchant saw a dishonor in violations of the trading laws."³¹⁶ Marcus agrees:

Every effort was made to evade payment of the requisite duties, and the core of the navigation laws, the requirement that most imports and exports from and to Europe clear through English ports, was often flouted. Smuggling in tea, dry goods, and gunpowder, not only from the Dutch West Indies, but also from Holland herself, was something less than uncommon... There seems for the most part to have been no strong moral scruples about smuggling. Substantial merchants like the Browns, the Hancocks, and Lopez all smuggled, whenever the opportunity to do so safely presented itself.³¹⁷

Where slave cargoes were taxed is also where bribes were paid and books were falsified while the Black carnage mounted. Undocumented and unaccounted for are the untold numbers of [85] Africans who were thrown to the sea to avoid port authorities. Central and South American Jews carried on the trade with Holland and "knew the location of all the ports of the Gulf of Mexico where illegal shipments could be made and the onerous Spanish taxes avoided."³¹⁸ A British official remarked that "The Jews with us know very well how to land goods at our wharfs in the night time, without any notice being taken of them."³¹⁹ J. Savary des Bruslons in his *Dictionnaire universel de commerce* (1748), testifies that, "The Jews of Amsterdam are so expert that, after disguising the merchandise by mingling it with other goods, or packing it in another way or remarking it, they are not afraid to go to certain Portuguese ports and resell the goods there. Very often they even dispose of it to the same merchants from whom the booty was taken."³²⁰ The use of false names was very common among English Jews of Portuguese extraction, a practice which conceals the true extent of the Jewish smuggling trade.³²¹

The authorities of the various colonies had little hope of regulating the flow of the smuggling trade despite edicts from Europe. The opportunities to profit were too apparent to the skilled trader. When the Jews were expelled from Martinique by the French they simply moved to the English Barbados which became the new seat of their smuggling operations.³²² The English Jamaican Jews engaged in the illicit trade with the Spanish in what is now Cen-

³¹⁴ *MCAJ2*, p. 791; Andrea Finkelstein Losben, "Newport's Jews and the American Revolution," *Rhode Island Jewish Historical Notes*, vol. 7, no. 2 (November, 1976), p. 262; William G. McLoughlin, *Rhode Island: A History* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1978), pp. 66-7 described the trade:

The prime means of circumvention was smuggling. Smuggling meant chiefly bringing sugar or molasses from French or Spanish colonies into Rhode Island without paying the duties required by the Molasses Act of 1733 and its more restrictive revisions in 1764 and 1766. Designed to regulate trade rather than produce revenue, the Molasses Act was an attempt to force the colonists to trade only with the British West Indies. But the British planters did not produce enough sugar and molasses to satisfy the commercial needs of the New England colonists, especially for making rum. The Molasses Act seemed unfair. It gave the West Indian planters a monopoly, while depriving New Englanders of a principle source of raw material needed to support their export trade. The result was to encourage smuggling despite the risks. Risks in fact increased profits.

³¹⁵ *MCAJ2*, p. 793; Stanley F. Chyet, "Aaron Lopez: A Study in Buenafama," Karp, *JEA1*, p. 197, writes ...we discover... on frequent occasion - that Lopez had no aversion to illegalities like smuggling and bribery... Lopez did, to be sure, engage extensively in smuggling."

³¹⁶ Chyet, p. 198.

³¹⁷ *MCAJ2*, p. 789.

³¹⁸ Liebman, *The Jews in New Spain*, p. 216.

³¹⁹ Arthur S. Aiton, "The Asiento Treaty As Reflected in the Papers of Lord Shelburne," *The Hispanic American Historical Review* (May, 1928), vol. 8, p. 174.

³²⁰ Arkin, *AJEH*, p. 94.

³²¹ Harold Pollins, *Economic History of the Jews in England* (East Brunswick, New Jersey, Associated University Presses, Inc., 1982), p. 51.

³²² Liebman, *New World Jewry*, p. 177.

tral America.³²³ Even while the English and French were bitter enemies it was reported that several Jewish stores in Kingston, were full of French coffee.³²⁴ In at least one documented case, the volume and revenues of the illicit trade were so extensive that when Isaac de Fonseca of Barbados threatened to abandon Curaçao and turn his smuggling trade towards Jamaica, Curaçaoan authorities refrained from interfering.³²⁵ In 1723, Governor Worsley of Barbados claimed that the network of illicit trade in Barbados was so extensive that he [86] was "incapable of preventing it."³²⁶ According to Isidoro Aizenberg, the smugglers and pirates became the undisputed authorities where trade was concerned. The governor in Venezuela, for instance, had to accept the fact that unless he allowed local products to be shipped in Dutch ships, they would never reach Europe. A large proportion of these ships were owned by Jews who became active participants in the trade between Venezuela and the Old World.³²⁷

Jewish Pirate, Jean Laffite

The smuggling business boomed after the United States prohibition on imported Africans in 1808 opened a feverish activity in the Mexican gulf area as the price for a Black male soared from \$300 to \$1,000 in New Orleans. Plantation owners from all along the Mississippi River and its tributaries arrived to purchase more and more slaves in the clandestine trade. Jewish pirate Jean Laffite smuggled goods and slaves into Louisiana, about 50 miles west of New Orleans. From that station, river craft transported the slaves and merchandise north to St. Louis and to nearby New Orleans.³²⁸

Laffite, whose enterprise spanned the Caribbean, marshalled the forces of the area's maritime thugs in a massive operation against free trade. Rabbi Sharfman described the organizational process:

... Jean Laffite noted that instead of taking advantage of the principle of supply and demand, the buccaneer captains... in rivalry, stole each other's blacks, and offered prime males for sale at a mere dollar a pound. Accusations and arguments between them would soon result in open warfare that threatened the very existence of Barataria. It was then that the fighting captains agreed to unite under Jean Laffite. Standing on a hillside before a motley assemblage of almost 500 sabre-rattling sea robbers and cut-throats, knife-and-gun-brandishing felons and desperados, the Jewish Creole dandy stood firm, yet relaxed, speaking in his gentlemanly fashion.³²⁹

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Laffite dispatched 60 ships throughout the Caribbean to hunt Spanish slave ships and then held weekly slave auctions at his retreat at Barataria on the Louisiana coast.³³⁰ The trade was under the total control of Laffite, and as Sharfman put it, "No Baratarian dared disobey." Amsterdam Jewish merchants were involved in arming these ships of terror as well as disposing of the booty captured by these pirates.³³¹

³²³ Liebman, *New World Jewry*, pp. 62-3.

³²⁴ Armytage, p. 46.

³²⁵ Wiernik, p. 52.

³²⁶ Fortune, p. 102; Fortune, p. 103: Customs Commissioner Cox claimed that, "The French traders land in the night and nail up the gunns of the batterys on the Leeward coast, for want of matrosses being at their posts, they steal and carry away our negroes, and put prohibited goods on shoar, all my care to the contrary being ineffectual to prevent it."

³²⁷ Liebman, *New World Jewry*, p. 184. For discussion of Dutch involvement see Fortune, p. 104; See also Swetschinski, p. 222.

³²⁸ Sharfman, p. 234.

³²⁹ Sharfman, p. 144.

³³⁰ Sharfman, p. 151.

³³¹ Arkin, *AJEH*, p. 94; *EAJA*, p. 98: "Barbary Jews chose Leghorn as the market for slaves and booty. It was often cheaper to buy piratical goods from there than to procure them directly from Barbary. Dutch Jews took advantage of this trade. Beside their well-known transactions in slaves, they bought cotton, drugs, gall nuts, fabrics, Tripolitan silks, [pearls], etc. in Leghorn."

Jewish merchants of New Orleans became closely associated with Jean Laffite. The auction house of Jacobs & Asbridge operated by Maurice Barnett preferred the quality of Laffite's African product. They "were sturdy and healthy, for only the hardiest blacks survived confinement in the deep dark stuffy hulls of the slave ships, not to mention the contagious diseases and brutal treatment that marked their months-long journey."³³² Antonio Mendez, Civil Commandant of a district outside of New Orleans aided the smuggling efforts,³³³ and another Jew, New Orleans businessman David G. Seixas, a slaveowner himself, "acquired a schooner and possibly arranged for their shipment and transport."³³⁴

As many as 400 Blacks were sold in a single day and smuggled into New Orleans by Laffite and his agents. His operation was so extensive that he was said to monopolize Louisiana's import trade and the commerce of the entire Mississippi Valley. By 1812, it was claimed that Jewish pirate Jean Laffite had become the "greatest trader in all the West."³³⁵

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Summary

Jewish influence within the great western migration has been considerably understated - and yet for the African it was of critical significance. Under the historical cloak of a national identity, rather than a religious one, Jewish entrepreneurs ventured west and formed the commercial base which made possible the settlement of the New World. Seymour Liebman, for example, stated the unwritten - That "almost all historians attest that in the seventeenth century in the New World, 'Portuguese' was synonymous with Jew'..."³³⁶

The commercial tradition of the European Jewish communities and their advantages in international trade are indisputable. Sugar had transformed the islands into "agricultural bonanzas and entrepots of commerce, creating the need for shipping, credit and capital, merchants, wholesalers of dry goods and other manufactures, insurance of freight, and all the other visible and invisible items of trade that broadened the economic base of the plantations."³³⁷ In 1712, Joseph Addison wrote,

They [Jews] are so disseminated through all the trading parts of the world, that they are becoming the instrument by which the most distinct nations converse with one another and by which mankind are knit together in general correspondence. They are like the pegs and nails in a great building which, though they are but little valued in themselves, absolutely necessary to keep the whole frame together.³³⁸

Slavery was essential to the New World mission of wealth building and therefore became the most lucrative enterprise of the times - nothing moved without Black labor. The 1661 letter from the newly explored colony in Venezuela is our best insight:

Negroes are required here Do not regard this otherwise than it is written or as anything but the honest truth, without exaggeration or hypocrisy and upon which you may rely.³³⁹

Jews, as an elementary fact, participated in the process by which millions of African citizens were enslaved and murdered. Jewish wealth and freedom established, they set their sights to the north.

³³² Sharfman, p. 151; Also in Sharfman, pp. 152-53, "And Virginia's native slaves did not compare to imported African 'Black Ivory' offered at Laffite's 'Temple.' Slaves from Africa's Gold Coast, pitch black and ferocious, brought the lowest prices. Preferred were those from French Dahomey, tobacco-colored and gentle. Males in their twenties brought higher prices than females of that age, and children lesser prices. "

³³³ Sharfman, p.151.

³³⁴ Sharfman, p.145.

³³⁵ Sharfman, p. 154.

³³⁶ Liebman, *New World Jewry*, p. 169.

³³⁷ Fortune, pp. 64-5; Shaftesley, p. 138.

³³⁸ Liebman, *New World Jewry* p. 189.

³³⁹ Oppenheim, "Guiana," p. 131.

Jews and Slavery in Colonial North America

The Jews arrived in North America primarily as refugees from Brazil and from the islands of the Caribbean and met a population quite different from their own. The American colonies represented a land of farmers and seaport merchants, and as late as the mid-eighteenth century, nine-tenths of the inhabitants made their living from the soil.³⁴⁰ As many as one-third to one-half of the entire Revolution-era population came from the class of indentured servants, a class whose members were primarily the purged criminals of European jails.³⁴¹ The Jews, on the other hand, were of the mercantile class with an entrepreneurial tradition and a worldwide network of commercial relationships. The majority of these Jews were by no means poor and destitute "huddled masses," but instead were highly skilled and savvy businessmen whose wealth on arrival far surpassed that of many other immigrants. "As almost all the early Jewish settlers in America belonged to the wealthy classes," writes historian Peter Wiernik, "it was natural for them to accept the institution of slavery as they found it, and to derive as much benefit from it as other affluent men."

The earliest Jewish settlements were established in Newport, Rhode Island and New York where there were numerous Jewish slave holders long before and right through the American Revolution.³⁴² Jews adapted to the business climate of colonial North America and operated with the same skill they had demonstrated in the island regions to the south and accepted Black slavery without question. In the North before 1800 and in the South all through the colonial period, slaves were stocked as commodities by Jewish merchants.³⁴³ Countless thousands of Africans were [90] brought here in colonial times as slaves by Jewish merchant-shippers and in the South, Jews began to enter the planter class in substantial numbers.³⁴⁴

The New York- and Newport-area Jews had established a highly efficient trans-Atlantic shipping operation. Jews who settled in North Africa with access into the African mainland arranged with African tribal traitors for the transport of Blacks to the Atlantic coast for sale to the New World merchant-shippers. Liquor, feverishly distilled in the American northeast, was used in Africa in much the same way as it was in the destruction of American Indian civilization. The New England colonies became so dependent on the alcohol-for-slaves trade that its absence, they claimed, would have idled two-thirds of all of its ships and caused

³⁴⁰ Stanley Feldstein, *The Land That I Show You* (New York: Anchor Press/ Doubleday, 1978), p. 12.

³⁴¹ *MCAJ2*, p. 799.

³⁴² Wiernik, p. 206; David Brener, *The Jews of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. A Story With Two Beginnings* (Lancaster: Congregation Shaarai Shomayim, 1979), p. 2.

³⁴³ *MUSJI*, p. 585; The Jewish historian Leon Hahner, "The Jews of Virginia from the Earliest Times to the Close of the Eighteenth Century," *PAJHS*, vol. 20 (1911), p. 86, comments on the business acumen of the colonial Jews:

It must be confessed that the Jew has a peculiar aptitude for mercantile enterprise. Whether carrying on commerce on a large scale as at Newport or New York in colonial days, or as the small tradesman in less important communities, he generally appears in our early records primarily as the merchant.

³⁴⁴ Lenni Brenner, *Jews in America Today* (Secaucus, New Jersey: Lyle Stuart Inc., 1986), pp. 221-22; Priscilla Fishman, editor, *Jews of the United States* (New York: Quadrangle, 1973), p. 8: From the early colonial times, "Jewish entrepreneurs were engaged in the slave trade on the North American mainland, participating in the infamous triangular trade..."

massive unemployment, crippling its economy³⁴⁵ - their very lifeblood was slavery and the slave trade. Jewish historian Henry L. Feingold, in a fit of understatement, put it this way: "The traffic in human beings by the Portuguese, Dutch, French and English was an essential ingredient of the early capital formation necessary for the development of the capitalist system, and Jews who were frequently found at the heart of commerce could not have failed to contribute to the [slave] trade directly or indirectly."³⁴⁶

It should be made very plain at this point that even until the Civil War era, Jews as a community never interfered with the practice of slavery or registered any reservation about its dehumanizing effects. When some colonies had proposed high tariffs on the importation of slaves, intending to discourage the slave trade, Jewish merchants, Joseph Marks, Samson Levy and David Franks protested, for they "were among those who wished to see the traffic continue."³⁴⁷ Slavery was a business concern mitigated only [91] by the bottom line. Regionally, one can discern no difference in attitude or philosophy of the Jews with regard to non-Jewish human bondage. Says Bertram W. Korn, "It would seem to be realistic to conclude that any Jew who could afford to own slaves and had need for their services would do so."³⁴⁸ The eminent Dr. Marcus confirms this in his recent book, *United States Jewry, 1776-1985*:

All through the eighteenth century, into the early nineteenth, Jews in the North were to own black servants; in the South, the few plantations owned by Jews were tilled with slave labor. In 1820, over 75 percent of all Jewish families in Charleston, Richmond, and Savannah owned slaves, employed as domestic servants; almost 40 percent of all Jewish householders in the United States owned one slave or more. There were no protests against slavery as such by Jews in the South, where they were always outnumbered at least 100 to 1... But very few Jews anywhere in the United States protested against chattel slavery on moral grounds.³⁴⁹

Joseph Weinberg was just as direct in his paper to conservative American rabbis:

[L]ike other white men in the Caribbean and North America, some Jews were slave traders and slave holders. There were occasional attempts to restrict Jewish activity by limiting the number of slaves they could own and prohibiting the purchase of baptized slaves by Jews, but these provisions were not enforced. Like other merchants of their day, the Jews found the slave trade to be a profitable business. Some purchased Negroes to hire them out, while others worked them on their plantations. In their treatment and dealings with slaves Jews behaved no better and no worse than other white men; at times they beat recalcitrant slaves and had their share of black runaways.³⁵⁰

Several Jewish communities throughout North America took root and continued the same lucrative commercial operations which had brought them so much success in other areas of the globe. The slave market continued to offer the best return and the mercantile experience of the Jews found them tooled and ready to take full advantage.

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New York

"In May 1654 sixteen ships carrying the Jews of Brazil set out for Holland. Fifteen reached their destination, but the sixteenth, carrying twenty-three Sephardi Jews, was blown off course. It was captured by Spanish pirates and its cargo confiscated; the vessel was sunk, and the passengers held to be sold as slaves. But the pirate ship was sighted by a French bark, the St. Charles, and the prisoners were rescued. The penniless Jews were taken to New Amsterdam, the nearest port."³⁵¹

³⁴⁵ "Thomas Fitch Papers," *Collections* (Hartford: Connecticut Historical Society), vol. 18 (1920), pp. 262-73.

³⁴⁶ Feingold, *Zion*, pp. 42-3; Marc Lee Raphael, *Jews and Judaism in the United States: a Documentary History* (New York: Behrman House, Inc., 1983), p. 14.

³⁴⁷ Abram Vossen Goodman, *American Overture: Jewish Rights in Colonial Times* (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1947), p. 127.

³⁴⁸ Bertram W. Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery in the Old South, 1789-1865," in Karp, *JEA3*, p. 184.

³⁴⁹ *MUSJI*, p. 586; Robert G. Weisbord and Arthur Stein, *Bittersweet Encounters* (Westport, Connecticut: Negro Universities Press, 1970), p. 20.

³⁵⁰ Weinberg, p. 34.

³⁵¹ Dimont, p. 37. Though there is, as yet, no definitive proof, the pirates who accosted that refugee ship may have also captured the Black slaves of these Jews. When the Portuguese recaptured Recife from the Dutch in

This, the humble beginnings of the greatest of the world's Jewish communities, as described by Max I. Dimont. Today, more Jews live in New York City than in any other single place on the globe - including Israel. There they wield immense influence and there they first entered into North America. When the first Jews arrived in New Amsterdam (later called New York) in 1654, it was to the chagrin of Peter Stuyvesant, the appointed director of the Dutch West India Company's western affairs. Speaking of a shipment of African slaves he had just received from Curaçao, Stuyvesant said he preferred them to the "unbelieving Jews."³⁵² He petitioned the [93] Company's directors in Holland to exclude further Jewish colonists, but they replied that such action "would be unreasonable and improper, especially in view of the big losses which this nation suffered from the conquest of Brazil and in view of the great fortune which they have invested in the company."³⁵³

Stuyvesant's unwelcome of those twenty-three Jewish refugees from Brazil has been perceived as the Jews' first encounter with American anti-Semitism, but as Arthur Hertzberg writes: "though [Stuyvesant] did use such terms as 'Christ killers' or 'Christ rejecters,' as he fought against letting them stay in town, his quarrel with them was primarily economic." Generous land grants and privileges were awarded to those who agreed to farm the Caribbean island frontiers to provide much needed staple crops for the western settlements. The Jews, through Jo'ao de Yllan, were offered a Curaçaoan settlement under these conditions but preferred instead to raise and smuggle horses and deal slaves. Stuyvesant, who was the former governor of Curaçao and whose jurisdiction included the Caribbean islands, was left to continue the expensive importation of European crops.³⁵⁴

1654, instead of reprisals, they pardoned all defenders of the Dutch colony which included the Jews and gave them three months to sell their homes and to prepare to leave for Holland. It would be, at the very least, unusual, for this class of wealthy merchants (reportedly 150 families) to be without slaves. They demonstrated no aversion to the practice and used the African in every facet of their lives; from the plantation to the kitchen, and from the synagogue to the docks, Blacks were well-represented as slaves of Jews. One would be hard pressed to believe that these Jews would have boarded sixteen ships to establish new homes and left their most valuable commodity on shore. That act alone would have been unprecedented since their westward migration from European soil and would warrant careful historical scrutiny in and of itself. For just two of many examples, see Max J. Kohler, "New York," *PAJHS*, vol. 2 (1894), p. 96, who quotes Thomas Southey's, *Chronological History of the West Indies* (London, 1827), vol. 1, p. 335: "They proceeded to Guadeloupe and were civilly received by M. Houel, the governor; upwards of 900 persons of all ages landed - soldiers, merchants, women, children and slaves, bringing with them immense riches." And second, Aizenberg, p. 500, describes the expelled Jews of Coro in 1855 as consisting of 168 Jews and 88 slaves, among them." Also *EAJA*, p. 155; Arnold Wiznitzer, "The Number of Jews in Dutch Brazil (1630-1654)," *Jewish Social Studies*, vol. 16 (1954), pp. 112-13; Arnold Wiznitzer, "The Exodus from Brazil and Arrival in New Amsterdam of the Jewish Pilgrim Fathers, 1654," *PAJHS*, vol. 44 (December, 1954), pp. 81-3.

³⁵² Robert St. John, *Jews, justice and Judaism* (New York: Doubleday and Company, Inc., 1969), p. 7; An extensive account of the circumstances surrounding the arrival of the Jews in New Amsterdam (New York) has been offered by Samuel Oppenheim, "Early History of the Jews in New York, 1654-1664: Some New Matter on the Subject," *PAJHS*, vol. 18 (1909), pp. 37-53.

³⁵³ Arkin, *AJEH*, P. 97; St. John, p. 14; Howard Morley Sachar, *The Course of Modern Jewish History* (New York: Dell Publishing Co., 1958), p. 161; It is reported that the original Jewish investment in the Dutch West India Company of 1623 amounted to only one half of 1 % of the total investment - hardly enough to be considered a "great fortune." By 1654, this investment must have been increased substantially or the initial investment was underreported.

³⁵⁴ A. Hertzberg, pp. 20-1,23; Goslinga, p. 55; Goodman, p. 75; Hartog, Curaw, p. 131. See also Friedenwald, p. 50: In September of 1670, Governor Thomas Modyford of Jamaica made a list of Jamaican landholders with the "surprising" absence of Jewish names. According to historian Friedenwald: "This gives some standing to the charges that they [Jews] would not become planters, but remained traders and merchants, made against them a few years later." Also, Friedenwald, p. 59: A list of eminent planters in Barbados made in May of 1673, "contains the name of no Jew." Though Jamaica and Barbados were English possessions at the time and not subject to Stuyvesant or the Dutch West India Company, it nonetheless represents a Jewish behavior pattern that supports Stuyvesant's claims. Stuyvesant also felt that Jews received unfair advantages in other Company settlements. Author Peter Wiernik in *History of the Jews in America*, pp. 52-3: "Peter Stuyvesant (1592-1672), the Governor

After this initial conflict, reports Leo Hershkowitz in his study of Jewish community development in New York, "There was a high [94] degree of toleration with few examples of overt anti-Semitism."³⁵⁵ For the most part the Jews formed a separate class by their own predilection. There were no ghettos, nor were they confined to any portion of the city, but they tended to congregate in the Dock Ward fronting the East River.³⁵⁶ Their houses were exactly the same as all the other houses in town,³⁵⁷ and in 1777 the German mercenary John Dohla commented that, "the Jews of New York were not like those of Europe - they were clean shaven, dressed like everyone else, ate pork and intermarried without scruple."³⁵⁸

In colonial New York, Jews constituted a major segment of the mercantile population, and were an important part of colonial trade, "a fact often overlooked by historians," complains Hershkowitz.³⁵⁹ They were engaged in money-lending, brokerage and banking from the earliest colonial age.³⁶⁰ Slave dealing, then the most profitable of ventures, was financed through the New York banking firms and though few records exist, the critical capital provided by these firms, and which launched the African expeditions, cannot be understated.³⁶¹ The trade of the Jewish merchants was primarily in agricultural products exchanged for rum, slaves, and manufactured goods.³⁶² One recorded cargo included "coconuts, coral, tobacco, turpentine, sturgeon, wine, rum, two Negro boys, and one mulatto slave."³⁶³

The Jews traded with their co-religionists in Curaçao, Surinam, Saint Thomas, Barbados, Madeira and Jamaica - these are referred to as the principal trading ports for New York outside of England. It should be mentioned that these ports were the very same places where Jewish settlements had been formed at an earlier day, and hence Jewish traders in New York "had a marked advantage over [95] others in this West Indian trade."³⁶⁴ Historian Peter

of New Netherlands, complained to the directors of the West India Company in the following year, that the Jews in Curaçao were allowed to hold negro slaves and were granted other privileges not enjoyed by the colonies of New Netherlands; and he demanded for his own people, if not more, at least the same privileges as were enjoyed by 'the usurious and covetous Jews.'"

³⁵⁵ Leo Hershkowitz, "Some Aspects of the New York Jewish Merchant and Community, 1654-1820," *PAJHS*, vol. 66 (1976), p. 12; Fishman, p. 5.

³⁵⁶ Kohler, "New York," p. 91; Hershkowitz, "New York," p. 11; Lee M. Friedman, *Pilgrims in a New Land* (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1948), p. 9: "The history of Israel in the United States is no ghetto history, walled off from the history of the land.

³⁵⁷ A. Hertzberg, p. 24.

³⁵⁸ Hershkowitz, "New York," p. 28.

³⁵⁹ Hershkowitz, "New York," p. 25.

³⁶⁰ Kohler, "New York," p. 85 notes that "It is of considerable interest in this connection to note that Jews were among the founders of the New York Stock Exchange in 1792."

³⁶¹ Philip S. Foner, *Business and Slavery* (Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press), pp. 164-68.

³⁶² Hershkowitz, "New York," pp. 11, 19, 26.

³⁶³ Hershkowitz, "New York," p. 26.

³⁶⁴ Kohler, "New York," p. 79; A. Hertzberg, p. 25: "They kept in touch with other Jews all over the world, even with secret communities in England and France, so that [wrote the French envoy in Holland] 'the Jews in Amsterdam are the best informed about foreign commerce and news of all people in the world.'"; Kohler, "Settlement of the West," p. 24: "The inter-colonial trade which promptly sprang up in colonial times between Jewish settlers in different and often distant colonies afforded further opportunities..."; Fishman, pp. 7-8: "For a variety of reasons, Jewish settlers were heavily involved in overseas trade... Jewish merchants had built-in advantages and special skills. They had a knowledge of the international market and a network of kinsmen-business associates in the Caribbean, Italy, Spain, the Near East, and India. Knowledge of languages - Hebrew, Yiddish, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch - was an additional asset. In commercial correspondence of the period, letters were written in three and sometimes four languages." See also S. D. Goitein, *Jewish Letters of Medieval Traders*, p. 6.

See also Herbert I. Bloom's "A Study of Brazilian Jewish History," *PAJHS*, vol. 33 (1934), p. 67: "Jews are known to have made use of their international connections to operate efficiently as purveyors of supplies... [S]ome Jewish traders in Brazil utilized their connections with their coreligionists in Amsterdam to furnish New

Wiernik flatly stated that this trade, "was principally in the hands of Jews,"³⁶⁵ and Stanley Feldstein describes the benefit:

America's Jewish merchants, using their religio-commercial connections, enjoyed a competitive advantage over many non-Jews engaged in that same lucrative intercolonial trade. Since the West Indian trade was a necessity to America's economy and since this trade was, in varying degrees, controlled by Jewish mercantile houses, American Jewry was influential in the commercial destiny of Britain's overseas empire.³⁶⁶

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In 1717 and 1721, the *Crown* and the *New York Postillion*, owned by Nathan Simson and his New York and London associates, sailed into the northern harbor with a total load of 217 Africans. The shipments came directly from the African coast and were "two of the largest slave cargoes to be brought into New York in the first half of the eighteenth century."³⁶⁷ In August of 1720, "Simon the Jew" (probably Simon Bonane or Bonave) was slave dealing.³⁶⁸ New York Jewish merchants were in several instances charged with and found guilty of "selling demented and unsound slaves they had warranted as sound."³⁶⁹

They also held Black slaves for their personal comfort and status. During the first half of the 1700s, Black slaves constituted 20% of New York's population with some Indians also held in slavery,³⁷⁰ with every New York family of any wealth or comfort owning slaves.³⁷¹ By the 1720s Jews formed their religious community with some paying their dues by sending "a Negro slave to clean the synagogue."³⁷²

The Gomez family of New York "were for many years the recognized heads" of the Jewish community,³⁷³ and in 1741, slaves belonging to them, and to Abraham Myers Cohen, were accused of being involved in a threatened riot and insurrection.³⁷⁴ Sampson Simson, "one of the most prominent members of the New York Chamber of Commerce" and one of the drafters of its constitution, "was the largest trader among the New York Jews during the years 1757-1773." He was the owner of "a number of vessels engaged in trade with the East and

Holland with provisions and stores." See also the reference in Marcus Arkin, *Aspects of Jewish Economic History* (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1975), p. 97, and Swetschinski, p. 235.

³⁶⁵ Wiernik, p. 52.

³⁶⁶ Feldstein, p. 13; Sachar, p. 163: "As in Europe, the Jews in colonial America were almost exclusively a trading people, active in intercolonial, Indian, and foreign trade. Their experience, literacy, and contacts overseas enabled them to play a disproportionately large role in coastal shipping and ocean commerce." Raphael Mahler, *A History of Modern Jewry: 1780-1815* (New York: Schocken Books, 1971), p. 2:

The Jewish share in commerce with the West Indies - a vital sector in the economy of the American colonies - was particularly prominent. The Jews of Newport took an outstanding position in this trade. Their contacts with the local Jewish Kehillot, in some instances members of their own families, was a great advantage to Jewish merchants in West Indian ports of call such as Barbados, Jamaica, Surinam, and Curaçao. Jewish businessmen in most of the important seaport towns played a conspicuous role in this commerce, finance and industry of the prospering colonies.

³⁶⁷ *MEAJI*, pp. 64-5.

³⁶⁸ Kohler, "New York," p. 84.

³⁶⁹ *MCAJ2*, p. 795.

³⁷⁰ Hershkowitz, "New York," p. 12. On page 11 Hershkowitz adds: "Trade was primarily in agricultural products exchanged for rum, slaves, and manufactured goods."

³⁷¹ Kohler, "New York," p. 84; Lee M. Friedman, *Early American Jews* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1934), p. 62: "[M]any of the early Jewish settlers were slave-owners..."

³⁷² *MCAJ2*, p. 916. Saul Jacob Rubin, *Third to None The Saga of Savannah Jewry 1733-1983* (Savannah, 1983), pp. 117-18, provides evidence of the use of Black labor by Jews to perform duties in the synagogue: "The case of the *Shammash Henry* was identified as a slave who was compensated five dollars "for his attention in cleaning and lighting the lamps, etc. of the synagogue." According to Rubin, Henry was needed because the kindling of lights on Shabbat is forbidden to Orthodox Jews, so that "a non-Jew is required to handle the 'work-related' chores of the synagogue."

³⁷³ Miriam K. Freund, *Jewish Merchants in Colonial America* (New York: Behrman's Jewish Book House, 1939), p. 34.

³⁷⁴ Kohler, "New York," p. 84.

West Indies," the *Hardy, Sampson, Snow* [97] *Union, Polly* among them.³⁷⁵ Jacob Franks "occasionally" imported household slaves.³⁷⁶

The wealthiest Jewish families had domestic servants as a rule. Moses Beach's list of affluent New Yorkers includes the following Jewish names with their estimated wealth.³⁷⁷

Samuel Abrams [Abrahams]	\$150,000
A.L. Gomez	\$200,000
David Hart	\$250,000
Uriah Hendricks	\$300,000
Widow Hendricks [Mrs. Harmon]	\$300,000
Hyman Solomon [Hayrn M. Salomon]	\$100,000

The following Jews were known dealers, owners, shippers or supporters of the slave trade and of the enslavement of Black African citizens in early New York history.³⁷⁸

Issack Asher	Uriah Hyarn	Moses Michaels
Jacob Barsimson	Abraham Isaacs	(E)Manuel Myers
Joseph Bueno	Joshua Isaacs	Seixas Nathan
Solomon Myers Cohen	Samuel Jacobs	Simon Nathan
Jacob Fonseca	Benjamin S. Judah	Rodrigo Pacheco
Aberham Franckfort	Cary Judah	David Pardo
Jacob Franks	Elizabeth Judah	Isaac Pinheiro
Daniel Gomez	Arthur Levy	Rachel Pinto
David Gomez	Eleazar Levy	Morris Jacob Raphall
Isaac Gomez	Hayman Levy	Abraham Sarzedas
Lewis Gomez	Isaac H. Levy	Moses Seixas
Mordecai Gomez	Jacob Levy	Solomon Simpson
Rebekah Gomez	Joseph Israel Levy	Nathan Simson
Ephraim Hart	Joshua Levy	Simja De Torres
Judah Hays	Moses Levy	Benjamin Wolf
Harmon Hendricks	Uriah Phillips Levy	Alexander Zuntz
Uriah Hendricks	Isaac R. Marques	

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*Jewish Heads of Households in New York City, Census of 1830*³⁷⁹

<i>Head of Household</i>	<i>Number of Black Slaves</i>	
	M	F
Emanuel Abrahams	1	
L. B. Borwick		1
Rebecca Canter		1

³⁷⁵ Freund, p. 36; Kohler, "New York," p. 83.

³⁷⁶ *MEAJI*, pp. 64-5.

³⁷⁷ Ira Rosenwaike, *On the Edge of Greatness: A Portrait of American Jewry in the Early National Period* (Cincinnati: American Jewish Archives, 1985), p. 72.

³⁷⁸ A more detailed documentation of their involvement is provided in the chapter entitled "Jews of the Black Holocaust." Also, Hershkowitz, "New York," pp. 29, 32, APPENDIX II.

³⁷⁹ Rosenwaike, *Edge of Greatness*, pp. 119-23, Table A-6.

Joseph Dreyfous		1
Nathan Emanuel		1
Bernard Hart		1
Joel Hart		1
Joseph L. Hays		1
Harman Hendricks	1	
Henry Hendricks	1	
David Henriques		1
Sampson M. Isaacks		1
Isaac Isaacs		1
Joseph Jacobs		1
Naphtali Judah		1
Aaron Levy		1
Jacob Levy Jr.		1
Moreland Michell		2
Moses L. Moses		1
Joshua Naar		1
Seixas Nathan	1	
Abigail Phillips		1
Moses S. Phillips		1
M. B. Seixas		3
Benedict Solomon		1
Sophia Tobias		1

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Newport, Rhode Island

"The Almighty Dispenser of all Events [now beholds] a Government which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance but generously affording to all liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship deeming everyone of whatever nation or tongue or language, equal parts of the great Government machine."³⁸⁰

Moses Seixas

Mr. Seixas, of course, saw no irony in the fact that Newport, Rhode Island became one of the most active slave trading ports of North America, with the significant assistance of his Jewish community. Indeed, as Jewish historians Edwin Wolf and Maxwell Whiteman have reported, the Newport Jews "traded extensively in Negroes,"³⁸¹ and for the thirty years during

³⁸⁰ See Morris U. Schappes, *Documentary History of the Jews in the United States* (New York: The Citadel Press, 1950), p. 79: Moses Seixas, the Jewish representative of Newport's Masons and warden of the synagogue, is quoted from a letter from the Newport Congregation to the President of the United States, George Washington, August 17, 1790. After the Revolutionary War, the Jews were accorded equal rights and freed of all legal restrictions, and then continued to finance the enslavement, shipment and murder of Black Africans. See also William G. McLoughlin, *Rhode Island: A History* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1978), p. 105.

³⁸¹ Wolf and Whiteman, pp. 190-91.

which Newport was a major commercial center, Jewish traders saw their most prosperous and successful times.³⁸² Rhode Island became the second largest slave dealing center behind only South Carolina.³⁸³ Its three primary sources of wealth were the sugar trade, the slave trade, and the fisheries - especially whaling - and most Rhode Island merchants engaged in all three.³⁸⁴ By 1760, 15 percent of Newport's population were Black slaves supplying labor to the lucrative port industries and to the lavish estates of the Caucasian merchants.³⁸⁵
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Newport was also the rum producing center of the colonial world and the primary destination of the bulk of the sugar and molasses coming out of the West Indies. The infamous Triangular slave traders carried the rum into Africa in exchange for kidnapped Black Africans, many of them murdered in the process. From here many were taken to the West Indian plantations to produce the sugar for the insatiable profiteers of colonial America.

The Jewish presence in Newport dates back to 1658 with another wave arriving in 1694, on a ship with "a number of Jewish families of wealth and respectability on board" who settled there possibly from the Jewish stronghold of Curaçao.³⁸⁶ But a new order was established in the 1750s when "hundreds of wealthy Israelites, a most distinguished class of merchants, removed here from Spain, Portugal [and] Jamaica... and entered largely into business." Among those were the families Lopez, Rivera, Pollock, Hart and Hays.³⁸⁷ Dr. Henry Feingold described the Jewish pilgrims:

The first group of fifteen Jewish families who arrived in Newport from Holland in the spring of 1658 were simple folk - soap boilers, brass workers, and small merchants... They owned seventeen candle-making factories related to a wholly Jewish-owned spermacetti trust, twenty-two distilleries, four sugar refineries for the making of rum to be used domestically and for the African trade, five rope-walk factories, a Castile soap-manufacturing combine, several furniture factories, a potash trust, and several smaller merchandizing establishments. The Jews of Newport also maintained a sizable representation in the shipping and whaling industries.³⁸⁸

³⁸² Max J. Kohler, "The Jews in Newport," *PAJHS*, vol. 6 (1897), p. 62.

³⁸³ "Some Old Papers Relating to the Newport Slave Trade," *Newport Historical Society Bulletin*, no. 62 Ouly, 1927), p. 12: "As many as 184 vessels were engaged in this trade at one time from the State of Rhode Island... Let us realize that this meant that every day witnessed the arrival or departure of a slave ship."

³⁸⁴ McLoughlin, p. 63.

³⁸⁵ McLoughlin, pp. 64-5, and 106: "Census statistics in 1755 indicate 4,697 slaves (or 11.5 percent of the population). Of these, 1,234 were in Newport, constituting 15 percent of that city. By 1774, census reports show only 3,761 slaves in the state, constituting 6.3 percent of the population."; Peter T. Coleman, *The Transformation of Rhode Island, 1790-1860* (Providence: Brown University Press, 1969), p. 14: "By mid-century, Rhode Island numbered over 40,400 inhabitants, but many of them lived in towns newly acquired from Massachusetts, and in Newport, particularly, about a sixth of the residents (over 1,100 people) were Negroes."

³⁸⁶ Kohler, "Newport," p. 66; According to Leon Hühner in his article, "The Jews of Virginia," p. 89: "It is interesting to note that after the earthquake at Lisbon in 1755, a company of secret Jews embarked thence for America. The captain of the vessel intended to land them on the Virginia coast, but adverse and violent winds led him to seek refuge in Narragansett Bay, and these Jews subsequently became some of the most enterprising merchants of Newport." One should also note that Jewish families of "wealth and respectability" invariably owned slaves and likely migrated to Newport with many. The points of origin of these Jewish families were notoriously central to the Jewish slave dealing empires of the Caribbean where wealth was measured in numbers of Black slaves.

³⁸⁷ Kohler, "Newport," p. 69; Andrea Finkelstein Losben, "Newport's Jews and the American Revolution," *Rhode Island Jewish Historical Notes* (Nov. 1976), vol. 7, no. 2, p. 260: 'Jews came to Rhode Island because of Roger Williams' liberal policies toward religion and because Newport's harbor offered excellent commercial opportunities."

³⁸⁸ Feingold, *Zion*, p. 41; "Some Old Papers Relating to the Newport Slave Trade," *Newport Historical Society Bulletin* Guly, 1927), no. 62, p. 12: The author here claims that "there were no less than 22 Stills waiting to turn the sugar into rum..." This, coupled with Feingold's statement, seems to suggest that all the stills in Newport were owned by the Jews.; Dr. Eric E. Hirshler, editor, *Jews From Germany in the United States* (New York: Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, 1955), pp. 21-22: "Indeed, the Jews were leading in the establishment of the spermacetti oil and candle syndicate." See also Fishman, p. 8, who claims that Jews controlled other products: "Jew-

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The people whom Henry Feingold describes as "simple folk," in fact were the high-powered commercial engine of the Northeast. The Newport Jewish merchants played a "leading and very important part" in this commerce utilizing their well established ties in the West Indies and all the other Colonies, as well as in England. From every port in the Caribbean, Jewish merchants sent so many ships to Gentile as well as Jewish merchant-traders that their rivals "often complained bitterly that they were monopolizing the West India trade."³⁸⁹ Spermacetti candle making, the electric utility of the colonial age, was controlled by Jews and was, in fact, the first American business monopoly. As in all colonial commerce it required Black slaves. Distilling required Black cultivators and later, Black processors;³⁹⁰ the manufacture of soap, a craft monopolized by Jews since the fourteenth century,³⁹¹ required Black manufacturers - most of whom were unpaid slaves of Jews. Even "Negro mechanics of some skill" helped build the Newport synagogue.³⁹²

Newport's Slave Trading Jews

Many Jews, if not directly implicated in the slave trade, showed passive acquiescence by engaging in trades directly tied to slavery such as distilling, financing and insuring, shipbuilding and outfitting (installers of bondage hardware). The Rhode Island slave trade employed 100-150 vessels annually, estimated Dr. Marcus, each [102] carrying to Jamaica 80-100 Black men women and children.³⁹³ Feingold described how the Jews were connected:

From Africa they imported slaves and from the West Indies they received molasses from which they distilled rum. A key aspect of the triangular trade involved the notorious middle passage, the transportation of slaves from the west coast of Africa to the West Indies and eventually directly to the Colonies. Newport was the major Colonial port for this traffic in people, so that it comes as no surprise that Colonial Rhode Island boasted a higher proportion of slaves than any other colony.³⁹⁴

Nearly all Jews in Newport had Negro domestic slaves... Bartlett, *R.I. Census, 1774*, shows only two Newport Jewish families without slaves.³⁹⁵ Some of those Jews with direct ties to slavery as slave owners and/or traders were Saul Brown (a.k.a. Pardo), Isaac Elizer, Naphtali Hart, Jacob Isaacs, Aaron Lopez, Abraham Sarzedas, Sarah Lopez, Abraham Rivera, Moses Seixas, Jacob Rodriguez Rivera, Joseph Isacks, Simon Bonan, Amon Bonan, Delancena Jew, Moses Levey, Widdow D. Roblus, Isaac D. Markeys, [Luis] Gomas.³⁹⁶

ish traders were among the first to introduce cocoa and chocolate to England, and at times they had a virtual monopoly in the ginger trade." According to Harold Pollins, p. 53, the diamond-coral trade was nearly Jewish-dominated. Though Jews have claimed that discrimination barred them from participation in some trades, Pollins asserts that "the main reason for specialisation was probably the Jews' conservative adherence to known goods and known routes."

³⁸⁹ S. Broches, "Jewish Merchants in Colonial Rhode Island," *Jews in New England* (New York: Bloch Publishing, 1942), p. 10.

³⁹⁰ William G. McLoughlin, *Rhode Island: A History* (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1978), p. 64.

³⁹¹ Feingold, *Zion*, p. 41.

³⁹² *MCAJ3*, p. 1498; Weisbord and Stein, pp. 23-4.

³⁹³ *MEAJI*, p. 141. These figures are exceedingly low but are included as a substantiation of participation of Jews in the slave trade by an impeccable Jewish source.

³⁹⁴ Feingold, *Zion*, p. 42; Raphael, p. 14; Rudolf Glanz, "Notes on Early Jewish Peddling in America," *Jewish Social Studies*, vol. 7 (1945), p. 121: "Doubtless they were active in Indian trade, supplying the Army, and in real estate deals, but the center of their activities was triangular trade between the American colonies and the motherland via the West Indies."

³⁹⁵ *MCAJ3*, p. 1528; According to Ira Rosenwaik, "An Estimate and Analysis of the Jewish Population of the United States in 1790," Karp, *JEAI*, p. 393. Dimont, p. 44: "At the time of the Revolution, the Jewish community in Newport comprised but fifty to seventy-five Jewish families, but their wealth and prestige outstripped that of the Jewish community in New York."

³⁹⁶ *MCAJ3*, P. 1528; See also this document, chapter entitled "Jews of the Black Holocaust".

The Newport Jewish community declined rapidly as a result of the Revolutionary War, as it was targeted by the British as a center of commerce.³⁹⁷ Newporters, however, plunged back into slaving after the Revolution in a desperate attempt to rebuild the town's shattered economy.³⁹⁸ Newport's economy and untold lost Black lives notwithstanding, the Jews prospered immensely and secured a significant part of their economic foundation from this port city.

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Pennsylvania

The Jews formed communities in Pennsylvania with diverse economic bases. To the west were Indian traders and military arms suppliers, while the eastern community based in Philadelphia were mainly merchant shippers.

Philadelphia in 1663 was a small settlement of tiny cabins called Wicaco. Individual Jews appear in Philadelphia records as early as 1703, but it would not be until 1738 that Jewish leadership formed to start a bonafide Jewish community.³⁹⁹ Joseph Simon, Jacob Franks, Nathan Levy, Solomon Etting, and the Gratz family, among others, were the most prosperous colonial families - and all practiced slavery. Levy Andrew Levy, an agent for Joseph Simon's operation, "with his bride Susannah and their Negro female slave, proceeded westward on horseback trailed by a file of horses laded with Simon goods... Her slave, one of the first blacks in Pittsburgh... drew water, milked the cow, and cared for the horses."⁴⁰⁰ Two Jewish writers on the region's history, Edwin Wolf and Maxwell Whiteman, cite a local example of a Jewish clergyman as an owner of slaves:

The Reverend Jacob Cohen's short, teen-age, bound girl wore a spotted jean jacket, a striped linsey petticoat, a spotted coarse shawl and a black wire-framed bonnet, when she ran away, and he was forced to offer a dollar's reward for anyone who would bring her home or take her to the gaol [jail].

The Jews who could afford them had both servants and slaves. The Quakers were the only people who as a religious denomination opposed the institution of slavery.⁴⁰¹

Jews became increasingly prominent and influential in colonial Pennsylvania. The firm of Levy, Franks & Simon (founded 1751) became the most powerful western merchant conglomeration of its time. It was their 250 ton, 10 gun ship *Myrtilla* that brought the 2,000 pound *Liberty Bell* to the Philadelphia State House.⁴⁰² Jacob Franks is said to have gotten his share of business in armaments and slaves during Queen Anne's War (1702-13), which gave Britain a monopoly in the slave trade.⁴⁰³

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Philadelphia merchant Isaac Moses appears to have been associated with Joseph Reed, Robert Morris and other businessmen in launching the first bank in the United States which supplied provisions to the Continental Army of the United States.⁴⁰⁴ Again, the wealthiest among them held slaves who tended their businesses, ships and homes. A published list of the wealthy residents of Philadelphia included estimates of the estates of the following Jews in 1820.⁴⁰⁵

³⁹⁷ Wiernik, p. 99.

³⁹⁸ Peter T. Coleman, p. 54.

³⁹⁹ Brener, p. 2.

⁴⁰⁰ Sharfman, p. 21.

⁴⁰¹ Wolf and Whiteman, p. 190.

⁴⁰² Sharfman, p. 13.

⁴⁰³ *JRM/Memoirs* 2, p. 293.

⁴⁰⁴ Kohler, 'New York,' p. 87.

⁴⁰⁵ Rosenwaike, *Edge of Greatness*, pp. 72-3.

Jacob I. Florance	\$500,000
William Florance	150,000
Hyman Gratz	75,000
Jacob Gratz	50,000
A. Hart	150,000
Dr. Joseph Leon	50,000
Joseph Levy	75,000
L. J. Levy	50,000
E. L. Moss	50,000
John Moss	300,000
Isaiah (Estate)	60,000
G. D. Rosengarten	150,000

The Census of 1830 provides "official" data on the slave holdings of Philadelphia Jews.

Jewish Heads of Households in Philadelphia, Census of 1830⁴⁰⁶		
<i>Head of Household</i>	<i>Number of Black Slaves</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Sarah Andrews		1
Lewis Bomeisler	1	
Michael H. Cardga		1
Henry Elias	1	
David Etting	1	
Reuben Etting	1	
M. Gratz	1	
Sarah Hart		1
Samuel Hays	2	
Lewis Lipman	1	
Joseph Marks		1
Elias Mayer	2	
[105] S. Moses	1	1
Eliazor L. Moss		1
Samuel Moss	1	
Isaiah Nathans		1
Jacobs Nathans		1
Nathan Nathans		2
David B. Nonas		1
Joseph Parara	1	

⁴⁰⁶ Rosenwaike, *Edge of Greatness*, p. 124, Table A-7.

Mr. Peixotto		1
Zalegman Phillips		2
Isaac Phillips	1	

The Jews of the western Pennsylvania were at the edge of the frontier and helped to link the pioneers with the imported and manufactured goods found in the port cities. They established lucrative arrangements with the native population which anchored their capital growth.

Jews and the Red Man

Jews were among those Europeans who saw the value of the fur pelts supplied by the native American (Indian) and became known as *Indian traders*. Max J. Kohler writes that the Jews "entered the new world through the Atlantic colonies controlled by the English charters, and finally worked their way west, trading with the Indians."⁴⁰⁷ At first this trade was forbidden to Jews in some Dutch controlled regions but they appealed to the West India Company at Amsterdam, and in 1656 the restrictions were lifted⁴⁰⁸.

Second only to the slave trade, Indian trading was the most profitable of commercial ventures.⁴⁰⁹ Cheap European trinkets and baubles were traded for the fur pelts of the Indian trappers.⁴¹⁰

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Jacob Marcus recounts the involvement of some of the Jews in this commerce:

Da Costa of Charleston advertised Indian goods in 1757; Isaac De Lyon and James Lucena of Savannah shipped out deerskins in the 1760's to pay for their English imports; and back in the woods the Nunez brothers traded with the Indians among whom they lived and fathered a brood of half-breeds.⁴¹¹

But this commerce was more than a matter of bartering with "local savages." They had in mind vast projects in the fields of western trade and land development,⁴¹² and for this they would necessarily have to gain the trust of the various Indian organizations whose welcoming spirit opened the west to the Jews. The traders found themselves in a unique position to encourage and assist the Europeans in the extermination of the Indians. As traders in the wilderness they knew the trails and the tribal locations as well as the customs, wants and needs of the Indians. As the European encroachment created lethal conflict, these Jewish traders often supplied the European with weapons, staples and critical military intelligence. Once the Red

⁴⁰⁷ Kohler, "Settlement of the West," p. 33; Frances Dublin, "Jewish Colonial Enterprise in the Light of the Amherst Papers (1758-1763)," *PAJHS*, vol. 35 (1939), p. 3: Among the Indian traders "number many Jews." Dublin, p. 14: "Jews, considering their total number, formed a fairly large proportion of those engaged in the fur trade."

⁴⁰⁸ Harry L. Golden and Martin Rywell, *Jews in American History: Their Contribution to the United States of America* (Charlotte: Henry Lewis Martin Co., 1950), p. 15.

⁴⁰⁹ Dublin, p. 14: "The fur trade was one of the cornerstones of the colonial structure."

⁴¹⁰ Joseph L. Blau and Salo W. Baron, editors, *The Jews of the United States, 1790-1940* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1963, 3 volumes), vol. 1, pp. 112-13. Jacob Marks, for example, furnished what were called "mock garnets" to the Office of Indian Trade for trade with the Indians.

⁴¹¹ *MCAJ2*, p. 732; See the example in Leon Huhner, "Daniel Gomez, A Pioneer Merchant of Early New York," Karp, *JEAI*, p. 183. Gomez owned a tract of land that "had been selected, no doubt, because the purchaser realized its immense advantage for purposes of barter and traffic with the natives. But 'Gomez the Jew was not content to utilize this advantage on a small scale. Accordingly, between about 1717 and 1720, he built a massive stone house in this hollow, close to the main Indian trail leading across the mountains to the Dans Kammer. The site too, had been carefully selected, for near the house was a spring, which from time immemorial, was a favorite place for the Indians."

⁴¹² Goodman, p. 129; Brener, p. 16: "...[T]he first major venture into the area [was] for the purpose of earning the confidence of the Indians for future land concessions from them."

man was removed there was no one more advantageously positioned to seize the valuable land than the Indian trader.

Rabbi 1. Harold Sharfman points out that the Indians came to hate the White settlers with a passion, "for they hacked down trees, leveled roads where the deer trails ran, killed off their buffalo and deer, and drove away wild game."⁴¹³ But still they were intrigued [107] by the strange wares of the peddlers and the new sensation that came with the spirit in the bottle. Joseph Simon was one of those Jewish peddlers that, according to Rabbi Sharfman,

Barter[ed] with the tribes exchanging colorful trinkets and a variety of eye-catching beads and the like for valuable furs... Little did [the Indians] realize... that they were bartering away their civilization. The iron kettles, shooting irons, and sundries they acquired for furs meant that they had to kill for many pelts that exceeded their needs for clothing, food, and shelter. Dependency on the white man's whiskey led to quarrelsomeness and murder of fellow braves. They fell prey to the diseases of the pale faces for which they had no immunity - smallpox, measles and sexual diseases.⁴¹⁴

Simon was one of those who supplied those items that would eventually degenerate the Indian nation. He came to Lancaster, Pennsylvania about 1735 and soon became one of the most prominent Indian traders and merchants and one of the largest landholders in America. His land claims extended over Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and to the Mississippi River.⁴¹⁵ In the Indian territory he had business interests with fellow Jews Barnard and Michael Gratz, David Franks, Solomon Etting, Challender and Levy Andrew Levy.⁴¹⁶ Simon, John Miller and brewer Mordecai Moses Mordecai decided to process hard liquor to introduce into the Indian trade.

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When it appeared that war was imminent between the French, Indians and the British, Simon began to make guns.⁴¹⁷ By the 1770s it was said that the Simon conglomerate had a "virtual monopoly" on the western trade.⁴¹⁸

⁴¹³ Sharfman, p. 6; George P. Graff, "Michigan's Jewish Settlers, Frontiersmen in Every Sense of the Word," *Michigan Jewish History*, vol. 10 January, 1970), p. 10, quotes Rabbi Richard C. Hertz in the "Introduction" to *The Beth El Story*: "...the Indians regarded all white men, regardless of their national loyalties or creedal beliefs, as predatory interlopers preying upon their precious hunting grounds." According to an account published by Reverend Henry Cohen, "A Brave Frontiersman," *PAJHS*, vol. 8 (1900), p. 63, the Indians tried to reason with the settlers:

This chief spoke at some length and to the point. It was the old story of honest, oppressed Indians, and treacherous, tyrannical white men. Much truth was told with native eloquence, and the Great Father was asked to stop the building of the iron road, which would soon drive away the buffalo and leave his children without food.

But the White man saw it another way (Rev. H. Cohen, p. 61):

The Indians became aggressive, exacting, and insulting. They preyed upon the settlers, stopped and robbed the overland stages, seized stock, took possession of station-houses, and, when hungry passengers were seated at their meals, turned them out, and themselves consumed all the scanty supply of provisions, and sometimes added murder to their other offenses. Seeing the weakness of our military posts, they insulted and taunted the garrisons, and occasionally robbed them.

⁴¹⁴ Sharfman, pp. 2, 8-9; Brener, pp. 2, 8.

⁴¹⁵ This, despite a ban on settlement west of the Alleghenies by Parliament. See Henry Necarsulmer, "The Early Jewish Settlement at Lancaster, Pennsylvania," *PAJHS*, vol. 9 (1901), p. 31, cites Ellis and Evans' History of Uncaster County (p. 18).

⁴¹⁶ Markens, "Hebrews in America," *PAJHS*, vol. 9 (1901), p. 33; Eric E. Hirshler, editor, *Jews From Germany in the United States* (New York: Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, 1955), p. 25: "Simon was one of the foremost Indian traders of his time."; Hirshler, p. 26: "Between Indian attacks and French ambitions Simon helped to shape American and English policy at the source; as one of the largest landholders he was vitally interested in the promotion of settlements." See also 'Notes. Joseph Simon, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania,' *PAJHS*, vol. 1 (1893), p. 121.

⁴¹⁷ Sharfman, pp. 19, 20; Brener, p. 12: "The partnership of Simon with Mordecai Moses Mordecai and John Miller produced 'Distill'd Liquors,' 'Annesses, Caraway seeds, Callamus, Cinnamon, orange, Snake root and spirits' combined to produce what we hope was an acceptable beverage." See also *ibid*, p. 16, for evidence of the connection that liquor had with land negotiations with the Indians.

Other Jews made their fortunes exploiting the hapless Indian population. Hayman Levy Company, was a leading Indian trader and Benjamin Lyon was their agent.⁴¹⁹ Later, Levy, Lyons & Company became "the largest fur trader of the colonies and one of the most opulent merchants in the city."⁴²⁰ Hayman Levy shipped many goods to the western frontier including a 1763 shipment that included "Iron, steel, paints, drygoods, scalping knives, Negro slaves..."⁴²¹ Levy's business ethics were challenged as in this 1774 letter to Levy from the copybook of colonial merchant, Ephraim S. Williams:

...I am far from being satisfied with your persisting in charging me the 21/2 percent more in my supplies than what you began with and what I expected would be the rule you should stick to. Had I judged you capable of taking such an advantage without my approbation I would never have dealt with you, nor am I yet so involved with you, but I can easily be off...⁴²²

Chapman Abraham was among the early merchants of Detroit and in 1765 he was selling rum, in partnership with a man by the name of Lyons (possibly Benjamin Lyon).⁴²³ Before them was Isaac [109] Miranda, who, "posing as a 'fashionable Christian,' gained the political appointment of judge, swearing his oath upon a New Testament, but His Honor was soon dismissed for defrauding the Indians."⁴²⁴

Sending their packhorse trains across the mountains, the Jewish merchants fully hoped to dominate the western trade, to control mercantile sales, to build new towns and colonies, and to populate the vast territory between the Alleghenies and the Mississippi.⁴²⁵ This required the expulsion of the owners and reallocation of the valuable land and resources - a fitting assignment for the Royal forces of Britain and France.

Jews as Military Contractors

The pioneer Jews were squarely aligned with the Europeans, primarily the British, and were suppliers of their military. It was they who ox-trained to the distant fortresses with all of the necessities for the troops to maintain their positions, some with exclusive contracts with London. Army supply, says Marcus,

was, in consequence, a big business, and it was a business which the Jews knew well Some of them were massive suppliers, involved in operations requiring sums of money in the millions; others were petty sutlers or army peddlers Supply as big business came into its own during the vast military operations required by the French and Indian War. The large French and English armies had to be provisioned, and both armies looked to Jewish suppliers for food.⁴²⁶

⁴¹⁸ Brener, p. 15; Jacob R. Marcus, *The Jew and the American Revolution* (Cincinnati: American Jewish Archives, 1974), p. 14: One of Simon's companies, Simon & Campbell, is said to have "provided the Indian commissioners with goods for pacifying the natives."

⁴¹⁹ Sharfman, p. 16. Hayman is sometimes spelled Heyman.

⁴²⁰ Freund, p. 39.

⁴²¹ Jacob R. Marcus, *Studies in American Jewish History* (Cincinnati: Hebrew Union College Press, 1969), p. 233; The widely held belief that Indians scalped the White settlers is challenged by this very order. This shipment is clearly intended for White frontiersmen who will likely use these knives on the scalps of Indians to collect a bounty. In 1706, in the colony of Massachusetts, for instance, a White man could reap a F-50 reward for the scalp of an Indian. See *The Boston News-Letter*, August 19, 1706. See the case of Jewish bounty hunter Sigmond Shlesinger below.

⁴²² "Olden Times in Detroit," *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society Collections and Researches* (Lansing: 1900), vol. 28, p. 562.

⁴²³ Irving I. Katz, "Chapman Abraham: An Early Jewish Settler in Detroit," *PAJHS*, vol. 40 (1950-51), p. 84.

⁴²⁴ Sharfman, pp. 2-3; Brener, p. 2.

⁴²⁵ *MCAJ2*, p. 816; Brener, p. 15: "The interest of the Jew in that area was intense."

⁴²⁶ *MCAJ2*, pp. 707, 714, See also Kohler, "Settlement of the West," p. 24: There was "very active participation of well-known Jewish families during the 18th century, in trade with the Indians, in extensive purchase and speculation in western lands, and in enterprises for provisioning armies engaged in interior warfare."

Jacob Franks, and son David of Philadelphia, had contracts for provisioning British troops totaling over £750,000.⁴²⁷ George III of England signed authorization to pay Moses Franks for supplies to his North American troops⁴²⁸ and Joseph Simon supplied the British in Pontiac's War of 1761-64.⁴²⁹ Later, the firm of Simon, Levy & [110] Franks "managed to secure the highly profitable Fort Chartres provisions contract to supply the English troops stationed there."⁴³⁰ In the French and Indian War, Marcus reports that the New Yorkers did a thriving business as sutlers and shopkeepers, satisfying the wants of soldiers and militiamen.⁴³¹

The Anglo-Dutch merchant Uriah Hendricks reportedly did considerable trade with the British army and the Jewish firm of Lyon & Company supplied the infamous British General Jeffrey Amherst, and according to documents,⁴³² Hyam Myers and Gershon Levy were also suppliers of Amherst's troops.⁴³³ In fact, the conquest of Canada, a major military operation, involved numbers of Jewish tradesmen including Aaron Hart, a Bavarian Jew who became a notable Canadian businessman in the post-revolutionary period.⁴³⁴

Other Jews in the trade were gun dealer Samuel Judah, Naphtali Hart Myers, Sampson Simson, Hayman Levy, Joseph Bueno, Simpson Levy and Nathan Levy. Again, Dr. Marcus could not have been clearer about the motive of the Jewish war supply operations:

It was also during the French and Indian War that Jewish merchants from Philadelphia and Lancaster helped supply the army and the militia in their efforts to crush the Indians on the transallegheeny western frontier.⁴³⁵

German Jews fought in the Royal American Regiment in the war against the Indian, both as officers and privates.⁴³⁶ In 1774, during Cresap's War, which saw the Indians rise to save their hunting grounds from the oncoming settlers, another of Joseph Simon's firms, Simon & Campbell, "sold supplies to the Virginia troops in Pittsburgh and also helped outfit and finance the soldiers and workmen repairing and building Fort Pitt and Fort Fincastle [111] (present-day Wheeling)."⁴³⁷ They appear, seemingly, in every conflict as suppliers of either or both sides. Marcus confirms that the tomahawk - the weapon popularly believed to have been manufactured by the "marauding Indians"⁴³⁸ may have been sold or given to them by Jews:

Mathias Bush, another member of the Lancaster-Philadelphia Jewish merchantry, supplied Pennsylvania with relatively large amounts of arms and munitions. (The same accounts credit Benjamin Franklin with 100 tomahawks, which he no doubt supplied for the use of loyal Indian allies.)⁴³⁹

⁴²⁷ Freund, p. 40.

⁴²⁸ "Selected Acquisitions," *AJA*, vol. 32 (1980), p. 100.

⁴²⁹ "Acquisitions," *AJA*, vol. 4 (1952), p. 42; Sharfman, p. 20.

⁴³⁰ Sharfman, p. 46; See also Leon Hdhner, "The Jews of Virginia from the Earliest Times to the Close of the Eighteenth Century," *PAJHS*, vol. 20 (1911), p. 91.

⁴³¹ *MCAJ2*, pp. 708-10. It is here stated that "Pacheco, then in London, was exporting large quantities of guns to the colonies, and one of the Gomezes was selling muskets, swords, and bayonets to George Clinton, the governor of New York. The records of the French and Indian War, which lasted from 1754 to 1763, reveal that there were Jewish sutlers and supplymen active in the vast territory between the Altamaha River in southeastern Georgia and the St. Lawrence River in Canada."

⁴³² *MCAJ2*, p. 710; "Selected Acquisitions," *AJA*, vol. 32 (1980), p. 100.

⁴³³ "Acquisitions," *AJA*, vol. 16 (1964), p. 94.

⁴³⁴ *MCAJ2*, p. 708.

⁴³⁵ *MCAJ2*, p. 710.

⁴³⁶ Hirshler, p. 24.

⁴³⁷ *MCAJ2*, p. 711.

⁴³⁸ Feingold, *Zion*, p. 45; See also Kenneth Libo and Irving Howe, *We Lived There Too* (New York: St. Martin's/Marek, 1984), p. 56.

⁴³⁹ *MCAJ2*, p. 711; Brener, p. 16.

Jews and Smallpox

Sir Jeffery Amherst, the genocidal commander-in-chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, came in 1758 to fight the French after gaining a solid reputation as a British officer in Germany in the War of the Austrian Secession. One of his responsibilities in his new position was to annihilate the Indian population and it was he who conceived the strategy to spread smallpox among them by way of infected gift blankets. His greatest adversary was Chief Pontiac who had organized a coalition of Indian tribes to defend their homeland and was successful in frustrating the European encroachments. Amherst felt that the Native American "was the vilest race of beings that ever infested the earth, and whose riddance from it must be esteemed a meritorious act, for the good of mankind" and should, upon capture, immediately be put to death, their extirpation being the only security for our future safety, and their late treacherous proceedings deserves no better treatment from our hands."⁴⁴⁰

Amherst's pathological hatred for the Indian knew no limits - co-existence was not an option. In a postscript of a 1763 letter to Col. [112] Henry Bouquet, Amherst wrote:

Could it not be contrived to send the smallpox among these disaffected tribes of Indians? We must on this occasion use every stratagem in our power to reduce them.

Rabbi Sharfman explains the events that followed and the involvement of the Jewish Indian traders:

Captain Ecuyer then called upon Levy Andrew [Levy] at his trading post. He told how he tricked the chief into accepting the deadly gifts and placed an order to replace the blankets and handkerchiefs. This grim invoice accompanied the new goods, receipt of which was duly acknowledged by Ecuyer:

Debtor: The Crown to Levy, Trent & Co., for sundries had by order of Captain Simeon Ecuyer, Commandant... to sundries, got to replace in kind those which were taken from the people in the hospital to convey the smallpox to the Indians, viz.,		
2 blankets @	2.00.	
1 silk handkerchief @	.10.	
1 linen do.		3.6
Total:	2.13.6	

Fort Pitt, August 15, 1763

I do hereby certify that the above articles... were had for the uses above-mentioned.

S. Ecuyer, Captain, Commandant

Seventy Shawnee, Mingo, and Delaware, fell before the unseen enemy, smallpox. Many more undoubtedly died, for the Indians had no resistance to the white man's diseases.⁴⁴¹ [113]

⁴⁴⁰ "Acquisitions," *AJA*, vol. 4 (1952), p. 42; "Acquisitions," *AJA*, vol. 16 (1964), p. 94; "Acquisitions," *AJA*, vol. 17 (1965), pp. 85, 91; Sharfman, p. 38. Other sources that can provide background on Pontiac and events surrounding the conflict are Howard H. Peckham, *Pontiac and the Indian Uprising* (New York: Russell & Russell, 1947); Alvin M. Josephy, Jr., *The Patriot Chiefs: A Chronicle of American Indian Resistance* (New York: Viking Press, 1958); Francis Parkman, *The Conspiracy of Pontiac* (New York, 1962).

⁴⁴¹ Sharfman, p. 38; Dr. Marcus, in *MCAJ2*, p. 717, says that these Jews were associated with David Franks and his family of Philadelphia who he says, seem to have been "the leading Jewish supplyman in North America for more than twenty years from about 1755 until about 1778," and whose firm (p. 715) was "to become England's chief, though not sole agents for army supply during the French and Indian War." And on p. 716, "It was [Frank's] syndicate, the largest among the army purveyors, that secured the contracts for victualling his majesty's forces in North America, including the thirteen colonies along the coast below the Bay of Fundy, the Canadian provinces, the transallegheeny frontier, the Illinois country, and the Old Southwest along the lower Mississippi. The syndicate reached out into the West Indies as well and shipped provisions to the armed forces in the Bahamas and on Bermuda, Martinique, Guadeloupe, and Jamaica."

Also Sharfman, p. 290: Bouquet replied that he would try to distribute germ-laden blankets among the Indians "as it is a pity to expose good men against them, I wish we could make use of the Spanish method, to hunt them with English dogs ... who would, I think effectually extirpate or remove that vermin."

The inevitable defeat of the Indians left vast tracts of land available for White development and the Indian traders were the primary beneficiary. "There was only one hope on which the future of western commerce could be secured," writes Rabbi Sharfman:

Indian land to which the Jewish and Quaker firms had rightful claims. Both sought compensation for their losses at Bloody Run near Fort Detroit, suffered during the Pontiac Uprising in 1763. Though fierce competition divided the two major western firms in the Ohio, they united to seek joint compensation.

Simon, Levy & Franks, in concert with Baynton, Wharton & Morgan, claimed their despoiled goods totaled an astronomical 86,000 pounds. Referring to themselves as 'suffering traders,' the merchant-princes of the western trade consolidated to form a land company by which they attempted to gain compensation in Indian land. They called their proposed colony 'The Indiana Company,' seeking Indian territory south of the Ohio, in western Virginia, the region then known as Indiana.⁴⁴²

On November 5, 1768, 3,000 braves from the Iroquois Six Nations bartered for trinkets and goods an immense expanse of territory stretching from western New York to eastern Kentucky. Of this, the Jewish and Quaker Indiana Company would receive 2,500,000 acres - a land eventually divided into the states of Ohio, Kentucky, and West Virginia.⁴⁴³

As each tribe succumbed to either disease, slaughter or retreat, "rightful claims" were made. On July 5, 1773, the different tribes of the Indian nations in Illinois conveyed to twenty-two residents of Lancaster and of the surrounding country a tract of land which now embraces the southern half of Illinois. Eight Jews were interested in its purchase; Moses Franks, Jacob Franks, David Franks, Bernard Gratz, Michael Gratz, Moses Franks, Jr., Joseph Simon, and smallpox co-conspirator Levy Andrew Levy.⁴⁴⁴

It was only a matter of time before the pogrom reduced the once mighty Indian nation to but a few holocaust survivors. Those who had won the trust of the Indians were the greatest beneficiaries of [114] their extinction.⁴⁴⁵ Augusta Levy, wife of Winnebago Indian trader John Meyer Levy, witnessed the Indian's expulsion from the Minnesota area in 1848 with these words:

...in the spring there was a great excitement over the removal of the Indians. [John] was very glad they were going... he had had enough of the Indians.

There are other references to Jews and Indians in the Jewish historical record. In the Battle of Beecher Island, the "Little Jew," Sigmund Shlesinger (1848-1928), entered into his diary on Monday September 21, 1868, that he had "Scalpt 3 Indians which were found about 15 feet from my hole consealt in grass. For purpose of collecting bounty."⁴⁴⁶ Records show that as late as the 1880s Solomon Bibo of New Mexico was charged with defrauding the Indians of grazing land.⁴⁴⁷

The disregard for the humanity of the Red man and woman is demonstrated in the scholarship of the foremost Jewish historian, Jacob Rader Marcus, who describes the mockery of an Indian by Hyam Myer's "Wild West" show, and further calls it "the spirit of enterprise":

Like many of his fellow merchants in the Canadian fur trade, Myers had suffered reverses during the French and Indian War and presumably in the Indian uprising that followed it. To recoup his fortunes, he had his friend Sampson Simson intercede with Sir William Johnson for formal permission to exhibit some Mohawks in Europe. Myers sailed with the

⁴⁴² Sharfman, p. 45.

⁴⁴³ Sharfman, p. 45.

⁴⁴⁴ Henry Necarsulmer, "The Early Jewish Settlement at Lancaster, Pennsylvania," *PAJHS*, vol. 9 (1901), pp. 334; See also Kohler, "Settlement of the West," p. 24, and Fishman, p. 9.

⁴⁴⁵ Brener, pp. 15-6.

⁴⁴⁶ Burt A. Siegel, "The Little Jew Was There: Biographical Sketch of Sigmund Shlesinger," *AJA*, vol. 20 (1968), p. 25; Jacob R. Marcus, *Studies in American Jewish History* (Cincinnati: Hebrew Union College Press, 1969), p. 235. See the full account by Rev. H. Cohen, p. 59.

⁴⁴⁷ "Trail Blazers of the Trans-Mississippi West," *AJA*, vol. 8 (June, 1952), p. 83. Also see the *Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs: 1884-1885*, "Bibo Lease of Acorna Lands."

Indians before the proper certificate was forthcoming from the Indian Commissioner, and had already begun to parade them in Holland and in the taverns of London when the Lords of Trade urged Lieutenant-Governor Cadwallader Colden in New York to have Johnson put an end to the undertaking. From all indications Myers made no money on his grand European tour, for he ended up owing the Indians money - or refusing to pay them. Then, as now, there was "no business like show business!"⁴⁴⁸

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Jews and the American Revolution

As the American Revolution approached, Jews, who by this time numbered nearly 1,500, became the subject of concern among the colonists when it was widely believed that they were acting in accord with the royal wishes of London rather than with their colonial brethren. As a result of the French and Indian War, England possessed one of the largest empires in the world with a debt of £140,000,000 approximately one half of which was incurred in defending the American colonies. The King of England, therefore, felt it was well within his rights to tax and regulate the commerce of the colonists to offset this huge liability. Of course, his subjects in the colonies disagreed and implemented a number of measures to protest and avoid these edicts.⁴⁴⁹

The Stamp Act was enacted and then repealed by Parliament and the tax on tea cost more to collect than it took in, so it was also abandoned. But the tax on sugar and molasses, the critical and profitable link in the slave trade, had the potential to cripple the colonial commerce.⁴⁵⁰ Britain sent to the New England coast twentyseven warships with soldiers and revenue agents to enforce the tax. Outraged, the colonial merchants joined in non-importation agreements refusing to purchase British goods, calling such taxation without representation "tyranny" - all except the Newport merchants, "chiefly Jews," who carried on their trade as usual. Merchants in other colonies felt that these Rhode Islanders were taking advantage of their loss by maintaining their trade relations with the enemy.⁴⁵¹

"Resentment in other colonies turned into rage," wrote historian David Lovejoy, when it was reported in several places that the non-importation agreement had broken down completely in Newport.

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Rumors spread that three vessels from London had unloaded in Newport, and not only had they sold their goods but it was claimed that the Newporters were actually advertising them for sale.⁴⁵² An increasing number of people in other colonies became incensed at Rhode Island and launched a general boycott of the colony's trade.⁴⁵³ Only after eight colonies had placed a temporary embargo on their trade did the Newport merchants honor the non-

⁴⁴⁸ *MCAJ2*, p. 814.

⁴⁴⁹ Losben, p. 259. Historian Max 1. Dimont, *The Jews In America*, p. 59, takes the British point of view: Viewing the Revolution with hindsight, one finds little to quarrel about with the English... Actually, the Colonies had borne no more than a third of the cost of the French and Indian Wars, and England two thirds. In 1775, the per capita tax on the British was fifty times that paid by the Americans. The Sugar and Stamp Acts imposed on the Americans were mild compared to those levied on the British. The cry "No taxation without representation" disguised the issues. The colonists were objecting to a potential tyranny rather than an actual one. They were looking for a reason to rebel, rather than being pushed into rebellion. In fact, after the war, the Americans had to tax themselves more severely than the British had.

⁴⁵⁰ J. A. Rogers, *Africa's Gift to America* (St. Petersburg, 1961), p. 42; "Thomas Fitch Papers," vol. 18, pp. 262-73.

⁴⁵¹ Losben, p. 262.

⁴⁵² David S. Lovejoy, *Rhode Island Politics, 1760-1776* (Providence: Brown University Press, 1958), p. 144.

⁴⁵³ Lovejoy, p. 144.

importation pact.⁴⁵⁴ In Lovejoy's book, *Rhode Island Politics, 1760-1776*, he examines the issue:

The blame for breaking the non-importation agreement was primarily laid at the feet of the Jews. The irate merchants of Boston claimed that the Newport culprits were "chiefly Jews," while Ezra Stiles reported that "five or six Jews & three or 4 Tories" had drawn "down Vengeance upon" a whole country... Ezra Stiles singled out Aaron Lopez as the chief violator. Because he refused to come into the agreement the customs officials showed him great lenity and favor. The captains of his twenty-five vessels were exempted from swearing their cargoes at the Customs House while oaths were strictly exacted from all those who had agreed not to import English goods. Once by mistake a man-of-war in the harbor seized one of Lopez' vessels with a cargo of wine which was being taken off at night by five small boats... Stiles was no bigot; he had great admiration for the Jews of Newport, often attended their services in Touro Synagogue, and read Hebrew with the rabbi. When he blamed them for violating the nonimportation agreement, he probably knew what he was talking about.⁴⁵⁵

But this was not the only place where Jews openly defied the Revolution. While the Bostonians were throwing tea from British vessels into the Boston harbor, the Gratzes of Philadelphia smuggled it into America. Though impossible to sell this tea in the "superpatriotic" cities of the east coast, another Jew, Joseph Simon, did offer it for sale in his store near Pittsburgh. When discovered, the patriots [117] resolved to put a stop to it and on the night of August 24, 1775, they confiscated the unsold contraband and burned it.⁴⁵⁶

A Newport Jew named Pollock, having imported tea contrary to the command of the Rhode Islanders, was driven from the Caribbean island of St. Eustatius with loss of all his property.⁴⁵⁷ In 1776, the Continental Congress was having doubts as to the neutrality of Jewish trader David Franks and his ability to conduct business without passing information to the enemy.⁴⁵⁸ The Congress may have been reacting to the known history of Jews in the Caribbean conflicts of the previous century. Stephen Fortune has written that merchants in Barbados in 1667 strongly suspected that Jews were passing military secrets to enemy troops.

The merchants were indeed aware that Jews had offered intelligence and army supplies to Cromwell in the conquest of Jamaica, and in the grandiose plans for the conquests of Chile and Peru. They may also have recalled how quickly and easily Jamaican Sephardic Jews changed their allegiance from Spain to England after the conquest of Jamaica in 1655. Observing the long history of Jews as victuallers and intelligencers, the colonists questioned their loyalty. Jews were perceived as opportunists and masters of duplicity with loyalties colored by hopes of profit.⁴⁵⁹

There is "much evidence" to show that many Jews decided to remain loyal to the Crown in the American Revolution. Many of these Loyalist Jews were from Newport, Rhode Island. Some were openly in favor of Britain and some tried to remain neutral, "but decided that their conscience and economic interests led them to loyalty to Great Britain."⁴⁶⁰ The British, after all, were the muscle behind the economic advances of the Jews. Many who were Indian traders found their fortunes claiming the spoils of British extermination policies. Jews, with their inter-regional shipping network and high volume commercial enterprise, stood the

⁴⁵⁴ Losben, p. 264.

⁴⁵⁵ Lovejoy, p. 146; Virginia Bever Platt, "And Don't Forget the Guinea Voyage: The Slave Trade of Aaron Lopez of Newport," *William and Mary Quarterly*, vol. 32, no. 4 (1975), p. 607, Stanley F. Chyet, "Aaron Lopez: A Study in Buenafama," Karp, *JEAI*, p. 204: "[Lopez] supported the agitation only with great reluctance. When the Revolution finally erupted into its military phase in 1775, he did cast his lot with the Whigs, but no revolutionary ardor informed his decision."

⁴⁵⁶ Brener, p. 15.

⁴⁵⁷ J. F. Jameson, "St. Eustatius in the American Revolution," *American Historical Review* (October, 1902 - July, 1903), vol. 3, p. 705.

⁴⁵⁸ Brener, p. 18.

⁴⁵⁹ Fortune, p. 67.

⁴⁶⁰ Losben, p. 266; Jonathan D. Sarna, Benny Kraut, Samuel K. Joseph, *Jews and the Founding of the Republic* (New York: Markus Wiener Publishing), p. 31; Jacob R. Marcus, *The Jew and the American Revolution* (Cincinnati: American Jewish Archives, 1974), pp. 2-3.

most to lose from colonial independence.⁴⁶¹ The protection of their ships by [118] the British navy and the stability of the British monetary system were reason enough to resist the cry of their fellow colonists for freedom.⁴⁶² Not only were they economically aligned but provided the weapons for the ensuing battle.

British Military Supply and the Jews

Even as their community vacillated, the Jews saw the opportunities in the lucrative military supply trade. Many, if not most, Jewish merchants of that day were purveyors on a large or small scale. As in the French and Indian War, Jewish military suppliers provisioned the British forces and one, Jacob Franks, was appointed an official purveyor to the British army.⁴⁶³ When the Revolution broke out in 1775, Samuel Jacobs undertook to provision British regulars and German mercenaries in Canada. Jacobs was and remained a staunch Loyalist and had no sympathy for the Americans.⁴⁶⁴

Chapman Abraham was an accredited British loyalist and in a letter written in 1778, emphasized his loyal conduct toward the British and his animosity toward the rebels. He mentions that he supplied several regiments during the War, was one of those who repelled the rebels at Long Point, and served as a volunteer with the troops when the Americans were defeated at Three Rivers.⁴⁶⁵

Other Jews in the military supply trade were Ezekiel and Levy Solomons, Benjamin Lyon, and Gershon Levy. Some other notable Jews included in a list of British Loyalists were:⁴⁶⁶

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Solomon Aaron	Moses Michael Hays	Rachel Myers*
Abm. J. Abrahamse	Uriah Hendricks	Samuel Myers
David Franks	Levy Israel	David Nathan
Jacob Franks	Aaron Keyser	Myer Polock
Abraham Gomez	Joseph Solomon Kohn	Sam. Samuel
Moses Gomez, Jr.	David Levison	Isaac Solomon
Isaac Hart*	Henry Marx	Isaac Touro*
Barrak Hays	Jacob Mayer	

*Touro and Rachel Myers had to flee Newport when the British left, as did Isaac Hart, who lost his life and fortune for his allegiance to the Crown.⁴⁶⁷

⁴⁶¹ Marcus, *The Jew and the American Revolution*, p. 3.

⁴⁶² Bernard Bailyn, *New England Merchants in the Seventeenth Century* (Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1955), pp. 86-7.

⁴⁶³ *MCAJ2*, pp. 712-15; Marcus, *The Jew and the American Revolution*, p. 3; Sarna, Kraut, Joseph, p. 7; Jews were heavily involved in army supply trade and some have argued that their role may have been pivotal in some conflicts. An account of an extraordinary private effort by a French Jew is in *MCAJ2*, p. 714:

Abraham Gradis devoted himself wholeheartedly to the promotion of French imperialism in the Americas, Gradis constantly urged the French crown to greater efforts for its North American colonial empire and supplied Montcalm with provisions, munitions, and transport for the French general's push into northern New York. When the French tide began to ebb during the crucial year of 1758, Gradis assembled a fleet of ships, some of which he owned, others of which he chartered, and sent them to Montcalm's aid... In his heroic effort to help save France's North American domain, Gradis dispatched many ships to Canada, but even those which did succeed in piercing the blockade fell into enemy hands on their way back to Europe.

⁴⁶⁴ *MCAJ2*, p. 709.

⁴⁶⁵ Irving I. Katz, "Chapman Abraham: An Early Jewish Settler in Detroit," *PAJHS*, vol. 40 (1950-51), p. 85.

⁴⁶⁶ Losben, pp. 266, 267, 273; Schappes, pp. 51-2; Morris Jastrow, Jr., "Notes on the Jews of Philadelphia, From Published Annals," *PAJHS*, vol. 1 (1893), p. 61.

Summary

The Jewish influence over the burgeoning colonial commerce had been well established in key seaboard locations by the American Revolution. The trade channels of the Caribbean had now expanded to include the North American settlements and Jews were clearly the pioneers. The overland routes to the western fur trading posts were well-worn by Jewish peddlers and supply routes to the Royal armies almost exclusively carried the goods of Jewish merchants. They exploited these opportunities and gained advantages by rooting themselves firmly in the urban centers of the New World.

With the Jews and their skillful commercial practices came their Black slaves. The condition of the Black African remained unchanged with this northward migration. He adapted to the commercial flexibility of the various Jewish enterprises providing the essential ingredients - skill and brawn - which made the Latin/Jewish experience so profitable. For the first time, Jews settled into an environment amenable to their economic and social interests with the freedom to pursue opportunities, and as far as the Africans were concerned, with little moral restraint.

As in the settlements to the north, the American South provided opportunities for Jewish entrepreneurial activity. Agricultural commerce was familiar to the New World Jewish experience, and this experience, and the sweat and blood of the Black slave, facilitated the transition.

⁴⁶⁷ Losben, p. 273.

Jews in the South

"For the most part they had acquired wealth and owned numerous slaves whom they exploited for the development of their resources. Their prosperity and long tenancy had won them prestige equal to that of the non-Jewish natives, and they were not only completely at home amid their surroundings, but, naturally, supported and sanctioned the institutions that had been so propitious to them, providing them with wealth, position and comfort. Like other wealthy Southern land and slave owners they were convinced that their financial stability depended upon maintaining the services of the negro slaves. It is, therefore, hardly surprising that they became staunch upholders of the slavery system, in their unwillingness to relinquish these personal benefits."⁴⁶⁸

George Cohen's statement, published in 1924, is a most direct indictment of the Jewish community in the crime of slavery. "They were slave traders in major cities like New Orleans, Mobile, and Richmond," writes Leonard Dinnerstein,⁴⁶⁹ and as slavery became the chief distinguishing characteristic of the South:

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the test of the true Southerner was his acceptance of the institution. Southern Jews appear to have had little ambivalence on this score. Rabbi David Einhorn of Baltimore is the only prominent southern Jew who is known to have spoken out against slavery. Others either kept silent or gave whole-hearted support to the Southern ideology.⁴⁷⁰

Jews were indistinguishable from other White Americans in their attitudes and treatment of Blacks.⁴⁷¹ When "King Cotton" dominated the South, Jews began to enter the planter class in substantial numbers.⁴⁷² Slave-dealing was an extremely profitable business particularly in the lower South which required a constant resupply for its newly developed plantations. The upper South produced more slaves through natural increase and breeding than its overworked soil required creating interregional commercial opportunities.⁴⁷³ Plantation supply became the bread and butter Jewish enterprise with their goods of all descriptions keeping the Southern slave economy in motion.

At no time did Southern Jews feel tainted by the slave trade⁴⁷⁴ and they were found at every level of the slavocracy. Ansley, Benjamin, George and Solomon Davis of Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia, for example, went on the road and sold whole gangs of Blacks beginning in 1838. Benjamin Mordecai of Charleston, West Virginia had large slave pens along-

⁴⁶⁸ G. Cohen, pp. 84-5; See also Eugene I. Bender, "Reflections on Negro-Jewish Relationships: The Historical Dimension," *Phylon*, vol. 30 (1969), p. 60; Lewis M. Killian, *White Southerners* (Amherst: UMass Press, 1985), p. 73; Harry Simonhoff, *Jewish Participants in the Civil War* (New York: Arco Publishing Co., Inc., 1963), pp. 31011; Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 218.

⁴⁶⁹ Leonard Dinnerstein, *Uneasy At Home* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1987), p. 86.

⁴⁷⁰ Dinnerstein, *Uneasy at Home*, pp. 86-7; See also Wiernik, pp. 206-7.

⁴⁷¹ Julius Lester, lecture at Boston University, January 28, 1990; Weisbord and Stein, p. 20.

⁴⁷² Brenner, pp. 221-22.

⁴⁷³ Korn, 'Jews and Negro Slavery,' p. 199.

⁴⁷⁴ *EHH*, p. 274.

side his warehouses, and at one sale in 1859, he purchased \$12,000 worth of Africans.⁴⁷⁵ Jacob Levin of Columbia, South Carolina and Israel I. Jones of Mobile, Alabama were leaders of their Jewish communities and among the biggest dealers of Black people of the mid-nineteenth century. One of the leading auctioneer houses of New Orleans was one operated by Levy Jacobs, who paraded Blacks on the auction block selling slaves bred right in America.⁴⁷⁶ [122]

Feingold, in his *Zion in America* said, "We can fairly assume that Jews did not differ substantially from their fellow Southerners in their animus toward 'people of color.' [Mississippi] Jews approved of, or at least did not think of opposing, the slave system."⁴⁷⁷ The most prominent of Southern Jews rose in defense of the slavocracy. "As might be expected," writes Jacob Marcus, "Southern Jews defended the slave system; individuals among them were among the institution's most vigorous apologists."⁴⁷⁸ David Yulee (born Levy), the first Jew elected to the U.S. Senate, retired to join the Confederacy. Another Jew, Judge Samuel Heydenfeldt, regularly demonstrated that his sympathies were with the Confederacy.⁴⁷⁹

Slave owning was a status symbol among Jews, who held slaves in higher proportions than other Southern families - in fact by almost 2 to 1 higher.⁴⁸⁰ Three quarters of the Jewish households in Charleston, West Virginia and Savannah, Georgia and one third in Baltimore, Maryland held one or more African - the average in Savannah was five - and according to the census of 1820, the average Jewish household nationwide had three slaves.⁴⁸¹

Distribution of Slaves Among Slaveholders, Southern Households & Jewish Southern Households, 1830 Census⁴⁸²		
Number of slaves	% of Total Southern Households	% of Jewish Households
1	18.8	16
2-4	30.2	38
5-9	24.3	26
10-19	17.1	13
20- 49-	7.7	6
50+	1.8	1
Total	100.0	100

⁴⁷⁵ *EJH*, p. 274; Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," pp. 181-82; Myron Bermon, *Richmond's Jewry 1769-1976: Shabbat in Shockoe* (Charlottesville, Virginia: Jewish Community Federation of Richmond by University Press of Virginia, 1979), p. 166; Feldstein, p. 81.

⁴⁷⁶ Sharfman, p. 152.

⁴⁷⁷ Feingold, *Zion*, p. 62.

⁴⁷⁸ *JRM/Memoirs 1*, p. 20.

⁴⁷⁹ G. Cohen, p. 87.

⁴⁸⁰ Rosenwaike, *Edge of Greatness*, p. 66.

⁴⁸¹ Ira Rosenwaike, "The Jewish Population of the United States as Estimated from the Census of 1820," Karp, *JEA2*, p. 17.

⁴⁸² Rosenwaike, *Edge of Greatness*, p. 68, Table 21.

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Slaves in Southern Jewish Households, 1830 Census. ⁴⁸³								
Place	Households	None	1	2-4	5-9	10-19	20-49	50+
Baltimore	30	26	4	0	0	0	0	0
Charleston	104	10	14	32	30	9	1	0
Columbia (S.C.)	11	0	0	3	4	3	1	0
Georgetown Co. (S.C.)	14	4	1	1	3	3	0	2
New Orleans	35	10	3	11	7	3	1	0
Richmond	28	4	4	15	3	2	0	0
Savannah	20	2	1	6	4	5	2	0
Georgia (residual) ^{a ea}	9	1	3	1	1	3	0	0
Kentucky	7	3	0	3	1	0	0	0
Missouri	5	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
No. Carolina	5	2	0	2	0	1	0	0
So. Carolina (residual)	18	3	2	1	4	1	7	0
Virginia (residual)	24	4	3	11	5	0	1	0
Other ^b	12	3	3	3	1	1	1	0
Total	322	62	38	92	63	31	14	2

There appeared to be no reason, other than lack of purchase price, for a Jew to be without a Black slave.⁴⁸⁴ Even those Jews who review American Jewry of that period prove the wealth of an individual by the number of slaves they held. Some use a high slave count as proof of Jewish industry, diligence and business prowess.

A study of the different centers of Southern Jewry reveals a common dependence on the Black African and a definite self-interest in maintaining the slave system. As William Toll has written, "Long tradition and business instincts told him, when in Rome to act as a Roman.... While hardly a flattering picture, Jewish historians of southern communities do not contradict it."⁴⁸⁵

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Virginia

Virginia was originally established by staunchly Anglican Britons who were uninterested in assimilating with any other religionists. For this reason, and for the lack of populous centers for commerce, Jews were not attracted to Virginia in the same way as they were to other states and never reached the economic pinnacle that the Jews Newport and New York achieved.⁴⁸⁶

⁴⁸³ Rosenwaike, *Edge of Greatness*, p. 67, Table A-20.

a. Excludes 1 household, number of slaves illegible.

b. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, District of Columbia, Mississippi, balance of Louisiana and Maryland.

⁴⁸⁴ "Some Old Papers Relating to the Newport Slave Trade," *Newport Historical Society Bulletin*, no. 62 (July, 1927), p. 11, "And it is certain that Protestants, Quakers, and Jews were all holders of slaves. It was a question not of creed or race, but of the of sufficient money."

⁴⁸⁵ William Toll, "Pluralism and Moral Force in the Black-Jewish Dialogue," *AJHQ*, vol. 77 (September, 1987), p. 91; Dieter Cunz, *The Maryland Germans: A History* (Princeton, New Jersey, Princeton University Press, 1948), p. 285.

⁴⁸⁶ *MUSJ2*, p. 30: "Jews nearly always prefer the cities."

But the Jews did not exempt themselves from Virginia's slave trade. This slave breeding state saw the immigration and establishment of many Jews in the plantation economy: Elias Legardo came on the ship *Abigail* in 1621; Joseph Mosse and Rebecca Isaacke came in 1624 on the *Elizabeth*; John Levy had 200 acres at James City County in 1648; Manuel Rodrigues owned a plantation in Lancaster County in 1652; David Da Costa exported tobacco from his plantation in 1658; Michael Israel was a Border Ranger and Militiaman in 1758 and purchased 80 acres in Albemarle County in 1757 and in 1779 he had 300 acres in Mechum's River; John Abraham also owned a plantation in Virginia.⁴⁸⁷

The founders of Richmond's Jewish community were men such as Israel and Jacob I. Cohen, Samuel Myers, Jacob Modesai, Solomon Jacobs, Joseph Marx, Zalma Rehine and Baruch and Manuel Judah - all slave holders.⁴⁸⁸ In post-Revolutionary days, Richmond was a town of 2000 people, half of whom were slaves.⁴⁸⁹ By 1788, 17% of the White population were Jews and all but one of the Jewish householders held "a domestic servant (a slave); one of them had three."⁴⁹⁰ Author Myron Berman confirmed that "Most of the Jews of Richmond in the early 19th century possessed slaves..."⁴⁹¹

A famed nineteenth century historian travelled through the South and gave an account of the growing Jewish post-Civil War presence among the Blacks: "There is a considerable population of [125] foreign origin [in Virginia]," wrote Frederick Law Olmsted in *The Cotton Kingdom*,

generally of the least valuable class; very dirty German Jews, especially, abound, and their characteristic shops (with their characteristic smells, quite as bad as in Cologne) are thickly set in the narrowest and meanest streets, which seem to be otherwise inhabited mainly by negroes.⁴⁹²

Virginia's Jewry remained and prospered with little resistance from the White Gentile. They were well-respected and became pillars of their local communities.

⁴⁸⁷ Hühner, "The Jews of Virginia," p. 88; Golden and Rywell, p. 23.

⁴⁸⁸ Berman, p. 159.

⁴⁸⁹ *MEAJ2*, p. 188.

⁴⁹⁰ *MUSJ1*, p. 211; *MUSJ2*, p. 28.

⁴⁹¹ Berman, p. 166; Feingold, *Zion*, p. 60: "[T]he possession of one or two house servants was fairly widespread. As many as a quarter of the South's Jews may have fallen into this category... It is a clue to the relative prosperity of [Mississippi] Jewry because slave ownership was also an indication of wealth and social status." This accounting, however, is of domestic servants only and makes no accounting of the Blacks held as stock in trade.

⁴⁹² Frederick Law Olmsted, *The Cotton Kingdom* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1953), p. 38. Olmsted has been labeled an "antisemite" by some

Jewish Heads of Households in Virginia Census of 1830⁴⁹³				
Head of Household	Number of Blacks			
	Slave		Free^a	
<i>County</i>	M	F	M	F
<i>Lynchburg</i>				
George Davis		4		
<i>Norfolk</i>				
P. J. Cohen	1	5		
J. J. Levy	2	1		
Frederick Myers	3	4		
<i>Petersburg</i>				
Ansley Davis	1	4		
Benin Davis			1	
David Davis	1	1		
Henry Davis	2			
Mark Davis	1			
Saml Mordecai	1			
Saml H. Myers	1	2		
Henry Solomon		1		
<i>Albemarle</i>				
David Isaacs	1	2	2	
Isaac Raphael	2	4		
<i>Franklin</i>				
Emanuel Judah		2		
<i>Henrico</i>				
Jacob Mordecai	13	10		
<i>Louise</i>				
Myer Angel		2		
<i>Powhatan</i>				
Simon Z. Block	3	6		
Aaron N. Cardozo		2		
David N. Cardozo	1	3		
Isaac N. Cardozo	2	2		

⁴⁹³ Rosenwaike, *Edge of Greatness*, pp. 132-33, Table A-1 1. (Excludes Richmond):

a.) "Free," as meant here, either means indentured servant, rented from another owner, or manumitted and in the service of the Jewish household. There were no truly free Africans in America. Blacks of whatever class by law could not be free. Among other restrictions, the "free" Blacks (applied regionally) were prohibited from the use of firearms; restricted from the purchase or use of liquor without a recommendation from a reputable White man; required to report to a White guardian periodically; required to observe curfews; denied the right of assembly except for church; restricted in movement; restricted from immigration; denied educational opportunities; among other restrictions. Violation of these laws could mean severe fines, corporal punishment or resale into slavery.

Moses N. Cardozo	4		1	
Saml A. Cardozo			1	2

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Jewish Heads of Households in Richmond Census of 1830⁴⁹⁴				
Head of Household	Number of Blacks			
	Slave		Free	
	M	F	M	F
Simon Abrahams	3	5		
Adolph Ancker	1	2		
Mitchell Ancker	1	2		
Myer Ansel	1	2		
Jacob Block		2		
Abraham Cohen		1		
Samuel Daniels		3		
Hetty Jacobs	1	1		
Baruch Jadah		2		
Abraham Levy		2		
Alexander Levy	3	7		
Jacob Levy		1		
Isaac Lyon		2		
Jacob Lyon		1		1
Joseph Marx	6	6	1	
A. Myers		1		
Judah Myers	1	2		
Moses M. Myers	4	3		
Myer Myers	2	1		1
Samuel Myers	3	2	1	
Solomon Pallen		2		
W. B. Pyle		2		
Zalmi Rehin		2		
S. Solomon		2		

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Carolinas

In 1826, the value of the slaves in the South was about three hundred million dollars; of this about a fifth belonged to residents of South Carolina. The demand for slaves had

⁴⁹⁴ Rosenwaike, *Edge of Greatness*, p. 128, Table A-8.

grown to such an extent that a slave was worth seven to ten times as much in 1860 as at the end of the Revolutionary War.⁴⁹⁵

In Charleston, South Carolina resided "the most cultured and wealthiest Jewish community in America."⁴⁹⁶ The Jewish community expanded from the start with the help of a brisk business in Black slaves. Charleston, was once one of the great centers of Jewish commerce which declined only after the slave emancipation.⁴⁹⁷ Joseph Salvador purchased 100,000 acres in the Carolinas in 1755, and in 1773 his son Francis purchased 6,000 acres to grow indigo working "at least thirty slaves." Solomon Isaacs imported some slaves into Charlestown in 1755.⁴⁹⁸ "All told," says Marcus, "1,108 cargoes of Negro slaves were entered at the port of Charleston, 1735-1775. Solomon Isaacs brought in four small cargoes in 1755; Da Costa & Farr, two cargoes, 1760-1763. During 1752-1772, five other cargoes were brought in by Jews."⁴⁹⁹ The firm of Mordecai & Levy operated in the Carolinas and placed this advertisement in the Gazette of the State of South-Carolina on August 12, 1778:

RUN AWAY the 4th of August, inst. a negro wench named Clarinda, of a yellow complexion, had on when she went away a cross-bar check coat, a coarse white linen shift, and a blue handkercher on her head, and formerly belonged to Mrs. Gordon. Whoever will deliver the said wench to the warden of the workhouse in Charlestown, or to the subscribers in King-street, shall receive a reward of fifty pounds currency and all reasonable charges and whoever harbours or entertains her, may depend upon being prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

Mordecai & Levy⁵⁰⁰

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The "cultured and wealthy" Jews of Charleston included the families Cardoza, Carvalho, Da Costa, Tobias, Harby, Mordecai, Noah, Benjamin, Baruch and Lewisohn.⁵⁰¹

Jewish Heads of Households in S. Carolina Census of 1830 (Excluding Charleston and Columbia) ⁵⁰²		
Head of Household	Number of Blacks Slave	
	M	F
<i>County</i>		
<i>Barnwell</i>		
Barnett A. Cohen	11	13
<i>Beaufort</i>		
A. H. Abrahams	6	4
Rebecca Benjamin		2
Myer Jacobs	16	13
Henry C. Solomon	9	16
Saul & Hart Solomons	15	8
<i>Chesterfield</i>		
Joshua Lazerus	20	1

⁴⁹⁵ Charles Reznikoff and Uriah Z. Engelman, *The Jews of Charleston* (Philadelphia: The Jewish Publication Society of America, 1950), p. 276 note 22.

⁴⁹⁶ *Historia judaica*, vol. 13 (October, 1951), p. 160.

⁴⁹⁷ *JRM/Essays*, p. 275.

⁴⁹⁸ *MEAJ2*, p. 322.

⁴⁹⁹ *MCAJ3*, p. 1504.

⁵⁰⁰ Lathan A. Windley, compiler, *Runaway Slave Advertisements: A Documentary History from the 1730s to 1790*, 4 volumes (Westport Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1983), vol. 3, p. 356.

⁵⁰¹ *Historia Judaica*, vol. 13 (October, 1951), p. 162.

⁵⁰² Rosenwaike, *Edge of Greatness*, pp. 130-31, Table A-10.

<i>Colleton</i>		
Isaac Moise	3	3
Isaac C. Moses	10	12
<i>Georgetown</i>		
S. M. Boss	1	
Jacob Cohen	134	160
Solomon Cohen	11	6
Charlotte Joseph	4	2
A. Lopez	5	5
Abraham Myers	4	3
Mordecai Myers	24	40
Benjamin Solomon	4	10
Israel Solomon	1	5
Sampson Solomon		3
<i>Kershaw</i>		
Abraham De Leon	4	5
Hannah De Leon		1
Chapman Levy	23	13
Hayman Levy	2	3
<i>Sumter</i>		
Franklin J. Moses	4	3
Mark Solomon		1

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Jewish Heads of Households in Charleston Census of 1830⁵⁰³				
Head of Household	Number of Blacks			
	Slave		Free^a	
	M	F	M	F
Moses Aarons	2	1	1	
Elias Abrahams	7	5		
Moses Abraham	1	4		
Abraham Alexander	3	6		1
Isaac Barrett	5	3		
Jacob Bensaden			1	
Emanuel Canter	1	1		
Rebecca Canter		1		
David N. Cardoza	1	4		
D. D. Cohen	3	3		
Hartwig Cohen	2			
Hyarn Cohen	4	4		
Mordecai Cohen	10	13		

⁵⁰³ Rosenwaike, *Edge of Greatness*, p. 113-15, Table A-2.

Mrs. M. Cohen	1	7		
Nathan A. Cohen	2			
Philip Cohen	7	3		
Solomon J. Cohen	2	5		
Jane E. Da Costa	1	7		
Henry Davis	1	1		
Jacob De La Motta	2	3		
Isaac De Vaga	1	2		
Moses J. Ellis		3		
Isaac Emanuel		2		
Abraham Goldsmith		1		
Francis Goldsmith	1	1		
Morris Goldsmith	6	6		
Henry J. Harby	5	6		
Rebecca Harby	1	6		
Jacob Harris	1	9		
Rebecca N. Harris	2	6		
Bella Hart		5		
Nathan Hart	2	5		
Samuel Hart		1		
Jacob Henry	5	4		
Jacob Hertz	2	2		
C. M. HyamS	5	2		
Moses D. Hyams	1	2		
Samuel Hyarns	8	5	4	1
Solomon Hyams		2		
Abraham Hyman	3			
Hyam Jacobs	1			
Joseph Joseph	1	5		
Jacob C. Labat		1		
C. Lazarus		1		
Marks Lazarus	2	8		
Elias Levy	1	2		
Jacob C. Levy	2	3		
Lyon Levy	4	7		
Moses C. Levy	3	3		
Priscilla Lopez	1	5		1
George Lyons		1		
Simon Mairs	1	4		
Mark Marks	2	2		
Aaron Moise	1	1		
Abraham Moise	1	3		

Isaac MordecaiI		1		
Joseph Mordecai	2	2		
Moses C. Mordecai	1	1		
R. Mordecay	2	2		
Isaac C. Moses	6	3		
Isaih Moses		3		
Israel Moses		2		
Levy Moses		2		
Simon Moses		1		
Solomon Moses	4	2		1
Joseph Moss	2	5		
Caroline Motta	2	5		1
Jacob Arias Motta	1	1		
Henry Nathan-	2	4		
Nathan Nathans		6		
William Nauman9-	3	9		
Aaron Phillips		1	2	5
Benjamin Phillips	1	5		
S.C. Piexotta	1			
Moses Rodregues		1		
-Sarah Salomon	3	3		
Abigail Sampson		4		
Jane Sampson	2	2		
Abraham M. Seixas		2		
Joseph Solomon-	2			
Solomon Solomon	2	2		
Alexander Solomons	2	2		
Judith Suarez		2		

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Jewish Heads of Households in Columbia (S.C.) and Vicinity Census of 1830⁵⁰⁴				
Head of Household	Number of Blacks			
	Slave		Free	
	M	F	M	F
Judith Barrett	8	4	1	
L S. Cohen	2	2		
M. H. De Leon	3	5		
Samuel Levy-	3	3	1	1
Abm Lipman-	1	1		
Isaac Lyons7	7	6		

⁵⁰⁴ Rosenwaike, *Edge of Greatness*, p. 117, Table A-4.

A. Marks	2	3		
Dr. E. Marks	11	11		
H. Marks	5	5		
Polock & Solomons	1	3		
C. Solomon	1	5		

Georgia

In 1733, a group of Jewish immigrants arrived in Georgia from London as the land grants were being awarded.⁵⁰⁵ It was the first colony that absolutely prohibited slavery from the very start and it was this feature that most severely affected the settlement. In all other colonies slavery was an established institution and in neighboring South Carolina most of the manual labor was performed by Black slaves.⁵⁰⁶

Jews from other regions of Europe came to Georgia, possibly induced by wine and silk manufacturing in the colony, and found more discrimination among themselves than with the Gentile neighbors. Leon Hühner says that in 1737 deep South red-neck Georgia there was "no discrimination against Jews in the matters of trade."⁵⁰⁷ In fact, he reports, that in that state, "both sets of [Jewish] settlers kept very much apart. The prejudice existing in that day between the Portuguese and German Jews was too great to allow close relations."⁵⁰⁸ The second wave of Jews to Georgia, writes Max I. Dimont, "was a sad lot of down-and-out Ashkenazi Jews who had [132] emigrated from Germany to England... The British Jews were embarrassed by their distant cousins from Germany and looked for ways to be rid of them."⁵⁰⁹

Soon, as was the case in the Caribbean, the inhabitants felt that they could not function without Black slaves,⁵¹⁰ and they petitioned the English trustees for "the right to use Negro labor." The Jews, by now more than a third of the total population, applied to the Gentile colonists for the "liberty to sign" the petition, but the Gentiles "did not think it proper" for Jews to participate with them "in any of our measures." The trustees refused the petition triggering a general exodus from the colony, by both Christians and Jews.⁵¹¹ By 1740, only three Jewish families were left in Georgia due to the slave prohibition.⁵¹² They left, according to Marcus, "for the same reasons the others did: Negro slavery was prohibited, the liquor traffic was forbidden."⁵¹³ The Earl of Egmont reported in his diary of 1741, that every one of the Jews were gone [from Savannah, Georgia] and that a Jewish wine maker named Abraham De Lyon, said he left for "the want of Negroes-whereas his white servants cost him more than he was able to afford."⁵¹⁴

⁵⁰⁵ Roth, *Marranos*, p. 294; Leon Haner, "Jews of Georgia in Colonial Times," *PAJHS*, vol. 10 (1902), p. 66.

⁵⁰⁶ Hühner, "Jews of Georgia," pp. 83-4.

⁵⁰⁷ Hühner, "Jews of Georgia," pp. 80, 81.

⁵⁰⁸ Hühner, "Jews of Georgia," pp. 70-1.

⁵⁰⁹ Dimont, p. 46. For more evidence of this internal "vehemence and animosity," see *MCAJI*, pp. 164-68 and Goodman, pp. 173,190-91.

⁵¹⁰ One Jew intending to prepare his 45 acre lot complained of his "present inability to be at such an expense as to employ servants for hire." See Charles C. Jones, "The Settlement of the Jews in Georgia," *PAJHS*, vol. 1 (1893), p. 12.

⁵¹¹ Hühner, "The Jews of Georgia," pp. 84-5; *MEAJ2*, p. 287. Marcus seemed to feel that it was a sign of anti-Semitism that the Jews were refused the right to sign the request; See also Leonard Dinnerstein, "Neglected Aspects of Southern Jewish History," *AJHQ*, vol. 61 (1971-72), pp. 53-4.

⁵¹² St. John, p. 60; Hühner, "The Jews of Georgia," p. 82: "The reasons which ultimately induced most of the Jews to leave the colony had nothing whatever to do with religious prejudice."

⁵¹³ *JRM/Memoirs*, 2, p. 288.

⁵¹⁴ Edward D. Coleman, 'Jewish Merchants in the Colonial Slave Trade,' *PAJHS*, vol. 34 (1938), p. 285.

One Jew named Saltzburger stood up to those that demanded that Africans be enslaved in the colony, but he, according to author Leon Hühner, "did not object to the principles of negro slavery, but opposed rather because they did not care to live in the same place with negroes."⁵¹⁵

Finally, in October of 1741, the Trustees' Journal reported that "there are various reports that negroes had at last been allowed in the Colony, upon which the Jews and... others were preparing to [133] return to the Colony."⁵¹⁶ It wasn't until 1749, however, with the "model colony... falling apart," that the trustees permitted slavery as well as the use of hard liquor⁵¹⁷ and economic life began to flourish.⁵¹⁸ By 1771, half of Georgia's 30,000 population were Black slaves.⁵¹⁹ As the Black population grew, Jews were at the forefront in their slave training.

A Jew Teaches Slave Religion

Once slavery was introduced into the colony it became essential to condition the Africans to the requirements of being slaves. The case of Joseph Ottolenghe, a Jewish resident of Georgia, provides explicit evidence of the use of Christianity to pacify and subdue the Black African. Upon hearing "that a number of Negroes to the amount of 300 and upwards were fix'd in that colony," Joseph Ottolenghe applied to the Georgia trustees and to two English religious organizations who hired him in February of 1750, to train the slaves. They saw the opportunity, as Jacob Marcus wrote, to "thriftily use one stone - one missionary - to kill three birds Ottolenghe was not only to work at the [silk factory], but he was also to train Negroes in the industry and at the same time to covert them to Christianity."⁵²⁰

He assumed the position in July of 1751, and five months later wrote to one of his sponsors, The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge of London, whose devotion was "the furtherance of the Christian religion among Indians and Negroes":

I would instruct their Negroes three days in the week... [and] that I might make it easie to the masters of these unhappy creatures, I have appointed the time of their coming to me to be at night when their daily labour is done.

And in order to get their love, I use them with all the kindness and endearing words that [1] am capable of, which makes them willing to come to me and ready to follow my advice. And as rewards are springs that sets less selfish minds than these unhappy creatures possess, on motion, I have therefore promised to reward [134] the industrious and the diligent, and I hope thro' Xt's grace that 'twill have its due effect...⁵²¹

He went on to say how he would travel to the plantations to "spur them on" and to give them "a little more sense of religion than they have at present." In November of 1753, he lamented that,

... It is true that [the] number [of slaves I teach] is not so great as I could wish, by reason of their penurious masters who think that they should be great looser should they permit their slaves to learn what they must do to be saved, not considering that he would be a greater gainer if his servant should become a true follower of the blessed Jesus, for in such a case he would have, instead of an immoral dishonest domestic, a faithful servant.⁵²²

One year later he added,

⁵¹⁵ Hühner, "The Jews of Georgia," p. 85.

⁵¹⁶ Hühner, "The Jews of Georgia," p. 87; *MEAJ2*, p. 306.

⁵¹⁷ *MCAJI*, p. 366.

⁵¹⁸ *JRM/Memoirs 2*, p. 297.

⁵¹⁹ *JRM/Memoirs 2*, p. 324.

⁵²⁰ *MCAJI*, pp. 472-74; Mentioned by Hühner, "The Jews of Georgia," pp. 89, 91; A full account of Ottolenghe's life in Georgia can be found in *MEAJI*, pp. 307-14. See also Albert J. Raboteau, *Slave Religion: The "Invisible Institution" in the Antebellum South* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1978), pp. 118-19.

⁵²¹ Note the use of the abbreviation "Xt" as an apparent replacement for Christ and/or Christianity. The symbol x (coincidentally?) is the universal mathematical symbol for the unknown.

⁵²² *MEAJI*, p. 310. punctuation added to text for grammatical clarity.

...Again slavery is certainly a great depressor of the mind which retards thus their learning a new religion, proposed to them in a new unknown language, besides the old superstition of a false [African] religion to be combated with. And nothing harder to be remov'd (you know) than prejudices of education, riveted by time and entrench'd in deep ignorance, which must be overcom'd by slow advances, with all the patience and engaging means that can be studied to make them fall in love with the best of all religions, and so to captivate their minds as to give all their very little leisure to the study of it.

In 1755, the colonial legislature had decreed that Blacks were not to be taught to write, so Ottolenghe probably only taught the reading and reciting of Bible passages. In another letter of October of 1759, he details the hardships he has encountered exhorting Black people to "forsake paganism and embrace X'ty." Later that year he ceased employment over a salary dispute.

Ottolenghe had other interests in Georgia. As a land owner he started with 50 acres and gradually built up a series of farms and plantations totalling over 2,000 acres. By 1754, he reportedly owned two slaves and later twelve. In 1757, as a justice of the Peace, he tried a Black man for theft and ordered his execution.⁵²³

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While Georgia's Jews took care, as German Jew Eben Ezer saw it, "to keep down negro slaves and the Roman Catholics,"⁵²⁴ there was "no discrimination against Jews in matters of trade," and "no obstacle to Jews holding office in the colony."⁵²⁵ Blacks had no such freedoms in Georgia's early years due in part to the efforts of the Jewish community. Despite this distressing report of the condition of Georgia's slave population, much of it from his own pen, Jewish historian Leon Hühner concludes: "In the record of the Jews of the Colony of Georgia there is no stain."⁵²⁶

Jewish Heads of Households in Savannah and Vicinity, Census of 1830⁵²⁷				
Head of Household	Number of Blacks			
	Slave		Free^a	
	M	F	M	F
A. D. Abrahms	6	3		
Isaac Cohen	1	3		
E. De La Motta	3	4		
A. De Lyon	1	2		
Isaac De Lyon	2	4		
L.S. De Lyon	10	13		
Saml Goldsmith	4	5		
Levi Hart		1		
Jacob P. Henry	1	1		
David Leion	10	13	4	2
Abby Minis	7	3		
Isaac Minis	8	8		
M. Myers	10	9		
Isaac Russell	1	1		

⁵²³ *MEAJI*, pp. 313-14.

⁵²⁴ Hühner, "The Jews of Georgia," p. 76.

⁵²⁵ Hühner, "The Jews of Georgia," pp. 81, 92.

⁵²⁶ Hühner, "The Jews of Georgia," p. 95.

⁵²⁷ Rosenwaike, *Edge of Greatness*, p. 129, Table A-9.

A. Sheftall	4	8		
M. Sheftall Sr.		2		
Moses Sheftall	4	6		
Solomon Sheftall	3	1		

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Other Southern Jewish communities where data exists includes Louisiana where New Orleans supported an active community of traders.

Jewish Heads of Households in New Orleans Census of 1830⁵²⁸				
Head of Household	Number of Blacks			
	Slave		Free^a	
	M	F	M	F
S. Audler	1	3		
M. Barnett Senr	5	3		
Aaron Daniels	3	5		
Danl Goodman	2	1		
Edw. Gottschalk	3	4		
Abraham Gre-en		2		
Geo. W. Harby		1	1	
Moses Harris	2	1		
Nathan Hart		1		
Samuel Hart	2	3		
Samuel Herman0	8	10		
Manis Jacob	2	3		
L. Jacobs	15	18		
Samuel Jacobs	2	4		
Andre Kerkhan				1
Samuel Kohn	5	6		
Widow Kokernote	1	2		
Joseph Lasalle	1	2		4
B. Levy	4	4		
L. S. (?) Levy		2		1
Alexander Philip	4	6		
Isaac Philip		3		
Asher Philips	1	2		
A. Plotz		1		
Lewis Salomon	1	1		
Abraham Solomon	3	5		
Danl Warburg	1	1		

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⁵²⁸ Rosenwailke, *Edge of Greatness*, p. 118, Table A-5.

Jews in the West

Evidence of Jews and Blacks in the American western frontier is sketchy, though it is known that Jews were miners and traders in the far west with extraordinary success. The utilization of slave labor by Jews in these endeavors has not been well-documented, though their economic achievements are impressive.⁵²⁹ In Don W. Wilson's paper entitled, "Pioneer Jews in California and Arizona, 1849-1875," published in the *Journal of the West*, he outlines the Jewish influence on trade in the region. As they had done in the East, the Jews in California concentrated in the clothing and dry goods trades.⁵³⁰ By the middle 1860s, the labor intensive tobacco trade in the San Francisco area, wholesale and retail, was almost entirely in the hands of Jewish merchants. According to Wilson, it was not an exaggeration in 1865 when a newspaper editor wrote:

Merchandise, from the time it is freighted on the clipper ships until it is consumed, passes principally through the hands of Jewish merchants. As importers, jobbers, and retailers, they seem to monopolize the trade. Their commercial position is high indeed, and without them now, trade would almost become stagnated in the State. The express companies in the interior depend mainly upon them for support, and the freight and package lists continually abound with their names.⁵³¹

Dr. Samuel Lilienthal of Philadelphia asked a group of San Francisco businessmen to write down the names of San Franciscans whom they believed had assets of one million dollars or more. Of the fifty-seven names compiled in less than ten minutes, there were seventeen Jews among them. A taxpayer list of 1865 included the tax assessments of Jewish firms in the following manner: one firm with an assessment of over \$300,000; one over \$150,000; one over \$100,000; four over \$75,000; five over \$50,000; seventeen over \$20,000; and twenty over \$10,000.⁵³²

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A leading newspaper in 1882 reported that the firm of B. Dreyfus and Company owned the largest vineyards in the world. Benjamin Dreyfus had a total of 14,500 acres of vineyards and was the leading figure in the industry for many years. In a correlated industry, the Castle Brothers, Guggenheim Brothers, and Rosenberg Brothers were among the top fruit producers in California.⁵³³ An editorial which appeared in the *Jewish Chronicle* is "probably

⁵²⁹ For further information on this subject see Jack Benjamin Goldmann, *A History of Pioneer Jews in California, 1849 - 1870* (thesis at University of California, 1939); Rudolf Glanz, *The Jews of California from the Discovery of Gold until 1880* (New York: Southern California Jewish Historical Society, 1960); Allen du Pont Breck, *The Centennial History of the Jews of Colorado, 1859 - 1959* (Denver: Hirschfeld Press, 1960); Ida Libert Uchill, *Pioneers, Peddlers and Tsadikim* (Denver: Sage Books, 1957). These books, however, are not explicit about the role of Blacks in the westward migration of the Jews.

⁵³⁰ Don W. Wilson, "Pioneer Jews in California and Arizona, 1849-1875," *Journal of the West*, vol. 6 (April, 1967), p. 228.

⁵³¹ Wilson, p. 230.

⁵³² Wilson, p. 231. *Ibid*, pp. 232-33:

Dr. Lilienthal reported on his return to the East that Messrs. Scholle, Sacks, Strauss, Lippman, and Longersheirn owned 60,000 acres of land in Los Angeles County which had been purchased for \$125,000.00 from Former Governor Pico. In 1860 I. J. Benjamin visited Los Angeles and wrote that "the Jews here also possess great flocks of sheep and herds of cattle.' One form of farming, the wine industry, proved particularly profitable for several Jews including the well-known Lachman families. Practically all whiskey and brandy on the West Coast was distilled or distributed by Jews. Other Jews whose economic fortunes are notable include Herman Ehrenberg, Charles Poston who began filing claims which amounted to eighty mines and 20,000 acres of land within five years. Mr. M. Coldwater who is recorded to have procured a contract for 500,000 pounds of corn, to be delivered at Camp Verde. Solomon Barth who won several thousand dollars and several thousand head of sheep in a card game. He was assured a place in Arizona history by virtue of a treaty with the Navaho Indians entitling him to be the sole owner of the Grand Canyon.

⁵³³ Wilson, p. 231. These plantation industries must certainly have required many hands of cheap or slave labor - as they do today.

accurate": "Take Hebrew energy and capital from California and the state would be bankrupt."⁵³⁴

⁵³⁴ Wilson, p. 231.

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Jews, Slavery and the Civil War

"What sociological phenomena would lead the Southern Jew to fight so fervently for the principle of slavery? Why was he willing to sacrifice his life so readily for a cause that he knew was contrary to religious principle? In their former European lands of oppression Jews actually sought to avoid conscription by any means; yet here in the South they fought willingly and with zest."⁵³⁵

The Civil War and the slavery issue caused no great moral convulsion among the Jews of America.⁵³⁶ By this time the total population of the United States was estimated to be 31,443,321 and Jews numbered about 150,000.⁵³⁷ So many of their fortunes were founded and maintained on the backs of the African that only a tiny fraction of Jews, North or South, spoke for his freedom. Author Roberta Strauss Feuerlicht saw a contradiction:

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For all the self-righteousness of the North, slavery had been implanted and nourished by Northern merchants, Christian and Jewish. During the eighteenth century, Jews actively traded in slaves; some Jews ran slave markets.⁵³⁸

Professor Salo Baron perceived no moral dilemma on the part of nineteenth century Jews: "Jewish merchants, auctioneers, and commission agents in Southern states continued to buy and sell slaves until the end of the Civil War... [A]t no time did Southern Jews feel tainted by the slave trade."⁵³⁹

Many historians have concluded that slavery was not the pivotal issue in the American Civil War - saving the Union was more important. The Jews in the North, as with others of the merchant class, were quite content with the huge quantities of cotton money funnelling through New York banks fueling the industrial expansion, and as such they were unmotivated by moral concerns. Their brethren to the south would consider no other option than chattel slavery for Blacks, having based their livelihood fully on African labor. The secondary and tertiary industries that profited from free labor production had a heavy Jewish representation.

⁵³⁵ Rabbi Leo E. Turitz and Evelyn Turitz, *Jews in Early Mississippi* (Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 1983), p. xvii; Lears, p. 95, concurs. He states that the Jews of the South "embraced its cause promptly and enthusiastically."

⁵³⁶ Lears says that money and not morality was the motivating concern (p. 91): "It cannot, however, be said that this lofty tradition had an important part in determining the side which the Jews in America took in the conflict... And as for the recent Ashkenazic immigrants who established themselves in the South, they were nearly all traders or peddlers... and no trader can prosper who openly opposes the politics of his customers."

⁵³⁷ G. Cohen, pp. 92-3; Sylvan Morris Dubow, "Identifying the Jewish Serviceman in the Civil War: A Re-appraisal of Simon Wolf's *The American Jew as Patriot, Soldier and Citizen*," *AJHQ*, vol. 59 (1979-70), p. 359 note; Jayme A. Sokolow, "Revolution and Reform: The Antebellum Jewish Abolitionists," *Melus* (1981-82), p. 28: After the 1840s, there was a mass migration of German and Eastern European Jews (Austria, Hungary, Poland, Bohemia) which raised America's Jewish population from 50,000 in 1850 to 150,000 by the Civil War. During this decade the number of Jewish congregations increased from 37 to 77, the seating capacity almost doubled from 19,588 to 34,412, and there was a threefold increase in the value of religious property.

⁵³⁸ Feuerlicht, p. 73.

⁵³⁹ *EJH*, p. 274; Also Fishman, p. 8.

The textile and clothing trades relied totally on cotton.⁵⁴⁰ The ship building of the colonial period and later the railroad and steamship building was fueled by the finance houses of Philadelphia, Boston and New York with plantation revenues, and the colonial shippers moved slaves and their produce around the world.

The South, seeing the opulence and splendor that their slave produce had brought to the North, agitated to keep the profits below the Mason-Dixon line - an unbearable concept for the Northerners who wanted to *Save the Union* and thus the flow of slave-based capital.⁵⁴¹ Many in the South began to speak rather boldly about [141] sending their product directly to foreign markets from the Southern ports and then banking the proceeds in the South. The produce, like the capital, was shipped to the New York brokers and exported from Northern ports. The *Charleston Mercury* opined: "Why does the South allow itself to be tattered and torn by the dissensions and death struggle of the New York money changers? Why not trade directly with our customers? What need is there of this go-between to convey to the markets of the world our rich products, for which the consumers stand ready, gold in hand, to pay the full value?"⁵⁴²

England, King Cotton's biggest customer, was particularly interested in this no-middleman idea as a cost cutting measure.⁵⁴³ The Northern money houses quaked at the concept and actually saw the doom of their economy and standard of living. The Southerners resented having to go to these bankers every year for planting and harvesting loans as well as hearing the growing irritant of abolitionism. Thus - a war.

It was this economic argument which carried the most weight within the American Jewish community. Still, some, especially Blacks, expected the moral lead in the abolition of slavery to be assumed by the "people of the Bible." But many commentators during and since were puzzled by such fervent defense of a system out of which Jews presumably made their Biblical trek. The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society in their report of 1853 expressed their frustration:

The Jews of the United States have never taken any steps whatever with regard to the slavery question. As citizens, they deem it their policy to have every one choose which ever side he may deem best to promote his own interests and the welfare of his country. They [142] have no organization of an ecclesiastical body to represent their general views; no General Assembly, or its equivalent. The American Jews have two newspapers, but they do not interfere in any discussion which is not material to their religion. It cannot be said that the Jews have formed any denominational opinion on the

⁵⁴⁰ Raphael, pp. 15-16,17. See Samuel Maas' commentary of the time in *MUSJI*, p. 588.

⁵⁴¹ Philip S. Foner, *Business and Slavery* (Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1941), passim. Theories and opinions abound speculating on the causes of the Civil War. The economic aspect must be considered as the primary motivation. There is no evidence that more than a handful of Whites, North or South, wanted the African free out of any moral concern. Even the great symbol of the Abolitionist cause, Abraham Lincoln, wanted to emancipate and deport the African, and then only if by doing so the Union would be saved. The economy, prior to and since the Civil War, was the root of all significant events in American history and provides the strongest and most reasonable argument for the "irrepressible conflict" - the American Civil War. See Thomas P. Kettell, *Southern Wealth and Northern Profits* (New York, 1860), pp. 126-27; Charles A. and Mary R. Beard, *The Rise of American Civilization* (New York, 1927), vol. 2, pp. 3-10; Algie M. Simons, *Class Struggles in America* (Chicago, 1906), pp. 32-36; Louis M. Hacker, "Revolutionary America," *Harper's Magazine* (March, 1935), pp. 438-40, 441; Editorial, *Vicksburg Daily Whig* (January 18, 1860); Hinton R. Helper, *Impending Crisis of the South* (New York, 1857), pp. 21-3; Joel A. Rogers, *Africa's Gift to America* (St. Petersburg, 1961), pp. 141-42; Some of these sources have been presented in Kenneth M. Stamp's, *The Causes of the Civil War* (New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1965).

⁵⁴² Foner, p. 147.

⁵⁴³ According to Lears (p. 92), the "steam-powered spinning jenny and the power loom had been installed in factories in England. The demand for cotton took a tremendous leap, and the planters were enabled to meet it by the cotton gin, the machine for separating the seed from the fiber which Eli Whitney invented in 1793. Those landmarks in the Industrial Revolution transformed the attitude of the planters towards slavery. The wealth which King Cotton showered down upon the South could not be renounced, and there was an enormous increase in the demand for slaves."

subject of American slavery... The objects of so much mean prejudice and unrighteous oppression as the Jews have been for ages, surely they, it would seem, more than any other denomination, ought to be the enemies of caste, and friends of universal freedom.⁵⁴⁴

This report "was substantially correct,"⁵⁴⁵ wrote Rabbi Bertram Korn, the foremost authority on nineteenth century American Jewry, in his study of the period. Individual Jews who had participated in the development of the institution of slavery, as well as in the discussion of its merits, from the very beginning were not so willing to forego its advantages for the sake of an uncivilized servant class of property.⁵⁴⁶

It was a system with which Jews were completely familiar and its abolition was, to them, both unreasonable and resistible. In this section, we will focus on various segments of the Jewish community to examine their behavior when the Union and the Confederacy clashed over the profits produced by the Black slaves. Ms. Feurlicht, in her book *Fate of the Jews*, frankly concluded: "Not only were a disproportionate number of Jews slave owners, slave traders, and slave auctioneers, but when the line was drawn between the races, they were on the white side."⁵⁴⁷

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Jewish Clergy and Black Slavery

"The pursuit of wealth in slaves and usury not only violated Jewish ethics but destroyed the rough democracy imposed upon a people in exile. Initially, the Jews looked to their rabbis and scholars for guidance. Eventually, the aristocracy of learning gave way to the aristocracy of wealth. Leadership of the community passed from the wise man to the rich man, a curse of organizational Jewry even today."⁵⁴⁸

The slavery debate raged across the country but no Jewish leaders of the Old South "ever expressed any reservations about the justice of slavery or the rightness of the Southern position."⁵⁴⁹ Jewish clergy did not even discuss *Black* slavery until 1860, and then primarily in support of it.⁵⁵⁰ Arthur Hertzberg sums up their position:

As was to be expected, the Jewish clergy in the South, without exception, endorsed the Confederacy. These preachers, most of whom were quite recent immigrants from Germany, summoned up great passion in their defense of states' rights. They repeated the conventional platitudes of that day, that the black race was incapable of taking care of itself, that slavery was a way of discharging the responsibility of whites toward their childlike inferiors...⁵⁵¹

⁵⁴⁴ Louis Ruchames, "Abolitionists and the Jews," *PAJHS*, vol. 42 (1952), pp. 153-54; The complete text is in Schappes, pp. 332-33. The original source is *The Thirteenth Annual Report of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society*, pp. 114-15; See also Sokolow, p. 27.

⁵⁴⁵ Korn, *Civil War*, p. 15; Feldstein, *The Land That I Show You*, p. 96, agrees: "For the mostpart, the statement was correct."

⁵⁴⁶ Korn, *Civil War*, p. 15.

⁵⁴⁷ Feuerlicht, p. 187.

⁵⁴⁸ Feuerlicht, p. 39.

⁵⁴⁹ Abraham J. Karp, *Haven and Home: A History of Jews in America* (New York: Schocken Books, 1985), p. 80; Karp, *JEA3*, p. 209.

⁵⁵⁰ *EJ*, vol. 12, p. 932. Frequently discussed, however, was Jewish slavery, which was the centerpiece of their moral crusade. According to Robert V. Friedenber, "*Hear O Israel*," *The History of American Jewish Preaching, 1654-1970* (Tuscaloosa and London: University of Alabama Press, 1989), p. 41: "By the 1850s, there were at least sixty Jewish religious leaders in the country, of whom at least eighteen have left us printed sermons." Friedenber, p. 46: "It is highly significant that the first important statement on slavery to be made from any Jewish pulpit in the United States was not made until January 1861, after South Carolina had already left the Union over the question of slavery and while six other states were in the process of deciding to do the same." See also Korn, *Civil War*, pp. 29-30.

⁵⁵¹ A. Hertzberg, pp. 123-24.

Rev. J. M. Michelbacher was completely convinced of the justice of Negro slavery, and Rabbi George Jacobs of Richmond, Virginia [144] owned and rented slaves.⁵⁵² Rabbi Raphall called those who opposed it "blasphemous."⁵⁵³ Rev. A. Grunzberg of Rochester wrote a letter complaining of the "high standing politicians who are very zealous for the half-civilized Negro, [but] so illiberal against our nation."⁵⁵⁴ Rabbis Simon Tuska of Memphis and James K. Gutheirn of New Orleans both defended the enslavement of Blacks to their congregations.⁵⁵⁵ Gutheim, the most distinguished of the South's Jewish clergyman, chose to move his family to the home of his inlaws in Mobile rather than take an oath of allegiance to the United States and the "Dictator of Washington," Abraham Lincoln.⁵⁵⁶ Similarly, Rev. Henry S. Jacobs, who had served Beth Shalome of Richmond for three years (1854-1857) before moving on to Charleston, denounced Rev. Samuel Isaacs of New York for writing an appeal for loyalty to the Union.⁵⁵⁷

All twenty-one Southern Jewish congregations were staunchly Confederate and of those in the North there is no record of any [145] official rebuke of the slave system. Kaganoff and Urofsky's, *Turn to the South*:

The Northern rabbinate remained divided on the issue. Isaac Leeser - living in Philadelphia but with strong ties to Richmond - tried hard to remain aloof and neutral and was condemned by both sides.⁵⁵⁸

Rabbi Bernard Illowy, distinguished leader of Baltimore's Orthodox Hebrew Congregation, defended the *status quo*. Though he did not preach secession he did declare his open sympathy for the secessionists and their Negro property rights:

Who can blame our brethren of the South for seceding from a society whose government cannot or will not protect the property, rights and privileges of a great portion of the Union against the encroachments of a majority misguided by some influential, ambitious aspirants and selfish politicians who, under the color of religion and the disguise of philanthropy, have thrown the country into a general state of confusion, and millions into want and poverty?⁵⁵⁹

⁵⁵² Korn, *Civil War*, p. 29 and on pp. 88-90, Michelbacher also composed a prayer for his cause which read in part:

Be unto the Army of this Confederacy, as thou were of old, unto us, thy chosen people - Inspire them with patriotism! Give them when marching to meet, or, overtake the enemy, the wings of the eagle - in the camp be Thou their watch and ward - and in the battle strike for them O Almighty God of Israel, as thou didst strike for thy people on the plains of Canaan - guide them O Lord of Battles, into the paths of victory, guard them from the shaft and missile of the enemy..."

See also Lewis M. Killian, *White Southerners* (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1985), p. 73; Korn, *Civil War*, p. 29; Feldstein, pp. 100-1: Rabbi Michaelbacher justified the enslavement and the prison-like atmosphere of the slave states in this prayer, reasoning that it was the only means to prevent a repetition of the Saint Dominique massacre of the 1790s:

The man servants and maid servants Thou has given unto us, that we may be merciful to them in righteousness and bear rule over them, the enemy are attempting to seduce, that they, too, may turn against us, whom Thou has appointed over them as instructors in Thy wise dispensation. Behold, O God, [the abolitionists] invite our manservants to insurrection, and they place weapons of death and the fire of desolation in their hands that we may become an easy prey unto them; they beguile them from the path of duty that they may waylay their masters, to assassinate and to slay the men, women and children of the people that trust only in Thee. In this wicked thought, let them be frustrated, and cause them to fall into the pit of destruction, which in the abomination of their evil intents they digged out for us, our brothers and sisters, our wives and our children.

⁵⁵³ Feldstein, p. 97.

⁵⁵⁴ Letter to G. F. Train, Korn, *Civil War*, p. 252, note no. 66.

⁵⁵⁵ Korn, *Civil War*, pp. 29-30; Karp, *Hawn and Home*, p. 80.

⁵⁵⁶ Nathan M. Kaganoff and Melvin I. Urofsky, *Turn to the South: Essays on Southern Jewry* (Charlottesville: American Jewish Historical Society, University Press of Virginia, 1979), p. 29; Bertram W. Korn, "The Jews of the Confederacy," *AJA*, vol. 13 (1961), p. 38.

⁵⁵⁷ Kaganoff and Urofsky, p. 29.

⁵⁵⁸ Kaganoff and Urofsky, p. 29; Feldstein, p. 96.

⁵⁵⁹ Isaac M. Fein, "Baltimore Jews During the Civil War," Karp, *JEA3*, p. 326.

Illovy, as with the other slave making religionists, turned to the Bible for justification: "Why did not Moses... prohibit the buying or selling of slaves?"; "Where was ever a greater philanthropist than Abraham, and why did he not set free his slaves?"⁵⁶⁰ When federal troops occupied New Orleans and military authorities ordered all citizens to take the oath of allegiance to the United States or go behind the Confederate lines, the rabbi and most of his congregation refused to take the oath and were deported.⁵⁶¹

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The rabbis were already enforcing a system of apartheid within their places of worship which was entirely compatible with their public positions on the issue. The rules of Southern Jewish synagogues, says Joseph P. Weinberg, writing to American rabbis, "reflect a clear and conscious desire to exclude Blacks from Jewish fellowship."⁵⁶² Dr. Jacob Rader Marcus writes that Richmond's Beth Shalom or House of Peace, the most democratic of the nation's six synagogues, was dedicated to "peace and friendship," and yet membership was restricted to "any free man." This stipulation, he says, "would seem to be directed against Negro slaves who might be attracted to the synagogue of their masters." Likewise, in the 1820 constitution of Beth Elohim, of Charleston, "people of colour" were excluded from membership.⁵⁶³

These positions taken by the rabbinate "reflected rather than contravened the views of their congregants," according to Henry L. Feingold of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, who added that in general,

Jews shared the unfavorable view of the Negro, which was at the base of the slave system... During the antebellum period, Southern Jewish congregations in Richmond, New Orleans and Charlestown specifically indicated in their constitutions that membership was restricted to white Israelites.⁵⁶⁴

One of the most respected rabbis in America, Max Lilienthal of Cincinnati, "agreed with most of his colleagues that the abolitionists were incendiary radicals who were bringing the nation to the brink of disaster." Lilienthal delivered an after-the-fact sermon on April 14, 1865, in which he publicly apologized for not having been antislavery until Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. When a lay member of the "chosen" community wrongly believed Lilienthal to be an abolitionist he sent to Lilienthal a picture of the rabbi with a note scrawled across the front:

Sir:

Since you have discarded the Lord and taken up the Sword in defense of a Negro government, your picture that has occupied a [147] place in our southern home, we return herewith, that you may present it to your Black Friends, as it will not be permitted in our dwelling. Your veneration for the Star Spangled Banner is, I presume, in your pocket, like all other demagogues who left their country for their country's good. I shall be engaged actively in the field and should be happy to rid Israel of

⁵⁶⁰ Fein, "Baltimore Jews," p. 327. Even Isaac Mayer Wise, himself a vociferous negrophobe, contradicted this view of Moses. See Bertram W. Korn, *Eventful Years & Experiences* (Cincinnati: American Jewish Archives, 1954), p. 130: "It is evident," claimed Wise, "that Moses was opposed to slavery from the facts:

1. He prohibited to enslave a Hebrew, male or female, adult or child.
2. He legislated to a people just emerging from bondage and slavery.
3. He legislated for an agricultural community with whom labor was honorable.
4. He legislated not only to humanize the condition of the alien laborers, but to render the acquisition and the retention of bondmen contrary to their will a matter of impossibility.

...We are not prepared, nobody is, to maintain it is absolutely unjust to purchase savages, or rather their labor, place them under the protection of law, and secure them the benefit of civilized society and their sustenance for their labor. Man in a savage state is not free; the alien servant under the Mosaic law was a free man, excepting only the fruits of his labor.

⁵⁶¹ Kilhan, p. 74.

⁵⁶² Weinberg, p. 35; According to Bertram W. Korn, "Jewish Chaplains During the Civil War," *AJA*, vol. I (June, 1948), p. 7: Some rabbis were directly employed by the Confederate Army because "the Confederate Congress was more liberal and tolerant than its Washington counterparts," regarding the appointment of Jewish chaplains in the army (italics ours).

⁵⁶³ *JRM/Memoirs* 2, p. 224.

⁵⁶⁴ Weinberg, p. 35.

the disgrace of your life. Be assured that we have memories; our friends we shall not forget. Should you ever desire to cultivate any acquaintance with me, I affix my name and residence, and you may find someone in your place who can inform you who I am.

Jacob A. Cohen
New Orleans, La., C.S.A.⁵⁶⁵

This is indicative of the immense pressure that the Jewish religious leaders were facing from the at-large Jewish population who, by all accounts, were four square in favor of maintaining Black slavery in America.

Jews and Abolitionism

Even the Jewish scholars can find but a few sentences of Jewish protest over the plight of the Black slave. It is now clear, writes Dr. Marcus, "that most antebellum Jews, those in the North as well as in the South, cared little about the moral issues of human bondage."⁵⁶⁶ Jews not only accepted this doctrine, Dr. Korn admits, but "some of them helped to formulate and circulate it..."⁵⁶⁷ Those Jews who stood against the institution were scorned and rebuked - most harshly by their own brethren in the synagogue. Even the anti-slavery Jews, opposed the spread of slavery not out of sympathy for the condition of Blacks, but because it was a threat to their jobs. For "Every sensible farmer knew that his laboriously conquered farm land would lose enormously in value if a plantation worked by Negroes could be established on the land adjoining it."⁵⁶⁸

At its height, the abolitionist movement "was more smoke than real strength." When it ventured into the political arena as the Liberal Party it received only 65,000 votes out of a total of 2,500,000 ballots cast.⁵⁶⁹ "We should not be surprised to discover that there [148] was not a single abolitionist among the Jews of the South," wrote Dr. Korn.⁵⁷⁰ Another author wrote that in general, "Jews were everything in the Old South except abolitionists."⁵⁷¹ They profited economically and psychologically from slavery," says Sokolow, and even in northern and midwestern abolitionist territory, "Jews also maintained a discreet silence on the subject."⁵⁷²

Prior to 1848 and the immigration of German Jewish political liberals, there were Jews interested in the manumission societies, but their numbers were "pitifully small." The protection of Blacks was among the primary aims of these associations,⁵⁷³ and some, like The Society for Promoting the Manumission of Slaves, acted in defense of Blacks against Jewish masters. The minutes of meetings describe actions taken against "Solomon a Jew," Moses Goinez, a Mrs. Judah, the wife of either of Aaron or Carey Judah, Jacob Levy, Simon Moses, and Levi Hyman.⁵⁷⁴

⁵⁶⁵ Korn, *Civil War*, p. 28.

⁵⁶⁶ Jacob Rader Marcus, *Studies in American Jewish History* (Cincinnati: Hebrew Union College Press, 1969), p. 38.

⁵⁶⁷ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 216.

⁵⁶⁸ Feingold, *Zion*, p. 89; Cunz, p. 286.

⁵⁶⁹ Hirshler, p. 56; Fein, "Baltimore Jews," p. 338: In Maryland, for example, in the 1860 Presidential elections, Lincoln, who was perceived as anti-slavery, received only 2,294 votes out of a total of 92,502.

⁵⁷⁰ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 215. Certainly, no Jews who came to live in the antebellum South were deeply affected by abolitionism, and though their ethical anxiety over the peculiar institution was "sometimes demonstrated," wrote Stephen J. Whitfield, "but not abundantly." See Whitfield, *Voices of Jacob, Hands of Esau: Jews in American Life and Thought* (New York: Archon Books, 1984), p. 226.

⁵⁷¹ Oscar R. Williams, Jr., "Historical Impressions of Black-Jewish Relations Prior to World War II," *Negro History Bulletin*, vol. 40 (1977), p. 728.

⁵⁷² Sokolow, p. 27. In Barbados, for instance, the Jews regarded manumission as "a curious eccentricity." See Samuel, pp. 46-7.

⁵⁷³ *MUSJI*, p. 586.

⁵⁷⁴ Schappes, p. 597.

Jews sat out this battle over slavery in favor of the *status quo* resolution. In a weak nod to the edicts of their own religion, some like Louis Stix:

expressed sympathy for the plight of blacks but did nothing to promote their liberation. Though he classified himself as an "outspoken" opponent of all involuntary servitude, he still advocated gradual emancipation and a government indemnity for [his] southern neighbors for their pecuniary losses in parting with their slaves.⁵⁷⁵

Except for the Orthodox rabbi Sabato Morais of Philadelphia, there were no Orthodox Jews in the antislavery movement.⁵⁷⁶ Ernestine Rose, however, the Polish-born daughter of a rabbi, offered something other than silence:

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[E]ven if slaveholders treated their slaves with the utmost kindness and charity; if I were told they kept them sitting on a sofa all day, and fed them with the best of the land, it is none the less slavery; for what does slavery mean? To work hard, to fare ill, to suffer hardships, that is not slavery; for many of us white men and women have to work hard, have to fare ill, have to suffer hardship, and yet we are not slaves. Slavery is, not to belong to yourself - to be robbed of yourself.⁵⁷⁷

Regrettably, Jewish voices of abolition were few and unheeded.

God Supports Slavery?

No event caused the forces of bondage to rejoice more than when Rabbi Morris Jacob Raphall of Congregation B'nai Ieshurun in New York issued a sermon that was to become known as the "Bible Defense of Slavery."⁵⁷⁸ On January 4, 1861, he preached the most publicized sermon ever delivered by an American Jew up to that time.⁵⁷⁹ Said he:

[I]t remains a fact which cannot be gainsaid that in his own native home, and generally throughout the world, the unfortunate negro is indeed the meanest of slaves. Much had been said respecting the inferiority of his intellectual powers, and that no man of his race has ever inscribed his name on the Parthenon of human excellence, either mental or moral.⁵⁸⁰

"What he did," Dr. Korn wrote, "was to place Judaism squarely in opposition to the philosophy of abolitionism... and insisted that... biblical tradition and law guaranteed the right to own slaves."⁵⁸¹ This critical confirmation of "God's will" from a prominent and respected Jewish authority, indeed the highest paid American clergyman, gave the slavemaster all he needed to fight the righteous battle against the abolitionists. Raphall went a step further and actually condemned abolitionism and its practitioners:

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How dare you, in the face of the sanction and protection afforded to slave property in the Ten Commandments - how dare you denounce slaveholding as a sin? When you remember that Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Job - the men with whom the Almighty conversed, with whose names He emphatically connects His own most holy name, and to whom He vouchsafed to give the character of "perfect, upright, fearing God and eschewing evil" - that all these men were slaveholders, does it not strike you that you are guilty of something very little short of blasphemy?⁵⁸²

He accused the abolitionists of being "impulsive declaimers, gifted with great zeal, but little knowledge; more eloquent than learned; better able to excite our passions than to satisfy our reason." To Rabbi Raphall, slave property was placed under the same protection as any other species of lawful property. Slave ownership was not only lawful but a religious obligation.⁵⁸³

⁵⁷⁵ Feldstein, p. 98.

⁵⁷⁶ Sokolow, p. 32.

⁵⁷⁷ Feldstein, p. 99.

⁵⁷⁸ For full text see Schappes, pp. 405-18; Another account by Harry Simonhoff in *Jewish Participants in the Civil War* (New York: Arco Publishing Co., Inc., 1963), pp. 10-13.

⁵⁷⁹ Robert V. Friedenberg, p. 40.

⁵⁸⁰ Schappes, p. 412.

⁵⁸¹ Korn, *Civil War*, p. 17.

⁵⁸² Feuerlicht, pp. 74-5.

⁵⁸³ Feldstein, p. 97; Sokolow, p. 34.

A Southern rabbi praised Raphall for "the most forceful arguments in justification of the slavery of the African race."⁵⁸⁴ The Southern press played Raphall's proclamation prominently and often, for one of the "chosen" had cleared the moral obstacle from perpetual slavery. The *Richmond Daily Dispatch* called Raphall's proslavery doctrine, "the most powerful argument delivered." The *Charleston Mercury* hailed his message as "defend[ing] us in one of the most powerful arguments put forth north or south."⁵⁸⁵ After all, writes Friedenberg, "His explanation is clear, plausible, and entirely consistent with the thrust of Hebrew commentary... [and] compares favorably with the proslavery sermons delivered from Christian pulpits."⁵⁸⁶ His speech was so well received that two weeks later he repeated it and raised funds for its issue as a pamphlet.⁵⁸⁷

Raphall was made an honorary member of the American Society for Promoting National Unity, a group of pro-slavery Northerners and Southerners whose membership included his co-religionists, Rabbis George Jacobs, James Gutheim and J. Blumenthal.⁵⁸⁸
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Rabbi David Einhorn, The Voice of Judaism

As the rabbinate lined up with the commandment of their proslavery national leader, Rabbi David Einhorn was the lonely Jewish voice of abolition. Described by Henry L. Feingold as "the only noteworthy Jewish Rabbi opposed to slavery," Einhorn was indeed a lonely voice for which he paid a heavy price.⁵⁸⁹

As editor of the German-language newspaper *Sinai*, he consistently reminded his Baltimore readers of the evils of slavery. Einhorn's eloquent rebuke of the evil institution found no sanction, however, among the Jewish community. Even as the community of abolitionists welcomed him into their ranks, the Jews of his own congregation rejected his uncompromising stand on the issue.

Einhorn's views were unrelenting; commenting on why the Southern church defends slavery, he said that it is because the church "unfortunately is not a free agent [and] is not independent of the state, it follows the politics of the ruling party... [T]he church leaders read the Bible according to its letter, not according to its spirit."⁵⁹⁰

Of the religious hypocrisy within his own faith:

A Jew, a sapling of that stem, which praises the Lord daily for the deliverance out of Egyptian yoke of slavery, undertook to defend slavery... We are obliged to reject such words because they are a "A profanation of God's name."⁵⁹¹

Of the humanity of the African:

Does the Negro have less ability to think, to feel, to will? Does he have less of a desire to happiness? Was he born not to be entitled to all these? Does the Negro have an iron neck that does not feel a burdensome yoke? Does he have a stiffer heart that does not bleed when... his beloved child is torn away from him?⁵⁹²

On the institution of slavery:

[It is designed] to reduce defenseless human beings to a condition of merchandise [which] relentlessly [tears] them away from the hearts of husbands, wives, parents, and children...

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⁵⁸⁴ Feuerlicht, p. 75.

⁵⁸⁵ *Richmond Daily Dispatch* of January 7, 1861, *Charleston Mercury* of May 12, 1861. Korn, *Civil War*, p. 18; Sokolow, p. 34.

⁵⁸⁶ Robert V. Friedenberg pp. 51, 52.

⁵⁸⁷ Feuerlicht, p. 75.

⁵⁸⁸ Korn, *Civil War*, p. 249, note no. 19.

⁵⁸⁹ Kaganoff and Urofsky, p. 29.

⁵⁹⁰ Fein, "Baltimore Jews," p. 332.

⁵⁹¹ Fein, "Baltimore Jews," p. 332.

⁵⁹² Fein, "Baltimore Jews," p. 333.

Of the moral condition:

There are enough churches, synagogues and temples, but there is very little religion, little morality... here [among the Jews]. Everything is empty, everything is glimmer... Here, too, rules the golden eagle rather than the ... Here, too, all feelings of the heart and dreams are concentrated only on acquiring [things]... There is only one thought: to make as much as possible.⁵⁹³

Rabbi Einhorn was even prophetic in his view on the racial foundation of America:

The old world is fast crumbling and a new world seeks to rise from its ruins... All men possess one and the same natural and spiritual origin, the same native nobility, and are, therefore, entitled to the same rights, the same laws... To achieve this goal we need only indomitable courage in our battle against the forces of darkness...

America of the future will not rest on slave chains or belittling its adopted citizens. It will also give up its disinterestedness in the fate of other peoples of the world... [T]he next battles will leave a real blood bath, but slavery will be drowned in that bath.⁵⁹⁴

With Rabbi Einhorn's life in danger, he was forced to flee the city in 1861, amid riots between rival factions. According to his version, he was "requested" by his congregation to leave town.⁵⁹⁵ In his correspondence with a supporter, Reuben Oppenheimer, he points an accusing finger against his opponents at his own temple: "[T]here is nothing so loathsome, indeed, than this riffraff of bacon reformers. The light of the Rabbis becomes a destroying torch in the hands of such people."⁵⁹⁶

Other rabbis who opposed slavery, such as Sabato Morais in Philadelphia and Bernhard Felsenthal in Chicago, were prevented from speaking out "by the timid leaders of their congregations... But a great many Jews stood on the side of the South and sacrificed [153] political and civic positions in order to join the Confederacy."⁵⁹⁷

With characteristic understatement William Toll, writing for the American Jewish Historical Society said of Jewish clergy, "They were not conspicuous for their support of Black freedom."⁵⁹⁸919

The Jewish Press

The Jewish press weighed in with its opinion on the matter of Black slavery and of the character of the African as well. Again, the abolitionists were bitterly disappointed. The Jewish Record of January 23, 1863:

We know not how to speak in the same breath of the Negro and the Israelite. The very names have startlingly opposite sounds - one representing all that is debased and inferior in the hopeless barbarity and heathenism of six thousand years; the other, the days when Jehovah conferred on our fathers the glorious equality which led the Eternal to converse with them, and allow them to enjoy the communion of angels. Thus the abandoned fanatics insult the choice of God himself, in endeavoring to reverse the inferiority which he stamped on the African, to make him the compeer, even in bondage, of His chosen people.

There is no parallel between such races. Humanity from pole to pole would scout such a comparison. The Hebrew was originally free; and the charter of his liberty was inspired by his Creator. The Negro was never free; and his bondage in Africa was simply duplicated in a milder form when he was imported here... The judicious in all the earth agree that to proclaim the African equal to the surrounding races, would be a farce which would lead the civilized conservatism of the world to denounce the outrage.⁵⁹⁹

⁵⁹³ Fein, "Baltimore Jews," p. 333.

⁵⁹⁴ Fein, "Baltimore Jews," pp. 331, 336, 341.

⁵⁹⁵ Feldstein, p. 99; Fein, "Baltimore Jews," p. 339; Cunz, p. 306; Ismar Elbogen, translation Moses Hadas, *A Century of Jewish Life* (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1953), pp. 118-19, suggests that rather than being "requested to leave," Einhorn escaped being lynched. The *Sinai* also succumbed due to Einhorn's inability to collect debts owed to him by Southern Jews. See Albert M. Friedenberg, "American Jewish Journalism to the Close of the Civil War," *PAJHS*, vol. 26 (1918), p. 273.

⁵⁹⁶ Fein, "Baltimore Jews," p. 340; See also Feuerlicht, p. 75.

⁵⁹⁷ Elbogen, pp. 118-19.

⁵⁹⁸ Toll, "Pluralism and Moral Force," p. 89.

⁵⁹⁹ Hugh H. Smythe, Martin S. Price, "The American Jew and Negro Slavery," *The Midwest journal*, vol. 7, no. 4 (1955-56), p. 318; Korn, *Civil War*, p. 27, Feuerlicht, p. 76.

it lamented, "Alas, that the holy name and fame of the prophet Moses should be desecrated by a comparison with the quixotic achievements of President Lincoln!"⁶⁰⁰ Writes Korn, "The Record had no faith in the ability of the Negro to take his place in the ranks of the civilized... Compare the achievements of Jews... with the failure of freed Negroes in the North to demonstrate any potentialities [154] whatever, said the Record, and it would be clear that the Negro did not deserve freedom."⁶⁰¹

When Rabbi Heilprin challenged Raphall's official view of slavery, "the most prudent and typical Jewish response" to their debate was that of *The Jewish Messenger*, which refused to print Heilprin's remarks because they had "no desire to take part in a controversy of this nature."⁶⁰²

The Jewish newspaper of Baltimore, *Der Deutsche Correspondent*, defended slavery on a "rational" basis. The paper called upon its readers, immigrants in a new land, "never to forget that the Constitution of the United States in support of which every adopted citizen of the Republic has sworn an oath of loyalty, sanctions and protects the institution of slavery." From this, wrote the eminent Jewish historian Dr. Isaac M. Fein,

the immigrant was to draw the only possible conclusion... Beware, live up to your oath, defense of slavery means good citizenship... Most of the Jews, like the non-Jewish Germans, were for the status quo on the issue of slavery.

At the two extremes were the German elite and the 48'ers. The elite was economically and socially related to the South. This group was outspoken for slavery without any reservations, and later it became secessionist.⁶⁰³

Important Jewish literary figures like Isaac Harby, Edwin De Leon and Jacob N. Cardozo expressed their full support for slavery in their writings.⁶⁰⁴ Robert Lyon's Asmonean newspaper had already committed itself to a pro-slavery position in 1850-1851, by defending the wisdom of the Fugitive Slave Law.⁶⁰⁵ Said Lyon:

Let our citizens, one and all, resolve this day, to put down Abolitionism, in whatever shape and form it may present itself, to discountenance it, by whomsoever its principles may be advocated, and to crush out at once and forever this attempt to plunder our Southern citizens of their property... Once more, Down with Abolitionism! Let us stand by the Union, and nothing but the Union.⁶⁰⁶

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Major Mordecai Manuel Noah (1785-1851) was a journalist, judge, playwright, politician and was considered the most distinguished Jewish layman until 1840. He was such a prolific proponent of slavery, that the first Black American periodical, *The Freedom's journal*, was launched in response to Noah's racist propaganda.⁶⁰⁷ In 1846, he offered to put up two-thirds of the money to publish a racist newspaper.⁶⁰⁸ He actually defended slavery by calling it liberty:

There is liberty under the name of slavery. A field negro has his cottage, his wife, and children, his easy task, his little patch of corn and potatoes, his garden and fruit, which are his revenue and prop-

⁶⁰⁰ Korn, *Civil War*, p. 28, *Jewish Record*, January 23, 1863.

⁶⁰¹ Korn, *Civil War*, p. 28, *Jewish Record*, March 24, 1865.

⁶⁰² Sokolow, p. 35.

⁶⁰³ Fein, "Baltimore Jews," p. 324. The term 48'ers refers to the immigrants who arrived en masse in 1848, primarily from Germany and many of whom were Jewish.

⁶⁰⁴ Karp, *Haven and Home*, p. 80.

⁶⁰⁵ Korn, *Civil War*, p. 253, note 76.

⁶⁰⁶ Korn, *Civil War*, p. 253, note 76.

⁶⁰⁷ Jonathan D. Sarna, *Jacksonian Jew: The Two Worlds of Mordecai Noah* (New York: Holmes and Meir Publishers, 1981), pp. 111 and 197 note 52; Bernard Postal & Lionel Koppman, *Guess Who's Jewish in American History* (New York: Shopolsky Books, 1986), p. 19; EJ, vol. 12, p. 1198; Joseph R. Rosenbloom, *A Biographical Dictionary of Early American Jews: Colonial Times through 1800* (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press 1960), p. 134.

⁶⁰⁸ Sarna, p. 110.

erty. The house servant has handsome clothing, his luxurious meals, his admitted privacy, a kind master, and an indulgent and frequently fond mistress.⁶⁰⁹

He argued that "the bonds of society must be kept as they now are" and that "To emancipate the slaves would be to jeopardize the safety of the whole country." The Freedom's journal called Noah the Black man's "bitterest enemy" and William Lloyd Garrison, the leading White abolitionist, called him the "lineal descendant of the monsters who nailed Jesus to the cross."⁶¹⁰

Jewish Public Opinion

Those Jews who took a stand stood with slavery, while other Jewish organizations vacillated, taking no forthright position in the midst of the national crisis. Rabbi Korn:

The Independent Order of B'nai B'rith and other fraternal groups appear to have ignored the South-North turmoil in pre-war years, tolerated the enforced separation of the war years, and continued as before once the war had been ended; indeed, in 1866, the Memphis Lodge of B'nai B'rith urged that the annual district convention be held in a Southern city because "it would tend greatly to the [156] extension of our beloved Order in the South." The Board of Delegates of American Israelites discussed only Jewish subjects during its few pre-war years, and hardly even met during the period of the war. It was a weak, incomplete organization, altogether, but its leaders were moderates who would not for an instant have injected into its proceedings.⁶¹¹

Presumably, the Civil War divided the country "pitting brother against brother," in a bitter ideological battle. Not so among the country's Jews who carried on lively interaction - social and commercial. Northern Jewish congregations "responded generously" to the call for help from their brethren in the Confederacy. In 1865, says Feingold,

the Jewish communities of Philadelphia and New York shipped two-and-a-half tons of Matzohs, the special unleavened bread required for the Passover holidays, to the Jewish congregations in Columbia and Charleston in South Carolina.⁶¹²

In the West, Jewish loyalties were questioned. One editor reported confidentially on the composition of local secessionist movement. They were mostly "Mormons, Mormon Apostates (who are even worse), gamblers, English Jews and the devil's own population to boot." A Union major was dispatched to San Bernadino and reported that of the approximately 1,500 inhabitants of the town about 1,000 were Mormons. "The remainder consisted of a few respectable Americans, and a good many Jew merchants who control the business of the town and go along with any side that pays best for the time being."⁶¹³

In Los Angeles, the elections in the fall of 1861 fulfilled the Unionist's fears as the Secessionists swept to victory. *The News* (September 6, 1861), appalled at the outcome, turned in anger upon Jewish Democrats:

The Union party has been utterly defeated in this country. Secession and disunion have carried the day and years of repentance cannot wash away the stain... Nearly the whole of the Jewish population of this city voted the secessionist ticket, and we sincerely believe many of them will live to rue the day they did so. That a foreigner should come from a land where he is no better [157] than a serf, having no choice in the selection of his rulers; should come here and give his vote and influence against our government and in favor of the same state of affairs he left behind in the old world, seems passing strange.⁶¹⁴

The Jewish community responded by branding the newspaper "anti-Semitic," drawing from the News an angry rebuke:

It is not denied that nearly the whole of the Jewish population voted the disunion ticket... How strange does it seem then, that foreign born citizens should give their newly acquired vote and influence against the free and liberal government now in existence, and favor the schemes of Davis

⁶⁰⁹ Sarna, p. 110.

⁶¹⁰ Sarna, p. 111.

⁶¹¹ Korn, *Civil War*, p. 30.

⁶¹² Feingold, *Zion*, p. 92.

⁶¹³ Max Vorspan and Lloyd P. Gartner, *History of the Jews of Los Angeles* (San Marino, California: Huntington Library, 1970), p. 29.

⁶¹⁴ Vorspan and Gartner, p. 30.

and his co-conspirators... The charge that we have desired to awaken religious persecution against those of the Jewish faith is false. We mention them because, comprising so large a body of our voting population, they had nearly all voted the disunion ticket. We chronicled the fact and it has not been nor cannot be denied. We advocate the rights of all men under the Constitution and Government of the United States but when the foreign born citizen violates his most solemn oath; when he turns against the Constitution which he has solemnly sworn to support, then he is to be despised.⁶¹⁵

Jews and the Confederacy

"Some Southern Jews... were particularly fervent in their advocacy of slavery and of the rights of the South. In the defense of a cause that was holy to them, they were willing to sacrifice their lives - and they did."⁶¹⁶

The Jews served in disproportionately large numbers and with distinction to maintain the slavocracy from which they had grown so wealthy.⁶¹⁷ To these Jews, a free Black was a simply unbearable, intolerable and mortally resistible concept. Simon Wolf's *The American Jew as Patriot, Soldier and Citizen*, and Harry Simonhoff's *Jewish Participants in the Civil War*, detail the Jewish involvement in the physical conflict.⁶¹⁸ The Confederate army had 23 Jewish staff [158] officers, including David De Leon who was Surgeon General, A. C. Meyers who was Quartermaster General, and the Secretary of War, Judah P. Benjamin. *The Memphis Daily Appeal* editorially commented on September 27, 1861, that "The Israelites of Memphis are behind none in showing their devotion to the South, both by liberal contributions and by taking up arms in her defense." Rabbi Korn says quite directly:

The Jews of the Confederacy had good reason to be loyal to their section. Nowhere else in America - certainly not in the ante-bellum North - had Jews been accorded such an opportunity to be complete equals as in the Old South. The race distinctions fostered by slavery had a great deal to do with this, and also the pressing need of Southern communities for high-level skills in commerce, in the professions, in education, in literature, and in political life. But the fact of the matter is that the older Jewish families of the South, those long settled in large cities like Richmond, Charleston and New Orleans, but in smaller towns also, achieved a more genuinely integrated status with their neighbors than has seemed possible in any other part of the United States then or now. Political recognition, social acceptance, and personal fame were accorded to Jews of merit.⁶¹⁹

"Whatever their status may have been in the South," noted Lewis Killian, "Jewish Southerners were loyal to the Confederacy and supported slavery with greater unity than their northern coreligionists opposed it."⁶²⁰ Even the women were passionate in their pro-slavery views as Albert Mordell observed: "The Jewish female population of the South were more virulent in their hatred of Lincoln and more fanatical in upholding the Confederacy than the men."⁶²¹ The Jewish Ladies of Charlotte sent \$150 to the families of the soldiers of the Confederacy "with our prayer to Almighty God for their safety, and that He will bless our glorious cause with victory and success."⁶²² Eugenia Levy Phillips, the wife of a Confederate colonel, was jailed for espionage and is described by Korn as "the first to rebel and the last to succumb"⁶²³

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Some notable Jewish farrdlies wearing the Confederate gray were the six Cohen brothers from North Carolina, the five Moses brothers from South Carolina, Raphael Moses

⁶¹⁵ Vorspan and Gartner, pp. 30-1.

⁶¹⁶ *JRM/Memoirs I*, p. 21.

⁶¹⁷ Wiernik, p. 229.

⁶¹⁸ Simon Wolf, *The American Jew as Patriot, Soldier and Citizen* (Philadelphia: Levytype Company, 1895); Simonhoff, *Jewish Participants in the Civil War* (New York: Arco Publishing Co., Inc., 1963).

⁶¹⁹ Korn, "The Jews of the Confederacy," pp. 4-5.

⁶²⁰ Kilhan, p. 73.

⁶²¹ Albert Mordell, "Jewish Participants in the Civil War," review in *Jewish Quarterly Review* (October, 1963), p. 175.

⁶²² Korn, "The Jews of the Confederacy," p. 37.

⁶²³ Korn, "The Jews of the Confederacy," pp. 42-3 (picture on p. 36).

and his three sons from Georgia, three Moses brothers from Alabama, three Cohen brothers from Arkansas, three Levy brothers from Virginia, four Jonas brothers from Mississippi, and many more. Other Jews who contributed in various substantial ways were:⁶²⁴

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Albert Lucia Moses	Dr. Simon Baruch
Dr. Marx E. Cohen, Jr.	Edward Rosewater
Max Frankenthal	Benjamin Franklin Jonas
Moses Ezekial	David Cohen Labatt
Captain Harby	Dr. Joseph Bensadon
Adolf Proskauer	

Jewish Confederate Army Staff Officers:	
Jewish Officer	Assignment
Jacob Abrams	Staff of General Elzey
Dr. I. Baruch	Assistant Surgeon-General
Marcus Baum	Staff of General Kershaw

⁶²⁴ The following figures are provided by Simon Wolf in his book *The American Jew as Patriot, Soldier and Citizen*.

Jewish Confederate Soldiers by State as Recorded by Simon Wolf

Alabama	135
Arkansas	53
Florida	2
Georgia	144
Kentucky	22
Louisiana	224
Mississippi	158
Missouri	86
North Carolina	58
South Carolina	182
Tennessee	38
Texas	103
Virginia	119

Total **1324**

Also, according to Wolf, there were 834 Jewish Civil War veterans whose state was unclassified. The exact proportions of Jews taking up arms for the Confederacy is unknown. A count performed by Wolf found less Jewish soldiers on the Confederate side than on the Union side. According to Lears (pp. 97-8):

In all likelihood, however, Simon [Wolf's] findings are far below the number of Jewish soldiers and sailors in the Confederate forces, at least. In 1864 application was made to James A. Seddon, the Confederate Secretary of War, to grant Jewish soldiers leave for the approaching High Holy Days. He denied the request on the ground that such leave might disrupt some commands, since there were ten to twelve thousand Jewish soldiers in the Confederate Armies.

It may also be assumed that the ratio of Jews who bore arms to defend the South was larger than the corresponding ratio in the North; there was a much larger proportion of native born among them, whose roots lay deep in the history and traditions of the land.

In his article, "Identifying the Jewish Serviceman in the Civil War: A Re-appraisal of Simon Wolf's *The American Jew as Patriot, Soldier and Citizen*," *AJHQ*, vol. 59 (1969-70), pp. 358, Dubow claims that Wolf's book contains "many errors."

Many of the names are incompletely listed with the initials or surnames only. Organizations are improperly identified, and no distinction is made between state volunteer and Regular Army organizations. In some cases, no military organization of any kind is indicated. There is also no separation of Union and Confederate units under those states which furnished troops to both sides.

Captain H. L. Benjamin	General Staff
Judah P. Benjamin	Secretary of War
General David De Leon	Surgeon General
Edwin De Leon	Special Envoy to Court of Napoleon III
Captain Joseph Frankland	Assistant Provost Marshall
Edward Kauffman	Staff of General Bagly
N. Kraus	Staff of General Miller
Lt. Alexander Levy	Staff of General Magruder
Capt. M. Levy	Staff of General Braxton
*Lt. M. J. Marcus	Staff of General Benning
Victor Meyer	Staff of General Barksdale
Assist. Adj. Gen. J. Randolph Mordecai	Staff of Gens. White and Taliaford
Captain A. J. Moses	Staff of General Hannon
Major Alfred T. Moses	Staff of General Taylor
Altamont Moses	Military Telegraph Service
F. J. Moses	Assistant Surgeon
Colonel Raphael J. Moses	Staff of General Longstreet
General A. C. Myers	Quartermaster General
Major Isaac Scherck	Staff of General Hardee
Morris Straus	Staff of General Jenkins

Jewish Confederate Navy Officers:

Louis P. Levy, Gunboat Chicora	Lazarus Weil
Midshipman Randolph Lyons	Simon Weil
Z. P. Moses, Navy Department	Isaac Moise
Captain Levi Charles Harby ⁶²⁵	Paymaster I. C. Moses
Lieutenant Barnham	Lieutenant R. J. Moses, Jr.
Perry De Leon	

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Proud to Murder Black Men

Captain Madison Marcus of the 15th Georgia Infantry died defending Fort Gilmer in Virginia from a force of Blacks and Whites of the Union on October 13, 1864. London's *Jewish Chronicle* printed an account of this "Hebrew hero" and "Gallant officer" in their December 16th edition of that same year.⁶²⁶

[Captain Marcus] instructed his men to reserve their fire until the enemy were almost upon them; at which time he gave the order, and more terrible fire from cannon and ringing rifle never greeted any foe. The Negroes, leaping down to the ditch immediately beneath the work, endeavored to hoist up one another on their shoulders; but no sooner did the whites of a Negro's eyes gleam over the embankment than they were sealed in death... [The hand grenades] exploded before reaching the bot-

⁶²⁵ Simonhoff, *Jewish Participants in the Civil War*, p. 261: Harby commanded the Neptune and a fleet of gunboats and in his naval capacity, engaged in attacks on 'Moslem pirates' and Seminole Indians.

⁶²⁶ "Review," *AJA*, vol. 4 (April, 1961), pp. 28-9.

tom of the ditch, and many of the Negroes were so mangled by this proceeding as to render their features undistinguishable.⁶²⁷

Jews and the Economics of the Civil War

"[The Jewish Peddler] received a hearty welcome from the planter on the balcony and the grinning servants on the lawn."⁶²⁸

The Jews became the focus of the suspicions of other White Americans when they were perceived to be profiting from the turmoil. Many Jewish merchants, it was claimed, were trading between the warring factions in violation of the laws. As the Union tried to cripple the Confederate economy, Northern Jewish merchants were allegedly trading Southern goods, such as cotton and tobacco, in exchange for much needed gold. Confederates used the gold to buy weapons and ammunition, food and medical supplies which, in addition to strengthening the rebels, fueled their economy and prolonged the war.⁶²⁹

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Certainly, the Jews were well placed in the regional economy to engage in this activity. Jews in the South were of the merchant class, having developed "a separate and distinctive accommodation to the plantation economy." The Southern planters depended upon these merchants to move their produce to market as well as for a source of supplies and financing. Jews had become commission merchants, brokers, auctioneers, cotton wholesalers, slave clothing dealers, and peddlers, keeping the slave economy oiled with money, markets and supplies.⁶³⁰ These rural merchants, "a disproportionate number of whom were Jews," bought much of their inventory from the cities and the credit they extended to their customers likewise rested on financial sources in the city, including the Jewish wholesalers and moneylenders in the North.⁶³¹

This middleman positioning of the Jewish merchants gave them immense influence and leverage within the Southern economy. It was also the primary reason why Jews almost unanimously supported the proslavery interests. In the Midwest and in the border states, Jewish wholesale houses had many customers in the South and they were not ready to interrupt their cash flow for Negro freedom.⁶³² When the war broke out and the Union embargo made trade with the South illegal, prices for the restricted but essential items skyrocketed in the South.⁶³³ Opportunities for immense profits from the smuggling and contraband trade with the

⁶²⁷ Wolf, *Patriot, Soldier and Citizen*, p. 424; Feingold, *Zion*, p. 91; Martin Rywell, *Jews in American History: Their Contribution to the United States, 1492-1950* (Charlotte, North Carolina: Henry Lewis Martin Co., 1950), p. 172; Leo Shpall, *The Jews in Louisiana* (New Orleans: Steeg Printing & Publishing Co., 1956), pp. 12-3.

⁶²⁸ *JRM/Memoirs 1*, p. 7.

⁶²⁹ Joseph H. Parks, "A Confederate Trade Center Under Federal Occupation: Memphis, 1862 to 1865," *Journal of Southern History*, vol. 7, no. 3 (August, 1941), p. 295.

⁶³⁰ Feingold, *Zion*, pp. 59-60; *MUSJI*, p. 216: "Jews were needed there because fewer able whites turned to commerce. As the Gentile elite of the region became engrossed in politics and in the nursing of social status, competent Jews moved into the economic vacuum." See the example of this in Frederic Bancroft, *Slave Trading in the Old South* (Baltimore: J. H. Furst Co., 1931), pp. 105-6, where he describes a merchant in Richmond, Virginia: "A Jew named Levy [probably Lewis B. Levy], who had a clothing-store for negroes in the basement of the City Hotel, would gladly have explained how much such outfits enhanced the selling price of slaves. He made a specialty of supplying clothes for just such occasions. He 'particularly solicited the attention of traders' and 'persons bringing their servants [!] to the city for hire or sale.' Did he prosper? How could it be otherwise when seven leading traders vouched for him!"

⁶³¹ Ashkenazi, p. 104; Raphael, p. 15; Herbert Weaver, "Foreigners in Ante-Bellum Mississippi," *Journal of Mississippi History*, vol. 16, no. 1 (January, 1954), p. 153.

⁶³² A. Hertzberg, p. 123.

⁶³³ An example of this is found in *The Memphis Daily Appeal* which reported (June 11 and 18, 1862): "Landings which had been quiet for months became scenes of bustling activity in less than two weeks as more than two

Confederate [163] profits from the smuggling and contraband trade with the Confederate states enticed many to partake. Author/Historian Isaac M. Fein's review of the evidence includes this analysis from the memoirs of a Jew, Simeon Hecht:

Fortunes were made quickly in these days... [T]here were a great deal of speculators notably some of our leading coreligionists. Money... became plentiful. Some men arose from obscurity and became multimillionaires in a very short time... [There were] great opportunities to commit excessive frauds... It was a noted saying at the time, and according to my opinion, a very true one, that the war could have been ended in two years if it had not been for the Wall Street speculators... The pie was too full of plums to be eaten at one sitting. Among the speculators were some of our coreligionists.⁶³⁴

There was no shortage of observers of this phenomenon who incriminated the Jewish traders. The *New York Tribune*, *Herald*, and *Commercial*, the *Patterson Press*, the *Missouri Republican*, the *Chicago Tribune*, and the *Detroit Commercial Advertiser* were only a few of the papers which alleged that Jews were responsible for the speculation in gold: "all Jews are gold speculators"; "the Jews are engaged in destroying the national credit, in running up the price of gold"; "those hook-nosed wretches speculate in disasters; the great majority of those engaged in gold speculation are of the Jewish race." The [164] *New York Dispatch* reported that if you walked to the corner of Williams Street and Exchange Place, all you would see were the "descendants of Shylock," and all you would hear would be "Up to sixty-five, up to sheventy-one! Mine God, it vill go up to von hundred (sic)!"⁶³⁵ A writer in *Harper's Weekly*, denounced all Jews as "secessionists, copperheads, and rebels," while Southerners accused them of being "merciless speculators, army slackers, and blockaderunners across the land frontiers to the North."⁶³⁶ A soldier newspaper (*Corinth War Eagle*, August 7, 1862), published in the town which held Gen. Ulysses S. Grant's headquarters, called Jews "sharks, feeding upon the soldiers."⁶³⁷

Even Union Army officials began to lodge frequent complaints about the Jewish traders. In 1861, Treasury agent William P. Mellen and Lt. S. Ledyard Phelps denounced the Jews

hundred newly arrived merchants, the majority of whom were Jews, spread out their 'immense cargoes' for display."

"The Israelites have come down upon the city like locusts," wrote a correspondent of the *Chicago Times*. "Anything in the line of trade, up to a box of cigars, or a dozen papers of needles, may be obtained of these eager gentlemen at ruinous prices, for the purchaser." See Parks, "A Confederate Trade Center," p. 293.

⁶³⁴ Fein, "Baltimore Jews," p. 348; See the observations of Albert D. Richardson, *The Secret Service* (Hartford: American Publishing Co., 1865), p. 264:

But stores were soon opened, and traders came crowding in from the North. Most of them were Jews. Everywhere we saw the deep eyes and pronounced features of that strange, enterprising people. I observed one of them, with the Philistines upon him, marching to the military prison. The pickets had caught him with ten thousand dollars' worth of boots and shoes, which he was taking to Dixie. He bore the miscarriage with great philosophy, bewailing neither his ducats nor his daughter, his boots nor his liberty - smiling complacently, and finding consolation in the vilest of cigars. But in his dark, sad eye was a gleam of latent vengeance, which he doubtless wreaked upon the first unfortunate customer who fell into his clutches after his release. Glancing at the guests who crowded the dininghall of the Gayoso, one might have believed that the lost tribes of Israel were gathering there for the Millennium.

Even prior to the hostilities, others became resentful of business practices they attributed to Jews as a class. See Frederick Law Olmsted, *A Journey in The Seaboard Slave States* [1856] (New York: G.P. Putman's Sons, 1904), p. 70 and cited in Korn, *Civil War*, p. 292, note no. 132 (according to Korn "in the glib language of prejudice"):

...a swarm of Jews, within the last ten years, has settled in nearly every southern town, many of them men with no character, opening cheap clothing and trinket shops; ruining or driving out of business, many of the old retailers, and engaging in an unlawful trade with the simple negroes, which is found very profitable.

A. Hertzberg, p. 132, "Smuggling was a well-established, even major, economic enterprise during the four years of the war Jews were involved."

⁶³⁵ Korn, *Civil War*, p. 161.

⁶³⁶ Dinnerstein, *Uneasy at Home*, p. 87.

⁶³⁷ John Y. Simon, editor, *The Papers of Ulysses S. Grant* (Southern Illinois University Press, 1979), vol. 7, p. 52.

of Paducah, Kentucky. As United States forces advanced southward in 1862, Brig. Gen. Leonard F. Ross blamed Jews for the illegal cotton trade. Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, Brig. Gen. Alvin P. Hovey, and Maj. Gen. Stephen A. Hurlbut, all registered complaints against the illicit trade, and specifically, that of the Jews. Col. C. C. Marsh even expelled a dozen Jewish cotton buyers "for dealing in southern money, and depreciating United States Treasury notes." James Grant Wilson summed up their complaint against the smugglers.

This business was carried on in good part by Jews, desperate for gain, who often succeeded in passing our pickets under cover of night. Many a midnight chase [we have] had after the Memphis smugglers, and many an ambulance, drawn by a pair of horses or mules, and loaded down with well-filled trunks, containing medicine and other contraband articles, did [we] capture, which were endeavoring to escape to the Confederates, after evading the cavalry and infantry pickets posted around Memphis.⁶³⁸

The charges persisted but so did the profits. Jews "were denounced as extortionists, speculating on the necessities of the people while many of their breadwinners were at the front."⁶³⁹ The [165] Godchaux brothers, Leon and Mayer, were involved in the trade in Mississippi; Abraham Levi speculated in cotton through the Clinton firm of Bloom, Kahn & Co.⁶⁴⁰

Grant's Order #11

Those Gentiles losing their lives at the battle fronts were unimpressed with the new found Jewish prosperity. Observers of the inter-regional economy, including some of Lincoln's own staff, complained that Jews were "taking large amounts of gold into Kentucky and Tennessee."⁶⁴¹ But not only was this speculation a problem, it soon was suspected that the cotton agents themselves were going from behind the Union lines to the Confederate areas and coming back and spreading information that should not have been put in the hands of the enemy. These agents, writes U. S. Grant, III, "seem to have been mostly Jews and to have been generally spoken of as such, although there were undoubtedly some who were not Jews."⁶⁴²

It was this perception, and after the issue of warnings against the illicit trade, that Ulysses S. Grant issued what became known as Order #11 on December 17, 1862:

⁶³⁸ James Grant Wilson, *General Grant* (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1897), p. 149.

⁶³⁹ Feldstein, pp. 110-11, quotes from the diary of a Confederate businessman named Isador Straus.

⁶⁴⁰ Ashkenazi, pp. 83,121.

⁶⁴¹ Simon, vol. 7, p. 51.

⁶⁴² U. S. Grant, III, *Ulysses S. Grant* (New York: William Morrow & Company, Inc., 1969), pp. 171-72.

Hdqrs. 13th A.C., Dept. of the Tenn., no. 11

Holly Springs, December 17, 1862

The Jews, as a class violating every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Department and also department orders, are hereby expelled from the department within twentyfour hours from the receipt of this order.

Post commanders will see that all of this class of people be furnished passes and required to leave, and anyone returning after such notification will be arrested and held in confinement until an opportunity occurs of sending them out as prisoners, unless furnished with permit from headquarters.

No passes will be given these people to visit headquarters for the purpose of making personal application for trade permits. - By order of Maj. Gen. U.S. Grant.

Jno. A. Rawlins,

Assistant Adjutant General⁶⁴³

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Some controversy surrounds the issuance of the order and its actual source,⁶⁴⁴ but it nonetheless remains an example of "anti-Semitism" to many Jews. Lincoln soon repealed the order but another one issued by Colonel John W. Dubois in Holly Springs and Oxford, Mississippi, and Paducah, Kentucky, was actually carried out. It read: "On account of the scarcity of provisions all cotton speculators, Jews, and other vagrants, etc. having no permission from the Commanding General, will leave town within twenty-four hours."⁶⁴⁵ In some Southern towns resolutions were passed denouncing Jews and there were raids on Jewish stores.⁶⁴⁶

These edicts, though lacking due process, are indicative of the tensions between Jews and their Gentile neighbors. Some Jews spoke out admitting the criminal actions of profiteering Jews. Rabbi Simon Tuska of Memphis called these Northern Jews "greedy birds of prey." Jacob Peres of Memphis wrote to Isaac Leeser in Hebrew, "Some time ago over 20 Jews were in jail for smuggling. It is a great [profanation of the name of God.]" Leeser wrote in the *Occident*

of the crowd of needy [Jewish] adventurers, who travel of glide rather through the highways and byways of the land in quest of gain, often we fear unlawful, who in their material labors are perfectly indifferent to the duties of their religion, and not rarely conceal it by a pretended conformity.⁶⁴⁷

David Einhorn urged American Jewry to "make war upon the Amalek in our own midst!! Let us meet them that bring shame and disgrace upon us and our religious faith, with the fulness of our moral indignation."⁶⁴⁸

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Though Lincoln repealed the order it was not because the problem did not exist. Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck wrote to Grant in explanation of the repeal that "The President has no objection to your expelling traders & Jew peddlars, which I suppose was the object of your order, but as it in terms prescribed an entire religious class, some of whom are fighting in our

⁶⁴³ Korn, *Civil War*, p. 122; For other discussions on Order #11 see Joseph Lebowich, "General Ulysses S. Grant and the Jews," *PAJHS*, vol. 17 (1909), pp. 71-9, and Isaac Markens, "Lincoln and the Jews," *PAJHS*, vol. 17 (1909), pp. 116-23; Lears, p. 106. For a review of the warnings issued prior to Order #11, see Rev. P. C. Headley, *The Life and Campaigns of General Grant* (New York: Derby & Miner Publishing Co, 1866), pp. 198-99.

⁶⁴⁴ Lee M. Friedman, "Miscellanea: Something Additional on General Grant's Order Number 11," *PAJHS*, vol. 40 (1950-51), pp. 184-86; See also Elbogen, pp. 119-20.

⁶⁴⁵ Feingold, *Zion*, p. 94; James G. Heller, *Isaac M. Wise, His Life and Work and Thought* (New York: Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1965), p. 351; Simon, vol. 7, p. 53: "U.S. Senator Lazarus W. Powell stated that he had documents showing that about thirty Jewish male citizens of Paducah were expelled on twenty-four hour notice along with their wives and children."

⁶⁴⁶ Kilhan, p. 74.

⁶⁴⁷ Korn, *Civil War*, p. 152; A. Hertzberg, p. 133: "The rabbis of that time seem to have felt that Jews were 'over-represented' in smuggling, but that they were not the main figures in this trade."

⁶⁴⁸ Korn, *Civil War*, p. 152.

ranks, the President deemed it necessary to revoke it."⁶⁴⁹ Even the Congress rejected resolutions condemning the order by a vote of 56-53 in the House, and 30-7 in the Senate. Representative Elihu B. Washburne wrote to Lincoln that General Order No. 11 was "the wisest order yet made... That construed as it was undoubtedly intended - that is, to exclude Jew peddlars, &c. it would be all right, but to apply it to all the Jew residents, would be a hardship. He said, further, if you would only express precisely in your order what you meant (as he supposed) to exclude these Jew traders it would be all right."⁶⁵⁰

As the country picked up the pieces from the bloody clash, Jews had actually made money and moved measurably ahead of the rest of the population. In Feingold's, *Zion In America*, he makes a remarkable observation:

It is... something of a paradox to note that for Jews in the North, where most Jews lived, the war actually proved to be something of a boon. They had avoided the open breach of the troubled decade of the fifties and now during the war an acceleration of German Jewry's headlong leap into affluence could be noted.⁶⁵¹

The immense profits were parlayed into legitimate endeavors; Dr. Fein continues:

Some of the Baltimore Jews became big real estate men, bankers, railroad magnates, and manufacturers of ready-clothes, which grew tremendously as a result of Government orders for uniforms. The economic situation, indeed, improved so much that a local Jewish correspondent wrote: "The Jews on the whole, by their intelligence [168] and their activity, have acquired some wealth... They are not sorry that they have left their Polish and German villages... The Poles are numerous here."⁶⁵²

Barry E. Supple, writing in the *Business History Journal*, concurred: "For most of them the Civil War brought prosperity - at least to some degree. Even where, as in the case of Straus and the Lehman brothers, operating within the southern economy, they had to bear the brunt of commercial dislocation and general insecurity, there might be some counterbalancing benefits."⁶⁵³ He called the period "one of relatively uncomplicated prosperity" for the Jews. Those whose business was in clothing such as the Seligmans, and whose principal economic activity was in buying and selling found their wartime profits extraordinary.⁶⁵⁴ Other Jewish historians, such as Arnold Shankman saw similarly:

After the Civil War, Jews controlled the dry-goods stores of the South to a remarkable extent. In virtually every important Southern town, one or more Jewish peddlers leased a store and began to sell notions, farm equipment, clothing, and groceries to the local population... So completely did Jews appear to dominate the Southern retail trade that a sociologist studying Indianola, Mississippi, during the 1930s alleged that one could not purchase a pair of socks locally on a Jewish holiday.⁶⁵⁵

The public's perception of Jewish profiteering in the midst of a divisive conflict was only confirmed by these facts. Some historians have gone to great lengths to justify the actions of these profiteers but few have ventured to explain in legitimate business terms the disproportionate advantage realized by them. In any event, Jews were measurably wealthier but

⁶⁴⁹ Simon, vol. 7, p. 54. According to Washburne, "his order so much harped on in Congress was issued on express instruction from Washington." Friedman, "General Grant's Order Number 11," p. 185.

⁶⁵⁰ Simon, vol. 7, pp. 55-6.

⁶⁵¹ Feingold, *Zion*, p. 91; Dutch Jews experienced this phenomenon when, in the mid-eighteenth century, and during the decline of Amsterdam as an economic and military power, the overall wealth of the Jews increased "considerably." See *EAJA*, p. 214; In Maryland, wrote Isaac M. Fein in "Baltimore Jews during the Civil War," p. 352: "The Jewish community emerged from the Civil War crisis much stronger and more integrated." *MUSJ2*, p. 29: The Jews of Alexandria, Virginia established a congregation in 1850 and they owe their "growth and prosperity to the Civil War."

⁶⁵² Fein, "Baltimore Jews," pp. 348-49.

⁶⁵³ Supple, "A Business Elite," p. 154.

⁶⁵⁴ Supple, "A Business Elite," p. 155. Mary Elizabeth Massey, *Ersatz In The Confederacy* (Columbia, South Carolina: University Press, 1952), p. 19, quotes a Richmond woman: "The war was a harvest to that class... Many of them were... the future Rothschilds of the South."

⁶⁵⁵ Arnold Shankman, "Friend or Foe? Southern Blacks View the Jew," in Stephen J. Whitfield, *Voices of Jacob, Hands of Esau: Jews in American Life and Thought* (New York: Archon Books, 1984), pp. 106-7.

public ire was strong and growing more pronounced, even within the Southern haven in which the Jews thrived so freely. It was this image that had to be repaired and was cause for concern among the Jewish leadership. Once again their motives were questioned and once again they planned their defense.

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Reconstruction, Blacks and Jews

"Everywhere the serfs, the majority of the population, constituted an enormous oppressed class with the least rights and the greatest obligations. The Jews belonged to the three upper classes and the position of the bulk of the Jews resembled that of the burghers whose function it was to control the economic life of the country."⁶⁵⁶

The Jews faced the Reconstruction era without having markedly changed their attitude or behavior toward the ex-slave. In Louisiana, writes Moses Rischin, Jews typically, "were not in visible opposition to slavery. The point is a significant one in that throughout the history of [the town of] Opelousas, Jews supported the white side of a racial conflict that began with Reconstruction and which continues to be the major line of ethnic demarcation in the present-day community."⁶⁵⁷

In the North, the Jews parlayed their substantial war-time profits into new markets and industries. "In the age of the great industrial expansion," Eric Hirshler writes of the German Jews,

their role was outstanding in three particular economic areas: in the textile and clothing field; in banking and finance; and in the development of a new kind of merchandising such as the department store and mail order business.⁶⁵⁸

This move into legitimate markets left them with control of 90% of all wholesale clothing in New York and 80% of all retail clothing stores.⁶⁵⁹ Investment banking was the domain of a remarkable group of German Jews based in New York whose names are synonymous with high finance to this day.⁶⁶⁰

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Blacks emerged from the Civil War dominating the skilled crafts and construction trades as masons, carpenters, bricklayers, and painters,⁶⁶¹ but before they were forced out by White laborers, their money was of particular interest to the Jewish merchants. For this reason alone Jews tolerated the Black consumer to a greater extent than did their Gentile counterparts,⁶⁶² and their businesses "were crammed with Negroes."⁶⁶³

⁶⁵⁶ George Horowitz, *The Spirit of Jewish Law* (New York: Central Book Company, 1963), p. 78. See also Abrahams, p. 102-103.

⁶⁵⁷ Moses Rischin, editor, *The Jews of North America* (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1987), p. 977.

⁶⁵⁸ Hirshler, pp. 59-60; A. Hertzberg, p. 137: "By 1880, about half of the Jewish business firms in the country were in clothing and allied occupations both in manufacturing and retail sales. Three-quarters of all the clothing businesses of all kinds were controlled by Jews. They owned an even higher proportion of the department stores that were then being opened on the 'main street' of almost every city in the country."

⁶⁵⁹ Hirshler, pp. 60, 61; See also Raphael, p. 17 and Rudolf Glanz, 'Notes on Early Jewish Peddling in America,' pp. 125-26 on this point.

⁶⁶⁰ Barry E. Supple, "A Business Elite: German-Jewish Financiers in Nineteenth Century New York," *Business History*, vol. 31 (1957), pp. 142-77: Semon Bache, August Belmont, Marcus Goldman, Meyer Guggenheim, Lazarus Hallgarten, Philip Heidelberg, Isaac Ickelheimer, Abraham Kuhn, Henry Lehman, Emanuel Lehman, Mayer Lehman, Leonard Lewisohn, Solomon Loeb, Joseph Sachs, Jacob Schiff, William Scholle, 7 brothers Seligman, Philip Speyer, Lazarus Straus, Ernst Thalmann, Felix Warburg, Baruch Wertheim, among them.

⁶⁶¹ Feuerlicht, pp. 188-89. Brenner, p. 245: 'Most of the craft work on the plantations was done by slaves. Between the Civil War and the end of the 19th century, Blacks predominated in many trades in the South. But they were then driven from them. Similarly, they were excluded from many skilled craft unions in the North until the 1960s; and even later.'

⁶⁶² Feingold, *Zion*, pp. 59-60.

This post-slavery direct contact between Jewish merchant and Black consumer marked the beginning of the modern era relationship and its subtle duality. Jewish establishments, on one hand, were the primary outlet whose doors were open to Blacks but, on the other hand, the feigned friendship was frequently counteracted by bitter, one-sided hostility.⁶⁶⁴ After all, says Feingold, "there was a concealed advantage in living in a society which reserved most of its fear and rancor for its blacks."⁶⁶⁵

The Jews "virtually monopolized peddling and controlled the dry-goods stores of the South to a remarkable extent."⁶⁶⁶ They sold to Blacks on credit keeping ledger sheets for them - a custom called keeping "a book on schwartzers" - with endless payment terms.⁶⁶⁷ Fyodor Dostoevsky wrote in 1877 of the Southern American Jews:

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[They] have already leaped en masse upon the millions of liberated Negroes, and have already taken a grip upon them in their, the Jew's own way, by means of their sempiternal; "gold pursuit" and by taking advantage of the inexperience and the vices of the exploited tribe... the Negroes have now been liberated from the slave owners [but] they will not last because the Jews... will jump at this new little victim.⁶⁶⁸

In 1913, one observer recalled that after the Civil War, "the Jews invaded the Southern States... with their merchandise in packs on their backs and began to open stores in the cities, towns, and crossroads as fast as their wholesale Jewish merchant connections in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York could ship the goods they ordered."⁶⁶⁹

Economic Exploitation

The "free Blacks" were a new consumer class who needed food, shelter and clothing just like the slave. While others were revulsed by the sheer thought of a "free nigger" in their midst, the Jews' revulsion was mitigated by the ready money in the ex-slave's pockets. After all, Jews had handsomely profited by supplying slave's needs through the plantation, and now that same money source was re-routed through the hands of the ex-slave in the form of wages. Business was now directly retail. Jewish shops offered an open, if not entirely welcome, market for the Black consumer. Says Ashkenazi, "The free black population of New Orleans was

⁶⁶³ Arnold Shankman, *Ambivalent Friends: Afro-Americans View the Immigrant* (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1982), p. 114; Feingold, *Zion*, pp. 59-60.

⁶⁶⁴ According to Bertram W. Korn, "The Jews of the Confederacy," pp. 36-7, the Black freedmen, placed in legislative roles pursued an open, fair and equal society even for the oppressive Jews. A statute that denied every one who was not a Christian the right to hold public office was removed in 1868 when "the Reconstructionist legislature - aided by its Negro members - adopted a new constitution omitting all religious tests except a belief in Almighty God."

⁶⁶⁵ Feingold, *Zion*, p. 61.

⁶⁶⁶ Shankman, p. 111.

⁶⁶⁷ Harry Golden, *Our Southern Landsman* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1974), p. 157. "Schwartzers" is a Jewish term for "nigger."

⁶⁶⁸ Whitfield, *Voices of Jacob*, pp. 241-42.

⁶⁶⁹ Shankman, *Ambivalent Friends*, pp. 111, 113; Thomas D. Clark, "The Post-Civil War Economy in the South," *PAJHS*, vol. 55 (1965-66), pp. 425, 428:

[T]here appeared the wholesale merchants in Louisville, St. Louis, Baltimore, Charleston, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and Mobile. Many of these houses were operated by Jewish merchants who had either survived the war or were quick to see the opportunity for trade on a new basis of merchandising in the post-war South. They searched for just the right spots to open stands, and when they located them they emptied their packs onto store shelves and went into business in permanent locations... Almost every town had one or more of these merchants who made modest beginnings and advanced his mercantile career as the South moved further away from the reconstruction years. Possibly a major portion of the dry goods and clothing sold in the southern small towns were sold by these merchants. The smaller retailers really clothed the South either by the sale of cloth or ready-made clothing.

a significant economic group, and even urban slaves had funds at their disposal not available to their plantation counterparts."⁶⁷⁰

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The Southern merchant now had to subtly coax what could no longer be forcibly extracted. Jews were pioneers in this new brand of Black consumer exploitation, while still maintaining the supplier role with the plantation owner who had developed a new form of slavery called sharecropping - a system barely discernible from chattel slavery.⁶⁷¹

Meanwhile, the terror that characterized legal slavery was paired with a contempt for the ex-slave to maintain a psychological slavery and again the Jews could be seen as beneficiaries. The Jews "imbibed generously of its pervasive racist sentiment," admits Feingold, "and participated in the ritualized violence formalized in its 'code duello.'⁶⁷² They were free from the pervasive "anti-Semitism" because Southerners "were so deeply prejudiced against Negroes and Catholics that they had little room to hate the Jews."⁶⁷³ In fact, Jews became firmly rooted in the social and economic fabric of the region. A report by the American Jewish Historical Society concluded that "contrary to popular notion the Jewish merchant found the South almost as good a base of operation as the East."⁶⁷⁴ It said that they "were members of the lodges, served on all sorts of boards and committees, were sources of advice, and often-times gave a sound leadership in the organization of banks. To a great extent [173] they set the styles of their communities because they had the outside purchasing contacts from which they imported new goods and styles into their trade."⁶⁷⁵

The Land and the Lien

In the midst of this assault and the hardening of Jim Crow, the Black man tried to maintain a foothold on the American dream but found the Jewish merchant class unwilling to offer a hand. The Jews were charged with "overpricing their goods, of selling cheap and shoddy merchandise, of charging exorbitant rates of interest, of discriminating among their customers, and generally of driving the Southern farmer into complete failure [and some] of these charges in specific instances no doubt were true."⁶⁷⁶ These merchants engaged in a form of legal land theft that secured thousands of acres in the name of debt service. The lien laws of

⁶⁷⁰ Ashkenazi, p. 126.

⁶⁷¹ Ashkenazi, p. 68:

Planters had lost direct control of the labor force when their slaves were freed. A sharecropping system had taken root in the Felicianas by 1865, under which freedmen worked parcels of land and shared a portion of the crop with the landowners. Freedmen could work their parcels without the supervision attendant upon their position as slaves, and they could dispose of some of the fruits of their labor as their own. The planters and farmers (those who tilled between fifty and one hundred acres) lacked funds and, after 1867, credit. They viewed sharecropping as a way to keep their land planted and harvested while their former slaves remained tied to the land in some fashion. The planters with whom the Meyers traded remained on their land and actively pursued cotton growing along with their sharecroppers. Relations between the landowner and his sharecroppers were little changed from those before the end of slavery.

⁶⁷² Feingold, *Zion*, p. 61; Harry Golden, *Our Southern Landsman* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1974), pp. 108-9; See also Janowsky, pp. 185-86.

⁶⁷³ Clark, p. 430. See also Leonard Reissman, "The New Orleans Jewish Community," *Jewish Journal of Sociology*, vol. 4 (1%2), p. 121; According to Weisbord and Stein, pp. 22-3:

Race consciousness in Dixie resulted in benefit to the Jew as a white man. Differences between whites were submerged in a society that was preoccupied with maintaining the subordinate status of blacks (And as Bertram Korn wrote), "The Negroes acted as an escape valve in Southern society. The Jews gained in status and security from the very presence of this large mass of defenceless victims who were compelled to absorb all of the prejudices which might otherwise have been expressed more frequently in anti-Jewish sentiment."

North as well as south Jewish racial views were not appreciably different from those of Christians.

⁶⁷⁴ Clark, p. 432.

⁶⁷⁵ Clark, pp. 428-29.

⁶⁷⁶ Clark, p. 431.

the South were the credit instrument which allowed the poor farmer to purchase planting supplies on credit until the harvest. A tool, a mule, a seed - in exchange for a lien on the farm. When the payment was late or if the crop failed the entire farm could be foreclosed and taken by the merchant - all for a fraction of its actual worth. Jews were the prevalent wholesalers, and as such extended credit, and were represented in "substantial numbers," in banking throughout the South.⁶⁷⁷ Some of these bankers and merchants abused the opportunity by actually speculating in foreclosures. Thomas D. Clark apologetically explains the process:

There was involved in land dealing, however, the exceedingly delicate question of foreclosure, and not even the hardest-hearted [174] furnishing merchant relished the opprobrium which was likely to result from the public sale of chattel goods and land for debt. It was much simpler to secure the transfer of ownership of property in quiet private negotiations than to stand exposure to criticism by public sale. It was in this way that many furnishing merchants accumulated large tracts of land, and sometimes men who started out as merchants became larger farmers who gradually came to run their stores as adjuncts to their farming activities. Doubtless many merchants insured the future success of their stores by building up a controlled trade upon their private domains. So prevalent did the custom of giving land as security become that it was common practice in much of the South to speculate on the amount of mortgage every man had on his farm and as to the probable date on which he would have either to secure an abundance of providential assistance or be foreclosed.⁶⁷⁸

As farmers absorbed the inherent risks of producing a successful crop, many a Jewish merchant became the direct beneficiary of the failure of the family farm. Clark presents these merchants as unwilling victims of a law with which they were forced to comply. Contrarily, he points out that these Jews gave the "sound advice" that produced these laws and it was they whose businesses stood to benefit the most. The abuses became rampant leading to the system's demise:

When the boll weevil reduced the cotton crop, and when competition of cash stores developed an expansion of industry, the old line furnishing business went into eclipse in the South. Its end came only after merchants had committed countless sins against real Southern agricultural progress, and had been properly criticized for it in the newspaper and periodical press, and even in books.⁶⁷⁹

Struggling Whites and Blacks fell victim to this sophisticated land snatch just as the Red man had fallen to an earlier version. As today, the Black ex-slave was scapegoated by White victims who had lost land and who were left in economic travail - and the lynchings increased. Jews such as Isaac Hermann (1838-1917), encouraged this rancor:

In the Reconstruction period, Hermann was a leader in the movement to organize the [Civil War] veterans into an association [175] whose primary aim, it would seem, was to protect the whites against the Negro freedmen... He worked to restore white supremacy and to resist what he believed to be the encroachments of the Negroes.⁶⁸⁰

Creating a Black Image

The Jewish press actually encouraged resentment toward the Black showing him to be unfit for citizenship. Since the war, the preferred Jewish image of the diligent and humble

⁶⁷⁷ According to Clark, p. 432: "His safe bulged with thousands of liens and mortgages."; Rubin, p. 166; See Larry Schweikart, "Southern Banking and Economic Growth in the Antebellum Period: A Reassessment," *Journal of Southern History*, vol. 53, no. 4 (1987), p. 35. See also Allison Davis, Burleigh B. Gardner, Mary R. Gardner, *Deep South: A Social Anthropological Study of Caste and Class* (Los Angeles, University of California: Center for Afro-American Studies, 1941), p. 264:

In Rural County, however, where there are no large towns, the functions of the buyer, the ginner, and the advance merchant have often been performed one individual or firm. Such a merchant-ginner-buyer exerted a dominant economic control over the tenants and planters to whom he furnished credit.

The Wholesale merchants in Old County who once rivaled the banks as credit agencies for planters were, with one exception, Jews. Most of them were socially middle class in Old City, but a few had risen into the upper class.

⁶⁷⁸ Clark, pp. 431-32.

⁶⁷⁹ Clark, p. 432.

⁶⁸⁰ *JRM/Memoirs* 3, p. 236; Schappes, pp. 495-98.

immigrant striving to be a model American citizen had given way to a hostile skepticism. Jews were now seen by a growing number of observers as having produced wealth for themselves at the expense of the American people. As the anti-Jewish sentiment became audible, the Jewish press turned on the most vulnerable and easy target. *The Jewish Sentiment* editorialized in 1898:

The laws of nature cannot be reversed by "an act of Congress" and the white man is not only superior to the black man but will assert his supremacy (sic) at the proper time and in the proper manner⁶⁸¹...

The Sentiment's editor Frank Cohen wrote of a lynching in November of 1899:

North Carolina has recently done herself proud while several other states have had dignified hanging bees - provoked by the usual cause... Those negroes who conduct themselves properly, are respected and protected, but the lawless brute who violates the sanctity of the white man's home deserves death and usually receives it with electrical swiftness.⁶⁸²

Jewish Sentiment, August 11, 1899:

The primary needs of the negro race is obedience to the law and recognition of the rights of others... If law abiding and worthy, every opportunity will be accorded him short of social equality and this no self-respecting white man can endure. If the unmentionable crime against womanhood is persisted in mobs in the future will deal with him as they have in the past.⁶⁸³

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The Jewish Sentiment was aptly named and represented its constituency well. The Jewish/Black relationship had shifted from slaveowner/slave to merchant/consumer but with the same effect - Jews continued to exploit, at first the manpower and then the economic power of their former slaves. This duality became the foundation of the modern relationship between Blacks and Jews as the tumultuous 19th century came to a close.

⁶⁸¹ *Jewish Sentiment*, December 31, 1897, p. 3; August 24, 1900, p. 3; October 28, 1898, p. 3, reported in Steven Hertzberg, "The Jewish Community of Atlanta," *AJHQ*, vol. 62, no. 3 (March, 1973), p. 280.

⁶⁸² *Jewish Sentiment*, November 11, 1899, p. 3, reported in S. Hertzberg, p. 280.

⁶⁸³ *Jewish Sentiment*, August 11, 1899, p. 3, reported in S. Hertzberg, p. 281.

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Holocaust

Black men, women and children fell victim by the tens of millions to the slave traders and slave makers. As chattel, the African was unaccounted for in many a transaction and hidden within a substantial smuggling commerce. Given the evidence presented of the mercantile capabilities of the Jews and their concurrent indifference to African humanity, one might fairly assert that they are accountable for many of these murders. Certainly, one could justifiably argue that in places such as Surinam, Curaçao, Barbados and other slave depots under their control, a majority of the murders of Black hostages were committed by Jews or their agents. To quantify, however, is a most difficult proposition. Tens of millions suffered and died - how many tens of how many millions is the question.

Philip D. Curtin, author of *The Atlantic Slave Trade*, traced the most circulated slave importation figure, of 15 million, back to a most unlikely source - an American publicist of the 1860s.⁶⁸⁴ Of the trail of miscalculations, Curtin says: "[O]n closer examination, the vast consensus turns out to be nothing but a vast inertia, as historians have copied over and over again the flimsy results of unsubstantial guesswork."⁶⁸⁵ Other writers of English language textbooks on the history of the slave trade estimate in percentages the rate of the loss of African life in the trade:⁶⁸⁶

Robert Rotberg sets the loss of life during the maritime leg of the journey into slavery at 25 to 33 per cent.

J. D. Hargreaves says it was about one-sixth.

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J. D. Fage says it was "at least" one-sixth.

Donald L. Wiedner says mortality reached about 12 per cent in French ships, contrasted with 17 per cent in Dutch and British ships; Portuguese losses in the early centuries ran about 15 per cent, but when pressure from the nineteenth-century abolitionists forced the slave traders to take evasive actions, the casualty rate rose to 25 to 30 per cent.

Westergaard's archival survey of the Danish slave trade, for example, showed that individual voyages between 1698 and 1733 had mortality rates as low as 10 per cent and as high as 55 per cent.

Curtin's exhaustive review of the mortality data, including the assumptions above, brings him to this assertion:

The cost of the slave trade in human life was many times the number of slaves landed in the Americas. For every slave landed alive, other people died in warfare, along the bush paths leading to the

⁶⁸⁴ Philip D. Curtin, *The Atlantic Slave Trade: A Census* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1969), pp. 6-7. Curtin tracks the use of a fallacious guess through the works of a series of historians, all basing their figures on those of a previous "expert" in the field with each adding a new degree of authority. The publicist Edward E. Dunbar passed his guesstimate to Du Bois to Kuczynski to Fage to Davidson to Davis. Another faulty trail (see pages 9-10) commences with George Bancroft to W. E. H. Lecky to Williams to E. D. Morel to Melville J. Herskovits.

⁶⁸⁵ Curtin, p. 11.

⁶⁸⁶ Curtin, pp. 275-76. See also Boogaart and Emmer, "The Dutch Participation in the Atlantic Slave Trade, 1596-1650," *The Uncommon Market*, editors, Gemery and Hogenclorn.

coast, awaiting shipment, or in the crowded and unsanitary conditions of the middle passage. Once in the New World, still others died on entering a new diseased environment.⁶⁸⁷

It is generally agreed that the oft repeated figure of 15 million via the publicist is "conservative." But even if that figure were true, Curtin's claim that "many times" that number of Africans killed would place the number closer to 100 million murder victims. The actual figures are staggering, and as key operatives in the enterprise, Jews have carved for themselves a monumental culpability in slavery - and the holocaust.

The Count

To what extent Jews used the African is a difficult determination to make. Dr. Bertram Korn reasons:

Jews who were more firmly established in a business or professional career, as well as in their family relationships, had every reason to become slave-owners, although, of course, some socially prominent families took pride in employing white servants in their homes.⁶⁸⁸

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Colonial Jews were rarely to be found in the ranks of the impoverished being "securely ensconced in the middle class."⁶⁸⁹ Jacob Marcus counts slaves into his description of the Jewish households:

Merchants who were prosperous owned their own homes, occasionally some farm or uncultivated lands, perhaps some urban real estate, and a slave or a bond servant. Most Jewish shopkeepers and merchants were "comfortable." That is to say, they made a good living and lived comfortably. Many of them owned their own homes, while practically all had at least one domestic slave and could afford to lose twenty shillings at cards - once a week - at the club.⁶⁹⁰

Marcus again:

Jews who had come up in the world patterned themselves most carefully on their cultured and often wealthier Christian compatriots. Their well-appointed homes boasted silver, fine linens, expensive glassware, good cutlery, rugs, carpets and slaves to wait upon them⁶⁹¹...

"The possession of one or two house servants," says Henry Feingold, "was fairly widespread. As many as a quarter of the South's Jews may have fallen into this category" which was "slightly above that of other Southern merchants." Slave ownership among Jews was an indication of wealth and social status.⁶⁹² Roberta Strauss Feuerlicht counts Jews as having an even greater role in slavery:

just as a disproportionately large number of Jews were slave owners, a disproportionately large number of Jewish merchants sold slaves as they would any other goods. Several of these merchants were prominent in their communities: an acting rabbi, the president of a congregation.⁶⁹³

To quantify these assertions of inordinate Jewish slaveholding and dealing could not be accurately done until the census of 1820 - America's first attempt to count and segment her population by ethnic origin. It must be stressed that the figures represent only what the Jewish population would admit to, and, as taxable commodities, slave holdings would likely be underreported. The [180] brisk slave smuggling trade operated by the Jews of the Caribbean after the ban on the legal trade makes it difficult to assign definitive numbers to their slave commerce. Also, the high turn-over wholesale trade, in which Jews were numerous, would not have identified Jews as owners of the Black stock temporarily in their hands. Ira Rosenwaike analyzed the 1820 data which indicates the number of domestic slaves held by Jews:

The Jewish population in 1820 is concentrated in a few principle towns, in particular the five centers which then had functioning congregations; New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, Richmond and

⁶⁸⁷ Curtin, p. 275.

⁶⁸⁸ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery", p. 181.

⁶⁸⁹ *MCAJ2*, p. 820.

⁶⁹⁰ *MCAJ2*, pp. 819, 821.

⁶⁹¹ *MCAJ3*, p. 1178.

⁶⁹² Feingold, *Zion*, p. 60.

⁶⁹³ Feuerlicht, p. 73.

Savannah... In Charleston, Richmond and Savannah the large majority (over three-fourths) of the Jewish households contained one or more slaves; in Baltimore only one out of three households were slaveholding; in New York, one out of eighteen... Among the slaveholding households the median number of slaves owned ranged from five in Savannah to one in New York.⁶⁹⁴

Rosenwaike, whose Jewish population studies have been published in the major Jewish historical journals, has recently analyzed the 1971 population studies of Lee Soltow. Rosenwaike does not dispute Soltow's startling findings:

Soltow estimates that 36 percent of the 625,000 families in the South in 1830 were slaveholders. Of the 322 household heads identified in the present study as [Jewish] residents of the same states at this enumeration, a considerably larger proportion - 75 percent - were owners of one or more slaves.⁶⁹⁵

"In Charleston, Richmond, and Savannah," he continues, "the overwhelming proportion (over four-fifths) of the Jewish households contained one or more slaves; in New Orleans over three-fifths were slaveholders; in Baltimore, less than one-fifth."⁶⁹⁶ Nationwide, "Probably close to two-fifths of the Jewish families of 1820 owned slaves..."⁶⁹⁷

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Ira Rosenwaike, Bertram W. Korn and Malcolm Stern are among the Jewish scholars who have studied American Jewish population data. All of their results confirm the pervasive involvement of Jews in Black slavery. Dr. Korn analyzes the available census data:

In the 1820 manuscript census records for New Orleans, it has been possible to identify only six Jews. Each of these owned at least one slave, and the six owned twenty-three slaves altogether. By 1830, twenty-two Jews can be identified in the census returns - a very low number, since there were about sixty-six Jews in the area when the newly established congregation published its list of contributors in 1828, although some of the donors were not permanent residents. More than half of these twenty-two did not own slaves, but ten of them owned a total of seventy-five slaves. Obviously some of the newly arrived Jewish settlers could not afford to own slaves. By 1840, when sixty-two Jews can be identified in the census returns - again a very small number, since there must have been at least several hundred Jewish families in the community by that time - the newcomers had prospered to so great a degree that only seven reported that they owned no slaves. The fifty-five identifiable Jewish slave-owners of New Orleans in 1840 held a total of three hundred and forty-eight Negroes in bondage, an index to growing prosperity... Yet, according to the Mobile 1850 census, which lists seventy-two identifiable Jewish heads of family, thirty-one Jews were owners of slaves, to a total of ninety slaves. The proportion is even higher in view of the fact that we include in the figure for heads of families, nineteen young clerks and peddlers who lived in the homes of relatives, and fourteen Jewish bachelors who lived in a single boarding-house.⁶⁹⁸

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Census Data of Jews and Black Slaves

The following tables have been published by Jewish scholars who have researched and analyzed the available population data. These 1790 Census figures are included because they are the only "official" data available. Dr. Korn comments:

Seventy-three Jewish heads of households have been identified as Jewish; of these, at least thirty-four owned one or more slaves, to a total of 151 slaves. The only large holdings of

⁶⁹⁴ Rosenwaike, "The Jewish Population in 1820," pp. 2,17,19.

⁶⁹⁵ Rosenwaike, *Edge of Greatness*, p. 66. Also Lee Soltow, "Economic Inequality in the United States in the Period from 1790 to 1860," *Journal of Economic History*, vol. 31 (1971), pp. 825-26; Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 183: "The proportion of Jewish slave-owners, then, was possibly even larger than that of non-Jews, since the overwhelming majority of Southern Jews lived in the towns and cities,"

⁶⁹⁶ Rosenwaike, *Edge of Greatness*, p. 66.

⁶⁹⁷ Rosenwaike, "Jewish Population of 1820," p. 18. These figures correspond to data collected seventy years later by the Bureau of the Census which surveyed American Jews. See Raphael, p. 17: "Even more striking: two-thirds of all the Jewish families in the United States had at least one servant! Jews had clearly achieved a comfortable position in American society."

⁶⁹⁸ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," pp. 182-83.

slaves were possessed by Jacob Jacobs of Charleston (11), and Abraham Cohen (21), Solomon Cohen (9), and Esther Myers (11), all of the Georgetown District.⁶⁹⁹

Many families did not participate in this census and still more would not have revealed their identity as slaveholders or as Jews, having emerged so recently from the era of Inquisition.⁷⁰⁰

Area	of Jewish Heads of Households	Jewish Slave Holders	Slaves
New England	23	5	21
New York	60	20	43
Pennsylvania	31	3	6
Maryland	8	3	3

The Census of 1830 provides another "official" tally of the slave holdings of Jews. The chart below lists records of slave holdings of Jews in areas outside of major Jewish communities.⁷⁰¹

Jewish Heads of Households in All Other Places Census of 1830				
Head of Household	Number of Blacks			
	Slave		Free ^a	
County	M	F	M	F
ALABAMA				
<i>Mobile</i>				
George Davis Sr.		1		
George Davis Sr.	4	3		
Henry Lazarus	2	1		
ARKANSAS				
<i>Hempstead</i>				
Abraham Block		2		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA				
<i>Washington</i>				
Raphael Jones				2
FLORIDA				
<i>Alachua</i>				
David Levy for his father IIII	9			7
GEORGIA				
<i>Augusta</i>				
B. Abrahams		1		
Jacob Abrahams	2	2		
Levi Florance	3	7		
Isaac Hendricks	1			
Isaac Henry	9	4		

⁶⁹⁹ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 182.

⁷⁰⁰ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 182.

⁷⁰¹ Rosenwaike, *Edge of Greatness*, pp. 134-38, Table A-12.

Jacob Moise	2	4		
<i>Burke</i>				
Josenh Bush	6	6	3	3
<i>Camden</i>				
G. P. Cohen		1		
ILLINOIS				
<i>St. Clair</i>				
John Hays	4	2		
INDIANA				
<i>Knox</i>				
Samuel Judah			1	1
KENTUCKY				
<i>Lexington</i>				
Benjn Gratz	5	4		
Louisville				
Henry Hyman	1	1		
Jacob Levin		2		
Grant				
Abraham Jonas	1	1		
LOUISIANA				
<i>Pt. Coupee</i>				
Widow of Ben Jewel Sr	26	16		
MARYLAND				
<i>Frederick</i>				
Isaac Lyon		1		
MISSISSIPPI				
<i>Natchez</i>				
Jacob Soria	1	1		
MISSOURI				
<i>Lincoln</i>				
Emanuel Block	1	2		
<i>Pike</i>				
Pheneas Block	1	2		
<i>Washington</i>				
Jacob Phillips(on)	1	2		
NORTH CAROLINA				
<i>Mecklenburg</i>				
Nathan Cohen		2		
<i>New Hanover</i>				
A. Lasarus		2		

Malcolm Stern published some additions and corrections to Rosenwaike's analysis which included a slave count. See Malcolm H. Stern, "Some Additions and Corrections to Rosenwaike's 'An Estimate and Analysis of the Jewish Population of the United States in 1790,'" AIHQ, vol. 53 (1964), pp. 285-89: Ira Rosenwaike's original article is in PAIHS, vol. 50, no. 1 (March, 1961), pp. 23-67.

Jews/Location	Slaves	Jews/Location	Slaves
Newport, Rhode Island		Charleston, S. Carolina	
Sarah Lopez		Joseph Abendanon	4
Abraham Rivera		Emanuel Abrahams	4
Moses Seixas		Jacob Abrahams	1
Boston, Massachusetts		Jacob Cantor	
Moses Michael Hays	2	Gershorn Cohen	6
New York, New York		Isaac De (Da) Costa	
Solomon Myers Cohen	1	Sarah De (Da) Costa	5
Isaac Gomez, Jr.	7	Isaac De Lyon	2
Isaac M. Gomez	1	Simon Hart	1
Rebecca Gomez	1	Jacob Jacobs	1
Uriah Hendricks	2	Jacob Jacobs	3
Abraham Isaacs	1	Israel Joseph	1
Joshua Isaacs	2	Mark(s) Lazarus	2
Benjamin S. Judah	2	Moses Levey (Levy)	2
Elizabeth Judah	2	A(a)ron [Lopez]	2
Eleazar Levy	1	Mordica(i) Lyon	1
Isaac H. Levy	3	Barnet Moses	2
Joshua Levy	2	Isaac Moses	1
(E)Manuel Myers	3	Lyon Moses	4
Simon Nathan	3	Abrahain Seixas	5
Rachel Pinto	1	Samuel Simons	2
Solomon Sirnpson	1	Joseph Tobias	3
Alexander Zuntz	2	Rachel Woolf	6
Bedford, New York		Cheraw Dist, S. Carolina	
Benjamn Hay(e)s	5	David Azariah	1
Davd Hay(e)s	1	Georgetown, S. Carolina	
Mt. Pleasant, New York		Wolf A(a)ronson	
Mchael Hay(e)s	2	Abraham Cohen	21
Phladelphia, Pennsylvania		Solomon Cohen	
Myer Hart	3	Daniel Hart	6
Jonas Phillips	1	Hyman Hart	6
Lancaster, Pennsylvania		Nathan Hart	
Joseph Simons	2	Esther Myers	11
Baltimore, Maryland		Total African Hostages	209
Moses Jacobs	1		
Elkin Solomon	1		
Isaac Solomon	1		

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Census of 1820⁷⁰²							
	Charleston	New York	Philadelphia	Richmond	Baltimore	Savannah	Total
Households	109	74	58	32	21	21	315
Slaveholding Households	92	4	-	25	7	17	145
Slaves	481	5	-	88	11	116	701
Free Colored in Household	11	27	8	2	15	7	70

Absentee Jewish Owners of Slaves, 1830 Census⁷⁰³			
Name of Absentee Slaveholder	County or city	State	Number of Slaves
Isaac Abraham	Glynn	Georgia	5
Gratz and Bruce	Lexington	Kentucky	75
Isaac Hyams & Co.	Mecklenburg	N. Carolina	13
[Gershom] Lazarus	New Hanover	N. Carolina	5
W. Lazarus	New Hanover	N. Carolina	30
Jacob Barrett	Lexington	S. Carolina	45
David D. Cohen	Berkeley	S. Carolina	23
Mordecai Cohen	Berkeley	S. Carolina	27
Jacob Dela Motta	Charleston	S. Carolina	4
Hetty Moses	Charleston	S. Carolina	5
Isaih Moses	Berkeley	S. Carolina	35
Rachel Myers	Charleston	S. Carolina	10
I.J. (J.I.) Cohen	Richmond	Virginia	4
J.J. (J.I.) Cohen	Richmond	Virginia	1
Mordecai Marx	Richmond	Virginia	1
Samuel S. Myers & Co.	Richmond	Virginia	82

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Slaves in Jewish Wills

[Isaiah] Isaacs stipulated that the men and women to be freed were to receive a generous supply of clothing; [Jacob J.] Cohen left money to these servants but specified that if any of them preferred to remain in bondage, they were free to choose their own masters. The money from the sale was to be invested by the municipal authorities and the interest used to buy bread for the poor on the Fourth of July,⁷⁰⁴

Another indication, but still incomplete accounting, of Jewish slaveholdings are the references to slaves in the wills of Jews. Professor Jacob R. Marcus assembled 129 Jewish wills from the American Jewish Archives for the period of 1789 to 1865. Of those, 33 refer to ownership and disposition of 132 slaves. In many of these wills, however, the African children are not enumerated, and many refer to groups of slaves of unspecified numbers. In 19 of the 33 wills, the slaves were bequeathed to relatives to be used as they saw fit, and in 5, the

⁷⁰² Rosenwaike, "Jewish Population of 1820," pp. 19A-13.

⁷⁰³ Rosenwaike, *Edge of Greatness*, p. 70, Table 22.

⁷⁰⁴ *MUISJI*, p. 586.

executors were instructed to sell them. Professor Marcus adds that, "It is quite likely that some of the 97 remaining decedents owned slaves and lumped them together with all other types of property..."⁷⁰⁵

The section of this volume entitled "Jews of the Black Holocaust" details the slave dispensation in some of these wills.

Anti-Semitism ?

"Before the Civil War some Jews admittedly had been slaveholders and slave traders, and one wonders whether they skipped the passages in the Passover Haggadah that extol freedom after the torment of Egyptian bondage."⁷⁰⁶

Some Jewish historians have claimed that Jews only participated in slavery to defer anti-Jewish sentiment that would have resulted if [187] they were to take a moral stand.⁷⁰⁷ But throughout the historical record there appears no hint of moral indignation on the part of Jews. Dr. Korn states that "There is no iota of evidence, no line in a letter, no stray remark which would lead us to believe that these Jews gave conscious support to the slave system out of fear of arousing anti-Jewish sentiment."⁷⁰⁸

Many Jewish historians concur, including Oscar I. Janowsky, who believes that Jews had little to fear:

One fact stands out clearly - the people of the United States have never been infected with the violent forms of European anti-Semitism. The very first settlers, it is true, were not wholly free of anti-Jewish prejudice. But even this milder form of intolerance generally remained dormant in the liberalizing atmosphere of the New World.⁷⁰⁹

Oscar Straus wrote that when his father was peddling through the rural areas of Georgia, he was "treated by the owners of the plantations with a spirit of equality that is hard to appreciate today."⁷¹⁰ A host of Jewish authorities have discounted the suggestion that anti-Semitic oppression was significant in early American Jewish history:

- Dr. Marcus contends that "Colonial Jews suffered no egregious civil or economic disabilities; they were not packed into overcrowded ghettos, nor humiliated by narrow-minded civil servants and bureaucrats."⁷¹¹
- Richard Tedlow reasons that "Perhaps the key is that neither Southern nor Northern anti-Semitism at that time had extensive institutional props; neither was organized."⁷¹²
- Jewish author/lecturer Julius Lester maintains that "While individual Jews were subjected to anti-Semitic incidents and insults, on the whole the Jewish community was free to pursue its life."⁷¹³

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- David Brener: "It was a fact that many colonies had legal restrictions against the Jews, but in reality such laws were generally ignored... Very little of the traditional anti-Jewish medieval legislation took root in British North America, and so there were fewer laws that hampered Jews. The Colonies possessed no feudal heritage, developed no guilds; knew no prohibitions in the purchase of land. The only truly effective barriers here were nature herself, her savage Indians, and man's own personal incapacity... The Jews could make progress here because there were no bounds to his freedom of movement, his freedom to settle where he wished and marry whom he would. Capital went further in America than in Europe and competition was less keen. Additionally the American Jew's

⁷⁰⁵ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 183.

⁷⁰⁶ Whitfield, *Voices of Jacob*, p. 241.

⁷⁰⁷ See *MUSJI*, p. 587.

⁷⁰⁸ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 217; Harry Golden, *Our Southern Landsman* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1974), p. 108.

⁷⁰⁹ Oscar L. Janowsky, editor, *The American Jew: A Composite Portrait* (New York: Harper & Bros. Publ. 1942), p. 184.

⁷¹⁰ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 218.

⁷¹¹ *MCAJ2*, p. 799.

⁷¹² Richard S. Tedlow, "Judah P. Benjamin," in Kaganoff and Urofsky, p. 50.

⁷¹³ Julius Lester, lecture at Boston University, January 28, 1990.

strong family ties in Europe were a boon to the import and export industry in which they would engage."⁷¹⁴

- Charles Stember writes that even with its reputation for bigotry and intolerance, "The South has traditionally been one of the least antisemitic regions in the nation, and a considerable body of data suggests that it remained so until the 1940s."⁷¹⁵
- Roberta Strauss Feuerlicht's analysis concludes that "anti-semitism has been malignant in other places and other times, but in America it has been benign or virtually non-existent."⁷¹⁶
- Eric Hirshler maintains that during the Civil War era, "there was no discrimination in public institutions."⁷¹⁷
- Barry E. Supple: "Jews were no longer a harassed minority [and] the community promised a relatively unhindered advance to business talent..."⁷¹⁸
- Stanley Chyet: "Religious liberty was never an especially great problem for the Jew in America." Almost from the beginning, "[he] found little trouble securing religious freedom [and] no colony drove him out because he was a Jew."⁷¹⁹

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- Raphael Mahler: Those who laid the foundation for the largest Jewish community in the world "had already attained a level of social and legal equality unprecedented in the history of the Diaspora."⁷²⁰
- Max I. Dimont: "At the time of the Revolution, 50 percent of the American people were slaves or indentured servants. But the Jews were neither. They were all free. Though most were shopkeepers and craftsmen, many were manufacturers, importers, exporters, wholesalers, and slave traders. They dealt in coffee, sugar, tobacco, and molasses. They paid the same taxes non-Jews paid, and, by and large, suffered no more disabilities than other minorities did. And these disabilities, such as the lack of franchise in some of the colonies, did not affect their other freedoms. Anti-Semitism was almost nonexistent in Colonial America."⁷²¹
- Jacob J. Weinstein: "Then, too, the issue of slavery dominated American politics and offered a safety valve for latent prejudices and subconscious frustrations. Thus, anti-Semitism did not enter the consciousness of the average American very deeply. There were, it is true, some anti-Semitic undertones during the Civil War. But it is interesting to note that the leading role played by Judah P. Benjamin in the Confederacy aroused no perceptible resentment toward the Jews in the North or South during the worst days of the Civil War and Reconstruction animosities."⁷²²

Jews were not only citizens of high standing, they were also respected figures in public life and "pillars of local authority."⁷²³ They held office and shaped political and economic policy.

Though there were incidents attributable to "anti-Semitism," the problem was not pervasive. Jews enjoyed, by all accounts, a greater freedom to pursue their social and economic interests than at any other time and place to date - freedom even to deny the same to others.

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Slave Ships and Jews

"As a slave entrepreneur he gambled on the hazards of the voyage, the African supply, losses by death in the middle passage and the fluctuating West India markets."⁷²⁴

⁷¹⁴ Brener, pp. ix, 2.

⁷¹⁵ Charles Herbert Stember, et al, *Jews in the Mind of America* (New York: Basic Books, Inc, 1966), p. 390.

⁷¹⁶ Feuerlicht, p. 189.

⁷¹⁷ Hirshler, p. 59.

⁷¹⁸ Barry E. Supple, "A Business Elite: German-Jewish Financiers in Nineteenth-Century New York," *Business History*, vol. 31 (1957), p. 162.

⁷¹⁹ Quoted in Andrea Finkelstein Losben, "Newport's Jews and the American Revolution," *Rhode Island Jewish Historical Notes*, vol. 7, no. 2 (November, 1976), p. 261.

⁷²⁰ Raphael Mahler, *A History of Modern Jewry: 1780-1815* (New York: Schocken Books, 1971), p. 1.

⁷²¹ Dimont, p. 55.

⁷²² Janowsky, pp. 185-86; See also Feingold, *Zion*, p. 61

⁷²³ Toll, "Pluralism and Moral Force," p. 89. See "Reconstruction" and the Jewish contribution to Southern economic structure.

⁷²⁴ *MEAJ2* p. 539.

During the 14th and 15th centuries, European Jews were dominant as shippers, navigators, cartographers and traders piloting the seas and exploring for new trade routes and sources of commerce. Their money backed many exploratory forays and their equipment and supplies filled many of the ship's holds. By the time they settled in the New World they had acquired hundreds of vessels to ferry their goods through the Caribbean and South American settlements and on to Europe. The Jews, in fact, were the largest ship chandlers in the entire Caribbean region and owned warehouses with inventories to outfit the largest sailing vessels and to make ship repairs. It was written of the Curaçao traders, that "nearly all the navigation was in the hands of the Jews."⁷²⁵

Sugar came out and kidnapped Africans went in - an extremely profitable arrangement for the Jews involved in the trade. Slave shipping itself brought an immense return and there was no comparable endeavor for the profiteer.⁷²⁶ "It was generally agreed," says historian Philip S. Foner of the 19th century American trade, "that it was possible to gain almost \$175,000 on a single successful voyage, and even if this averaged one out of four trips, the [191] reward was worth the risk."⁷²⁷ This profit potential was readily apparent to the Jews who concentrated their talents in the shipping trades. According to Rufus Lears:

In each of the five towns in the original thirteen colonies - Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston and Savannah - where organized Jewish communities existed in 1776, the Jews were only a small fraction of the population; but in the economic life of each, especially in maritime commerce, their share was considerable.⁷²⁸

Jews had a natural inclination toward this maritime commerce having been masters of the trade, by this time, for centuries. And it was, continues Lears, "their place in shipping and ocean commerce that made the Jews a factor in the economic growth of colonial America."

Their ships carried the yield of American fields and forests to Europe and brought back to the colonies the textiles, implements and luxuries of the Old World. The complicated steps involved in disposing of cargoes abroad and obtaining return cargoes were greatly facilitated by their friends and relatives in Amsterdam, London, Lisbon and other European ports, who served as their partners and agents - an advantage which an international people would naturally enjoy. A few ventured into the hazards of preying on enemy merchant ships as licensed privateers; and to some extent the importation of Negro slaves, nearly all of whom were sold in the West Indies, figured in their transactions. The unspeakable traffic, alas, was not in disrepute: the royalty and nobility of England amassed fortunes from it.⁷²⁹

The holds of the holocaust ships were indescribably filthy and the ship owners assumed a high death rate in transport and some of the survivors were close to death upon arrival. Lenni Brenner has written that "Countless thousands of Africans were brought here in

⁷²⁵ Emmanuel HJNA, p. 83, *ibid*, vol. 2, p. 681: "According to a letter of the Curaçaoan Jews to the Amsterdam Parnassim, February 17, 1721, the shipping business was mainly a Jewish enterprise." Liebman, *New World Jewry*, p. 183: "The ships were not only owned by Jews, but were manned by Jewish crews and sailed under the command of Jewish captains."

⁷²⁶ Philip S. Foner, *Business and Slavery* (Chapel Hill, North Carolina: University of North Carolina Press, 1941), pp. 166-67, discusses the profits of the 19th century trade. The slave ship *Espoir* made a profit of \$436,200 on one trip. Banker's son and kidnapper C. A. L. Lamar [not known to be a Jew] estimated that his African expedition would bring a \$480,000 profit. He wrote in July of 1860, "The trade cannot be checked while such great percentages are made in the business. The outlay of \$35,000 often brings \$500,000... No wonder Boston, New York and Philadelphia have so much interest in the business." With the introduction of steamers in the trade, the profits were even greater, for these vessels were able to carry many more slaves than even the terrifically overcrowded sailing ships. .

There are references to the profits made from the voyage of the slave ship *La Fortuna* in Daniel P. Mannix, collaboration with Malcolm Cowley, *Black Cargoes* (New York: Viking Press, 1962), p. 199 and Captain Theophilus Conneau, *A Slaver's Log Book* (Howard S. Mott, Inc., 1976), pp. 92-3.

⁷²⁷ Foner, pp. 166-67.

⁷²⁸ Lears, p. 34.

⁷²⁹ Lears, p. 35

colonial times as slaves by Sephardi [Jewish] merchant-shippers..."⁷³⁰ But Abram Vossen Goodman assures us that "that was before the sufferings of the unhappy blacks had excited compassion."⁷³¹

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Jewish Owned Slave Ships

The following is a partial listing of ships that are recorded as having Jewish owners and are known to have transported slaves. This list, it must be emphasized, is indeed a partial list. It excludes, for instance, evidence of the transport of slaves by Southern Confederate Moses Cohen Mordecai, who was described as "a prominent merchant and probably the largest shipowner in the United States."⁷³² There can be no serious doubt that as a Southern shipper from Charleston he engaged extensively in slave shipping. Also excluded from this list are Abraham Gradis and the Gradis family, who are the recorded owners of at least 26 ships which they used to ship Africans around the Caribbean and the world.⁷³³ The Jessurin family of Curaqao alone "owned over one hundred ships sailing the seven seas in the 1800s," when Jews were masters of the slave trade.⁷³⁴

Certainly, much more research is required to assemble a truly representative list which, when complete, would be expanded manifold.⁷³⁵

<i>Abigail</i>	Aaron Lopez, Moses Levy, Jacob Franks
<i>Active</i>	Aaron Lopez
<i>Africa</i>	Jacob Rivera, Aaron Lopez
<i>Albany</i>	Rodrigo Pacheco
<i>Ann</i>	Aaron Lopez
<i>Anne & Eliza</i>	Justus Bosch, John Abrams
<i>Antigua</i>	Nathan Marston, Abram Lyell
<i>Betsy</i>	Jacob Rivera, Aaron Lopez
<i>Caracoa</i>	Moses and Sam Levy
<i>Charlotte</i>	Moses and Sam Levy, Jacob Franks
<i>Cleopatra</i>	Jacob Rivera, Aaron Lopez
<i>Crown</i>	Isaac Levy, Nathan Simpson
<i>De Vrijheid</i>	David Senior, Jacob Senior
<i>Eagle</i>	Moses Seixas
<i>Elizabeth</i>	Mordecai and David Gomez
<i>Fortunate</i>	Aaron Lopez
<i>Four Sisters</i>	Moses Levy
<i>George</i>	Aaron Lopez
<i>Greyhound</i>	Jacob Rivera, Aaron Lopez (later by Moses Levy)
<i>Hannah</i>	Jacob Rivera, Aaron Lopez
<i>Hester</i>	Mordecai, David Gomez, also Rodrigo Pacheco

⁷³⁰ Brenner, pp. 221-22.

⁷³¹ Goodman p. 50.

⁷³² Simonhoff, *Jewish Participants in the Civil War*, p. 260.

⁷³³ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, p. 5.

⁷³⁴ Liebman, *New World Jewry*, p. 183.

⁷³⁵ *JRM/Docs*, pp. 392, 416, 448; Schappes, pp. 58, 334, 569, 583, 627; Jay Coughtry, *The Notorious Triangle: Rhode Island and the African Slave Trade, 1700-1807* (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1981); Donnan, passim; Virginia Bever Platt, "And Don't Forget the Guinea Voyage": The Slave Trade of Aaron Lopez of Newport," *William and Mary Quarterly*, vol. 32, no. 4 (1975), p. 603; *Emmanuel*, vol. 2, passim; Kohler, "Newport," p. 73; Jonathan D. Sarna, Benny Kraut, Samuel K. Joseph, *Jews and the Founding of the Republic* (New York: Markus Wiener Publishing), p. 45.

Hetty	Mordecai Sheftall
Hiram	Moses Seixas
Hope	Aaron Lopez (also owned by Myer Pollack)
Juffr. Gerebrecht	Philippe Henriquez, David Senior & Co.
Juf Gracia	Raphael Jesurun Sasportas (captain)
Leghorn	Rodrigo Pacheco
Mary	Jacob Rivera, Aaron Lopez
Nancy	Myer Pollack
Nassau	Moses Levy
Nina	Luis de Santagel, Juan Cabrero
Pinta	Luis de Santagel, Juan Cabrero
Prince George	Isaac Elizer, Samuel Moses
Prudent Betty	Jacob Phoenix
Royal Charlotte	Aaron Lopez
Sally	Saul Brown (Pardo) & Bros.
Santa Maria	Luis de Santagel, Juan Cabrero
Sherbo	Jacob Rivera
Shiprah	Naphtali Hart
Spry	Jacob Rivera, Aaron Lopez
Three Friends	Jacob Rivera & Co.
Union	Moses Seixas

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The below listed ships were owned by Jews who are known to have participated in the slave trade (*asterisk means ownership is presumed):⁷³⁶

Year	Owner	Ship Name (tons)
1702	Moses, Joseph, and Samuel Frazon	<i>Joseph & Rachel (130)</i>
1713	Abraham de Lucena and Justus Bosch	<i>Mary & Abigail</i>
1720	Mordecai Cornez and Rodrigo Pacheco	<i>Young Catherine, Young Adrian</i>
1737	Rachel Marks, and others	<i>Lydia (54)</i>
1743	Joseph Marks	<i>Barbadoes Factor (50)</i>
1743	Joseph Marks	<i>Charming Sally (60)</i>
1746	Joseph Marks	<i>Hannah (40)</i>
1747	Joseph Marks	<i>Polly (40)</i>
1748	Joseph Marks	<i>Dolphin (50)</i>
1749	Joseph Marks	<i>Prince Orange (70)</i>
1751	Joseph Marks	<i>Charming Polly (50)</i>
1743	Nathan Levy and David Franks	<i>Drake</i>
1745	Nathan Levy and David Franks	<i>Sea Flower (30), Myr-tilla(100), Phila (105),</i>

⁷³⁶ Freund, pp. 35, 75-6, Samuel Oppenheim, "Jewish Owners of Ships Registered at the Port of Philadelphia, 1730-1775," *PAJHS*, vol. 26 (1918), pp. 235-36, Broches, pp. 12,14. Kohler, "New York," p. 83; Libo and Howe, p. 46; Lee M. Friedman, *Jewish Pioneers and Patriots*, p. 90; Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, p. 93; Irwin S. Rhodes, *References to Jews in the Newport Mercury, 1758-1786* (Cincinnati: American Jewish Archives, 1961), pp. 3,13,15; Kohler, "Newport," p. 73, lists Myer Pollack as owner of a ship Nancy. Hershkowitz, "Wills of Early New York Jews, 1743 - 1774," *AJHQ*, vol. 56 (1966-67), p. 168. Leo Hershkowitz, "New York," p. 27; Feingold, *Zion*, p. 45; MEA11, 204. See also *Emmanuel*, vol. 2, Appendix 3, pp. 681-738, for lists of Jewish owned ships.

		<i>Parthenope (95)</i>
1758	Naphthali, Isaac, and Abraham Hart	<i>General Well, Deflance, Perfect Union, Dolphin, Confirmation, Diamond, Rising Sun, Lord Howe, Rabbit</i>
1759	Naphtali Hart and Company	<i>General Webb*</i>
1760	Naphtali Hart	<i>Peggy*</i>
1760	Samuel Levy	<i>Charming Betsey (80)</i>
1760	John Franks	<i>Two Sisters (30)</i>
1771	Aaron Lopez	<i>New York*</i>
1771	Samson Levy and another	<i>Deborah (40)</i>
1772	Moses & David Franks, Isaac Levy	<i>Glouæster (230)</i>
1773	Moses and David Franks	<i>Delaware (300), Belle (170), Mars (400)</i>
1774	Aaron Lopez	<i>Lark*</i>
1783	Abraham Cradis	<i>Polly, David, Patriarch Abraham, le Parfait, l'Alliance, le Vainqueur</i>
1806	David G. Seixas	<i>Jane</i>
1806	David G. Seixas & Benjamin S. Spitzer	<i>Nancy</i>
	Joseph Bueno	<i>Rebecca</i>
1806	James DeWolf Ann Isaac Levy; and others	<i>Crown Gally Postillion</i>
	Hayman Levy	<i>Orleans, Dreadnought</i>
	Judah Hays	<i>Duke of Cumberland</i>
	Jacob Franks	<i>Duke of York</i>
	Samuel jacobs	<i>Betsey</i>
	Emanuel Alvares Correa, Moses	<i>Pearl⁷³⁷</i>
	Cardozo Abraham Hart	
	Moses Levy	<i>Mary and Ann</i>
	Moses Levy	<i>General Well</i>
	Moses Lopez	<i>Rebecca</i>
	Naphthali Hart	<i>King George</i>

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Seized Slave Ships

Ownership of some vessels, as well as the financial backers and insurers of slave expeditions, are difficult to trace until a seized vessel is reclaimed.⁷³⁸

- The *Braman* was taken into custody on June 9, 1856 and the owners charged with being engaged in the slave trade. It was bonded by John Levi and Henriques da Costa.

⁷³⁷ S. Broches, p. 11: "When privateers seized with the ship Pearl two West Indies Jews, Emanuel Alvares Correa and Moses Cardozo, the well known merchant, Abraham Hart of Newport appeared in court to guarantee the lawful sailing of their vessel and demand that it be turned over to him."

⁷³⁸ From Senate Executive Document 53, 37th Congress, 2nd Session. See also Pollins, p. 53: "...And there was an overlap with finance, with some Jews providing marine insurance. It is not all uncommon to come across Jews as insurers and shipowners, whether plaintiffs or defendants, in court cases."

- The *Orion* was seized on June 21, 1859 and bonded by Rudolph Blumenberg.
- The *Charlotte E. Tay* was arrested on April 24, 1860 and bonded by Fred K. Myer.
- The *Josephine* was arrested on May 28, 1860 and was bonded by Benjamin Isaacs.

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On December 14, 1722, Louis and Mordecai Gomez "petitioned concerning merchandise and negroes imported in the ship Greyhound as they were the agents for the several owners of the cargo saved by the Greyhound."⁷³⁹

Jews and the Rape of Black Women

The female slave was a sex tool beneath the level of moral considerations. She was an economic good, useful, in addition to her menial labor, for breeding more slaves. To attain that purpose, the master mated her promiscuously according to his breeding plans. The master himself and his sons and other members of his household took turns with her for the increase of the family wealth, as well as for satisfaction of their extramarital sex desires. Guests and neighbors too were invited to that luxury.⁷⁴⁰

Jews engaged in the widespread practice of the sexual exploitation of dependent female slaves. Such was the practice of Jews since the Middle Ages - a practice which required religious legislation to abate. Slave women were employed primarily for domestic and agricultural service in the households of the Jewish upper classes. The Jews of Spain and Portugal, for instance, used their house servants and slaves as concubines, and in seventeenth century Amsterdam they did the same even though the practice of polygamy was then against the law.⁷⁴¹ Jewish marriage contracts from the Middle Ages include the condition that the husband promise not to buy a female slave without his wife's consent, parallel to his promise not to take a second wife against his first wife's will.⁷⁴²

Once out of the realm of direct civil or religious authority the Black woman became open game. Dr. Henry L. Feingold has confirmed that:
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There are some recorded cases of illicit cohabitation between Jews and Negro slaves but this is undoubtedly only the tip of the iceberg. Isolated Jewish peddlers are known to have sometimes chosen Negro or Indian women as common-law wives. Sometimes generous bequests to Negro housekeepers in wills hint at deeper involvements. In one case in 1797, Moses Nunes of Savannah, acknowledged his concubine and the children he had with her, by willing her several of his remaining slaves. Similarly, land and money were willed by Isaac H. Judah to his two mulatto sons. The most renowned product of such a union is Francis Lewis Cardozo, Jr., who ... was sired by either Jacob N. Cardozo, a well-known Southern journalist or his brother Isaac, grandfather of the Supreme Court justice.⁷⁴³

When Feingold refers to the "tip of the iceberg" he is undoubtedly considering the so-called "mulatto" Jews who were never officially recognized as Jews, but were the offspring of Jewish rapists of African women.⁷⁴⁴ Marcus asserts that some Jews,

late in getting a good start in life, did not marry until they had made some progress on the ladder of success, and these late marriages very likely help account for Negro concubinage. Many of the Jewish settlers enfranchised Negro and mulatto women who were obviously their mistresses, and occasionally they made some provision for the children as well. One can only speculate as to the reactions of white wives forced to share their estates with the children of slaves but, although there is

⁷³⁹ Freund, p. 34.

⁷⁴⁰ Louis M. Epstein, *Sex Laws and Customs in Judaism* (New York: KTAV Publishing House, 1967), pp. 173-74.

⁷⁴¹ Liebman, *The Jews in New Spain*, p. 59.

⁷⁴² *EJH*, pp. 271-72.; S. D. Coitein, *A Mediterranean Society*, vol. 1, pp. 134-38.

⁷⁴³ Feingold, *Zion*, p. 61; see also for brief reference *MCAJI*, p. 155.

⁷⁴⁴ *MCAJI*, p. 166.

little indication of their attitude toward this social condition, its very prevalence would suggest they tolerated it as part of the prevailing mores.⁷⁴⁵

The Nunez brothers lived in the backwoods and were said to have "traded with the Indians among whom they lived and fathered a brood of half-breeds."⁷⁴⁶ Abram Mordecai, who in 1785 carried on extensive trade with the Indians, had his house burned by Indians "because of an intrigue with an Indian squaw."⁷⁴⁷ In his will, Isaac [198] Pinheiro left most of a very substantial estate to Vinella Pinheiro, a "free" Black woman. David Da Costa left most of his estate to a "free" mulatto woman on condition that she maintain Da Costa's mother for life.⁷⁴⁸ The first Jew living in New England, named Sollomon, is described as a "Malata Jue," perhaps born of an African slave mother and a Jewish father.⁷⁴⁹

In another case, Marcus describes a "cultured Jew" as having "a Negro concubine who reared their numerous children in the Dutch Reformed faith."⁷⁵⁰ Americans in the Caribbean were "shocked" when Nathan Levy cohabitated with a Black woman and was frequently seen promenading with her, arm in arm.⁷⁵¹ Jacob Monsanto, son of Isaac Rodrigues Monsanto, one of the very first known Jews to settle in New Orleans and owner of a several hundred-acre plantation at Manchac, reportedly "fell in love with his slave, Mamy or Maimi William. Their daughter Sophia, grew up to be a lovely quadroon."⁷⁵² Rabbi Korn saw a trend:

[I]t is likely that some of these Negroes [received] their names either from Jewish owners or Jewish fathers. This is probably also true of Sheldon Cohen of St. Petes Parish, South Carolina, Constance Herschell of New Orleans, Levy Jacobs of Fayetteville, North Carolina, George and Samuel Kauffman of King and Queen County, Virginia, Affey Levy of Charleston, Justine Moise of New Orleans, Harry Mordecai of Frankfort, Kentucky, Betty Rosenberg of Charleston Neck, and Catherine Sasportes of Charleston.⁷⁵³

The crime of rape was so widespread that significant portions of the Jewish population were its result. A Jewish historian reported that in 1791, "Portuguese Jews number 834 and the German Jews 477, besides 100 Jewish mulattoes, constituting in all more than one [199] third of the white population of the Colony [of Surinam]."⁷⁵⁴ It is hardly possible that any of these 100 could have been products of a Black African male slave and a Jewess.

⁷⁴⁵ *MCAJI*, pp. 121-22; In Marcus's subsequent book, *United States Jewry, 1776-1985*, p. 586, he restates the same: "Many of the women emancipated had obviously been their owners' mistresses; some of them had borne their master's children; in a few instances, testators acknowledged their parentage. Two educated and cultured blacks, Francis Louis Cardozo, Sr., and his brother Thomas Y., may have been the children of a scion of this Charleston clan. Not infrequently, the mistress, the common-law wife, was a freed woman, often a mulatto."

⁷⁴⁶ *MCAJ2*, p. 732.

⁷⁴⁷ Rabbi Alfred G. Moses, "The History of the Jews of Montgomery," *PAJHS*, vol. 13 (1905), pp. 83-4. According to Dimont pp. 58-9, "such intermarriages also took place in the lower social ranks; Jewish peddlers, cowboys, and adventurers who often married Indian women or servant girls. Others lived with slave women in common law marriages."

⁷⁴⁸ *MCAJ3*, p. 1409.

⁷⁴⁹ Goodman, p. 16.

⁷⁵⁰ *MCAJI*, p. 156; Concubinage among Jews has deep historical roots. See Louis M. Epstein, "The Institution of Concubinage Among the Jews," *American Academy for Jewish Research*, Proceedings, vol. 6 (1934-1935), pp. 153-88, for a detailed account. Genovese and Foner, editors, *Slaves in the New World* (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1969), p. 39, confirmed the practice: "The Portuguese not only took Negro and mulatto women as mistresses and concubines, but they sometimes spurned their white wives in order to enjoy the favors of dusky beauties"

⁷⁵¹ *MUSJI*, p. 91.

⁷⁵² Sharfman, pp. 187-88.

⁷⁵³ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 201.

⁷⁵⁴ P. A. Hilfman, "Further Notes on the Jews in Surinam," *PAJHS*, vol. 16 (1907), p. 12; Wiernik, p. 49; Herbert S. Klein, *African Slavery in Latin America and the Caribbean* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986), p. 133: "There even developed a small free mulatto Jewish community which in 1759 formed their own synagogue. But both white and mulatto Jews declined at the end of the 18th century, and by 1791 they were an insignificant element in the society." John Gabriel Stedman, p. x, "The population in [Surinam] included a relatively large

In Jamaica, the rape of captive Black women reached epidemic proportions. There developed a large free "colored" population all of whom "were deprived of almost all civil rights."⁷⁵⁵ The concubinage system was considered the "norm" in Jamaican society, and Black women "were universally maintained by white men of all ranks and conditions as kept mistresses." Even as late as 1843, an observer could find no improvement: "No one who has ever visited Jamaica will attempt to speak with pleasure on the morals and domestic relations of the country."⁷⁵⁶

Jean Laffite, the Jewish pirate operating in the Caribbean, bred Black women for sexual purposes. Rabbi Sharfman in *Jews on the Frontier*:

Most desired were the females from French Senegal. They were priced even higher than prized males. These possessed fine figures with silky black hair that flowed to their waists and knees. French and Spanish plantation owners in Santo Domingo, by selective breeding, had produced an exotic type they called "Les Sirenes." These, whom Southerners called "Serpent Women," had remarkably exquisite facial features, lithe bodies, small hands and feet. These above all were sought as mistresses... Laffite maintained a number of tantalizing "Serpent Women" at Grand Isle, across Barataria Pass from Grand Terre. He turned Grand Isle into an island of pleasure - saloons for drinking and gambling and bordellos lavishly outfitted. "Les Sirenes" were among as many as two hundred alluring females of all nations. These beauties offered guests a combination of Laffite's Lucullan delights and orgies of the renowned New Orleans Swamp.⁷⁵⁷

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Dr. Feingold assumes that "Such mulatto progeny could not have fared too well in the Jewish community which shared fully in the prohibition against miscegenation."⁷⁵⁸ But in New Orleans:

Crescent City Jews blended into their environment to become morally and religiously adrift. Samuel Kohn[s]... "housekeeper" Delphine Blanchard Marchegay arrived as a slave from Santo Domingo, served him well by day and by night... Since interracial cohabitation was illegal though quite common, "housekeeper" was actually a euphemism for "concubine." Some of the most prominent New Orleanians preferred to mate with their "housekeepers" rather than legally marry according to civil if not religious law.⁷⁵⁹

Among these men was the Jew Daniel Warburg. Warburg of New Orleans had two "mulatto" sons named "Eugene" and "Daniel" as products of the rape of a Cuban Black woman named "Marie Rose."⁷⁶⁰ Dr. Bertram Korn has speculated that Samuel Myers may have purchased an African woman named "Alice" as a concubine "in view of his first wife's death just four months before. The relevant dates are as follows: Sarah Judah Myers died on Oct. 12, 1795; Myers bought Alice on Jan. 4, 1796, Myers married Judith Hays on Sept. 27, 1796; he sold Alice on Oct. 2, 1797."⁷⁶¹ Rabbi Sharfman acknowledges the social/racial hierarchy:

The full-blooded Negro slave had no social status. When a white man cohabited with a black slave, their mulatto offspring was elevated on the social ladder. The offspring of a white and a mulatto was a quadroon (one-fourth Negro blood), and offspring of a white and a quadroon was an octaroon (one-eighth Negro blood) - the more white blood the higher the rung on the social ladder. Wealthy whites were therefore especially desirous to take octaroon or quadroon girls as mistresses. Under

number of unmarried male persons, who took concubines out of the slave group; married men also lived with slave girls as concubines." See also Hartog, *Curaçao*, p. 173.

⁷⁵⁵ Hurwitz and Hurwitz, pp. 45-6.

⁷⁵⁶ Hurwitz and Hurwitz, p. 46.

⁷⁵⁷ Sharfman, p. 153. See Hartog, *Curaçao*, pp. 175-76, for other evidence of breeding.

⁷⁵⁸ Feingold, *Zion*, p. 61; Liebman, *The Jews in New Spain*, p. 260: Diego Nunez Pacheco "sired a daughter born to a mulatto, Catalina, who was a slave of Catalina Enriquez in Veracruz."

⁷⁵⁹ Sharfman, pp. 186, 187: "One of the better known of these meeting places was the Washington Ballroom operated by Simon Sacerdote (Latin for 'priest'), his surname originally Kohn (Hebrew for 'priest')."

⁷⁶⁰ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, p. 181.

⁷⁶¹ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 188.

Louisiana law, they could never live as man and wife, nor could they cohabit. Nonetheless "Quadroon Balls" were openly and publicly held in New Orleans.⁷⁶²

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"By far the greatest profits from mulatto or quadroon girls was derived from their sale to brothels," writes Sean O'Callaghan in his study of international prostitution. "White men preferred them to their white sisters in the profession, who were mainly 'white trash,' ignorant, unkempt and ugly. Many of the quadroon girls, on the other hand, were very beautiful, and did their best to please their customers. The hope in the breast of every quadroon prostitute was that one of her clients might set her up in an apartment as his mistress."⁷⁶³ As legal slavery came to a close, Black women remained as the sexually exploited product of Jewish brothel owners. Jews soon thereafter moved into and, in fact, dominated the international "white slave trade" marketing their own and other Caucasian women to the highest bidders.⁷⁶⁴

There are actually only five instances in which documentary evidence indicates cohabitation of Jews with Black women⁷⁶⁵, says Rabbi Korn, and they are indeed "only the tip of the iceberg." Undocumented are the Jewish Indian traders, "consorting with red women and begetting children by them"⁷⁶⁶ and the intensely sexual plantation life described by Freyre and others. It is certain that with the buying and selling of Black women, Jews raped and exploited them with abandon.⁷⁶⁷

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Slavery in Jewish Law

"Both biblical and rabbinic law permitted Jews to own slaves in all ages wherever slavery was in general practice... [L]iving in a society where slavery was an established institution, the Jews could hardly be expected to eliminate it."⁷⁶⁸

The guardians of the holy laws of Judaism have never prohibited slavery or prevented all of its associated crimes and abuses. Black Africans were made brutally aware of this fact as their relationship with Jews developed. According to Jewish law, a Jew who buys an adult "heathen" male slave must have him circumcised. If the slave refuses after a year of attempts, the Jew must sell the slave to a "leathen." In order to keep an uncircumcised slave, the slave

⁷⁶² Sharfman, p. 187.

⁷⁶³ Sean O'Callaghan, *Damaged Baggage: The White Slave Trade and Narcotics Traffic in America* (London: Robert Hale, 1969), p. 160.

⁷⁶⁴ Edward J. Bristow, *Prostitution and Prejudice* (New York: Schocken Books, 1983), p. 1; Peter Y. Medding, editor, *Studies in Contemporary Jewry*, II (Bloomington, Indiana: University Press, 1986), p. 310.

⁷⁶⁵ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 202.

⁷⁶⁶ *MEAJ2*, p. 320; See also Jack Benjamin Goldmann, *A History of Pioneer Jews in California, 1849 - 1870* (thesis at University of California, 1939), p. 51 for brief reference to Nathan Tuck who came to Los Angeles from Cleveland in 1853 and "soon married a full-blooded squaw."

⁷⁶⁷ Gilberto Freyre, a Brazilian scholar, describes the plantation owners of this New World period in his book, *The Masters and the Slaves - A Study in the Development of Brazilian Civilisation*. There were no penalties for such behavior, in fact, it was not even considered rape - it was *recreation* in the *leisure time* sense. Current criminal statistics which chart the frequency of rape do not account for the pervasive brutal assault on Black women in American history. The irrefutable proof is in the collective face of the current Black population which retains little of their original and bountiful pigmentation.

⁷⁶⁸ Cohen, *Justice*, p. 49; There are 613 *knitzvot* or commandments included in the Jewish holy book, The Torah. Numbers 232-235 permit and regulate slavery; In Anita Libman Lebeson's, *Jewish Pioneers in America: 1492-1848* (New York: Behrman's Jewish Book House, 1938), p. 202, she states: "Their religion did not prevent Jews from owning slaves. They were known to have imported slaves in 1661. In 1720, a Jew exchanged merchandise for slaves he had brought in his own ship from Guinea."; Brenner, p. 226: "Every Jew knows that Hebrews were slaves in Egypt. That never stopped Aaron Lopez or Judah P. Benjamin or Simon Baruch from owning Blacks." See this document, the chapter entitled "Jews of the Black Holocaust."

must agree to obey the seven commandments of the descendants of Noah.⁷⁶⁹ New World Jews, however, made no attempt to convert their slaves to Judaism.⁷⁷⁰

In addition to slavery, Jewish law permitted the exploitation and oppression of the Gentile. For example, according to Rabbi Ishmael, paraphrased by Rabbi Henry Cohen in his book *Justice, justice*:

[A] Jew was legally bound to restore a lost article he had found only if its owner were Jewish, but not if the article had belonged to a Gentile. Other kinds of talmudic "discrimination" against the non-Jew included: He could not serve as an agent for a Jew in a legal transaction; he could not buy cattle from a Jew; he could be charged an exorbitant price (termed: *ona'ah* or over-reaching), while a Jew could not be so charged... The early mishnaic law forbidding Jews to sell cattle to non-Jews was considered no longer binding, since such a ruling would, under new conditions, entail an [203] economic loss for the Jew... For example, in the *Sefer Chasidim*, a book of rules written by a Rav Judah for the pietists of the twelfth century, a Jew, who was commanded to desecrate the Sabbath to save the life of a fellow-Jew, was prohibited from committing even a minor violation of the Sabbath to save the life of a Gentile!⁷⁷¹

Jewish slave dealing in the American frontier appeared to be in direct conflict with Old Testament doctrine⁷⁷² but it is also the misinterpretation of the Old Testament which offered the holy justification for oppression on purely racial grounds. It suggested that "Ham was smitten in his skin" and it was Noah who told Ham that his "seed will be ugly and dark skinned."⁷⁷³ It was this interpretation of the scripture which the New World Jews chose to embrace. Even though slavery - or as it can be more accurately described as an apprenticeship system - was Biblically permitted, the brutality of the system practiced by the European upon the African was unprecedented. Dr. Feingold has found that Biblical slavery,

was of a precapitalist variety and had virtually no commerce connected with it. Unlike the situation in the plantation South, it did not shape the pastoral economy of ancient Israel which in any case found little use for masses of slaves. Rather than being considered an animated tool, as he was in the South, the slave in ancient Israel was merely a member of society in dependent status. He was entitled to the full protection of the laws of the community.⁷⁷⁴

Philip Birnbaum, stated plainly in his work, *A Book of Jewish Concepts*, that there is no evidence that slave markets ever existed in Israel. "Kidnapping a man or selling him as a slave was a capital offense. A fugitive slave law, that once permitted in America the act of tracking runaway slaves by bloodhounds, would have been unthinkable in ancient Israel, where the relationship between master and slave was often cordial."⁷⁷⁵ In fact, to the rabbis, the stealing of a human being was so heinous a crime that they interpreted "Thou shalt not steal" in the Ten Commandments as referring to that crime in particular.⁷⁷⁶

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The slave, as defined in scripture, sometimes inherited the property of his master and was sometimes admitted into the family as a son-in-law.⁷⁷⁷ According to a statement in the Talmud, the rabbinical interpretation of the law of Cod, the Hebrew slave was to be regarded as his master's equal:

- You should not eat white bread, and he black bread; you should not drink old wine, and he new wine; you should not sleep on a featherbed, and he on straw. Hence, it has been declared that whoever acquires a Hebrew slave acquires a master."

⁷⁶⁹ Reznikoff and Engelman, pp. 77-8; Sharfman, p. 190.

⁷⁷⁰ *MCAJ2*, p. 963; There are records of "Jewish mulattoes" (discussed previously), the offspring of the rape of Elack slave women by Jewish men, who set up a Jewish community. They were, however, shunned by the White Jewish community.

⁷⁷¹ Cohen, *Justice*, pp. 50-1; Horowitz, pp. 235-36.

⁷⁷² Cohen, *Justice*, p. 49.

⁷⁷³ Feingold, *Zion*, p. 86.

⁷⁷⁴ Feingold, *Zion*, p. 87.

⁷⁷⁵ Birnbaum, p. 453; S. D. Goitein, *Jewish Letters of Medieval Traders*, p. 13; Seminario, p. 24.

⁷⁷⁶ Horowitz, p. 196.

⁷⁷⁷ Birnbaum, p. 453.

- A son or pupil may, but a Hebrew slave may not wash his master's feet or help him put on his shoes..."
- Though the Torah permits us to impose hard work on a Canaanite (non-jewish) slave, piety and wisdom command us to be kind and just." "Freed slaves were considered proselytes, converts to Judaism, in every respect."⁷⁷⁸
- "Mercy is the mark of piety,' says the Shulchan Aruch, quoting the language of far earlier authorities, 'and no man may load his slave with a grievous yoke. No non-Jewish slave may be oppressed; he must receive a portion from every dainty that his master eats; he must be degraded neither by word nor act; he must not be bullied nor scornfully entreated; but must be addressed gently, and his reply heard with courtesy."⁷⁷⁹

There is no evidence yet uncovered that would suggest that Jews who colonized the West adhered to these principles of Jewish law with regard to the Black African. Even the Jewish laws that governed the treatment of the beasts of the field, when applied to the African, were violated in every respect.⁷⁸⁰

- It was prohibited to slaughter an animal and its mother on the same day. And if "the paternity was definitely known or could be easily ascertained" the father could not be slaughtered on that day.
- It was prohibited to take a mother bird from her young while she was sitting on them.
- "It is forbidden to tie the legs of cattle, wild beasts or fowl merely to cause them suffering."
- "If horses are pulling a wagon and they come to a bad spot or to a [205] high mountain and they cannot go on without help, one is bound to help even an alien in order to avoid pain to living things; lest the alien driver should beat them excessively to make them pull beyond their strength."
- "Not only was cruelty forbidden, but positive acts of kindness were commanded."
- If an animal falls into a body of water on the sabbath, one may bring cushions and bolsters and put them under it to help it get a footing so as to get out and to bring food to the animal in order to keep it alive.
- "One should provide food for his animal, says the Talmud, even before sitting down to one's own meal. Some even held that one was not permitted to buy animals if he was not able to support them."

The practice of Judaism did, at times, include the assistance of the Black slaves. In seventeenth century Mexico, the Jews had a curious religious ritual: "A Negro was dressed in a red suit and went through the streets playing a tambourine. This was the signal to congregate for a special community meeting or for prayer."⁷⁸¹

The brutality of the slave system with the participation of the Jewish people shows that whatever humane guidance that Jewish law provided had never established itself as custom among the Jews in the New World.

Blue Laws

The religious laws that reflected the superstitions of America's founders may have had more to do with Blacks and Jews than with the propagation of any religious order. The Blue Laws seem, in at least some cases, to be legislative reactions to illicit commerce between Black slaves and Jews during Sundays when some slaves of Christians had a day off and Jewish businesses were open. The slaves were permitted to congregate in the commercial districts where Jews invited their business. A frequent accusation leveled against the Jewish businessmen was that they encouraged the slaves to steal goods from their plantation masters for sale to the Jews who would then resell the item back to the planter.⁷⁸² "It is doubtful," [206] wrote

⁷⁷⁸ Birnbaum, p. 453.

⁷⁷⁹ Abrahams, p. 101.

⁷⁸⁰ Horowitz, pp. 111, 113, 117, 118-19.

⁷⁸¹ Liebman, *The Jews in New Spain*, p. 254.

⁷⁸² Frederick Law Ohnsted, *A Journey in The Seaboard Slave States* [1856] (New York: G.P. Putman's Sons, 1904), p. 69, refers to the practice, as does Arkin, AJEH, p. 94. Abrahams, pp. 107-108, refers to a sixteenth century code-book, which still largely regulates Jewish life: "It is forbidden to purchase stolen goods, for such an act is a great iniquity. It encourages crimes and causes dishonesty. If there were no receiver there would be no

Myron Berman, "that religious concerns alone motivated the passage of the Sunday blue laws." Richmond's city fathers, disclaimed any intention of legislating religious belief but some favored the adoption of the Sunday blue laws to prevent a disturbance of the peace. The fear of large congregations of slaves and of the encouragement given to possible larceny motivated Richmond's mayor to observe in 1806 concerning the stores open on Sunday. "These shops afford to the slaves of the city, an opportunity on Sunday, of disposing of the plunder of the week; and also holds out an invitation to country negroes to bring to town on that day, what they can plunder from their master and mistresses which they can safely dispose in these shops."⁷⁸³

In Charleston, South Carolina, a grand jury issued a statement condemning Jews for opening their shops and selling goods on Sunday, thus profaning the Lord's Day. What seemed to worry these Christians, wrote Dr. Marcus, "was not so much the violation of the closing law but the fact that Jews were employing their black slaves as clerks."⁷⁸⁴ One incident illustrates the brutality of the slave system: "Jewish apprehensions soared at Charleston in 1773 when a Sephardic Jew was convicted of receiving stolen money from a slave. The Negro was executed, and the Jew was flogged, fined heavily, and pelted with rotten eggs as he was locked in the pillory."⁷⁸⁵

These Black/Jewish transactions were the subject of concern even in the Caribbean where laws were established to discourage the practice. In late seventeenth century Jamaica, Jews were accused of "inciting the slaves to rob their masters so that the Jewish merchants could buy stolen goods." In 1694, an act was passed, pointing [207] specifically to Jews as primary participants in this trade, entitled An Act against Jews ingrossing Commodities imported in the Leeward Islands, and trading with the Slaves belonging to the Inhabitants of the same.⁷⁸⁶

In mid-17th century Brazil, the Jews were charged by Inquisitional authorities with leaving their stores open, letting their slaves work, and sending their children to school on Sundays. As a result, the elders of the Jewish community appeared before the Supreme Council and promised that they would henceforth close their stores and refrain from making their slaves work on Sundays.⁷⁸⁷ Here, as with the Inquisition, the charges exhibit more concern over the contact with the slaves than with the practice of "Judaism." Once again, the use or misuse of the Black slaves seemed to be an underlying theme of this "religious legislation." Even as religious liberty became a favorite campaign theme these kinds of targeted acts persisted. The very year that Madison and his associates secured the passage of Jefferson's Bill for Establishing Religious Freedom, this same Madison sponsored a Sunday closing law under the guise of punishing "Disturbers of Religious Worship and Sabbath Breakers."⁷⁸⁸

thief... Any article concerning which there is even a presumption that it is stolen, must not be purchased. Sheep from a shepherd, household goods from servants, must not be accepted, for the probability is that the property belongs to their masters."

⁷⁸³ Berman, P. 158; *MUSJI*, p. 520; A similar charge was made against the Jews in Barbados prompting a legislative response. See George Fortunatus Judah, "The Jews' Tribute in Jamaica," *PAJHS*, vol. 18 (1909), pp. 170-71.

⁷⁸⁴ The Sunday closing law was defended as a police measure, not as a religious necessity. See Reznikoff and Engelman, p. 112; "The Sunday Law and the Jews," *Judaism*, vol. 20, no. 4 (1971), p. 491. Jews protested these laws and in one of these cases, *Commonwealth v. Wolf*, a Pennsylvania case decided in 1817, Wolf contended that Biblical law required that he work six days. The court rejected this argument by pointing out that because of numerous Jewish holidays which fell on weekdays, Jews were often permitted to work less than six days.

⁷⁸⁵ *MCAJ3*, p. 799.

⁷⁸⁶ Goodman, pp. 9-10; Friedenwald, p. 100.

⁷⁸⁷ Wiznitzer, *Jews in Colonial Brazil*, pp. 100-1.

⁷⁸⁸ *MUSJI*, p. 520.

Jews, Blacks and the Law

He who is escaped from his master unto thee shall dwell with thee... thou shalt not oppress him.⁷⁸⁹

Much like the Nazis at the concentration camps of Auschwitz, Treblinka or Buchenwald, Jews served as constables, jailers and sheriffs, part of whose duties were to issue warrants against and track down Black freedom seekers. They assiduously enforced the slave codes designed to safeguard against the possibility of rebellion.⁷⁹⁰ Once the Black runaways were apprehended, many [208] issued punishment as well. Lashing and branding were part and parcel of the Jewish slave-making regime and were liberally employed. As Stanley Feldstein put it in his book *The Land That I Show You*, "Jews also engaged in the dehumanization process - the making a thing of a human being."

In Philip Birnbaum's, *A Book of Jewish Concepts*, he provides the framework for slaveholding in the Jewish tradition:

When a man strikes his male or female slave with a rod so hard that the slave dies under his hand, he shall be severely punished (Exodus 21:20). Rest on the Sabbath and the privilege of participating in the religious life of the family circle were not to be denied by an Israelite owner. Fugitive slaves were given asylum, and were not to be surrendered to their owners. The slave went free, if the master destroyed his eye or tooth. Freed slaves had the status of proselytes in every respect.⁷⁹¹

This, of course, had nothing to do with the New World Jewish tradition of brutal subjugation of the Black African by any means necessary.⁷⁹² Mordecai Shetfall of Georgia oversaw his district as [209] the constable whose official occupation was to enforce the slave codes; Moses Levy was Charleston's most successful detective; Moses N. Cardozo was a plantation owner and jailer of Richmond's Powhatan Courthouse; J. S. Cohen was city mar-

⁷⁸⁹ Cohen, *Justice*, p. 49.

⁷⁹⁰ Feingold, *Zion*, p. 62; Feldstein, p. 96: "Jews engaged in the domestic slave trade, bought and hired slaves to be used on their farms, and treated their chattels in the same manner as their Christian neighbors. One wonders if Benjamin Davis, who in 1838 placed an ad in the Columbus (Georgia) Enquirer offering for sale 'sixty likely Virginia negroes' was reminded of the similar plight of his own people who were enslaved by the Egyptian Pharaohs."; Korn, 'Jews and Negro Slavery,' p. 190: "From testifying against Negroes in court, to apprehending a runaway slave, to inflicting punishment upon a convicted Negro, these Jews were thoroughly a part of their society." For one example see Korn, Jews of New Orleans, p. 171.

⁷⁹¹ Birnbaum, p. 452.

⁷⁹² 793 Kohler, "Settlement of the West," pp. 34-5, reports that the treatment of Blacks was improved by a most unlikely source. Louis XV was then on the French throne, and in March, 1724, he resurrected and put into effect the old edict of Louis XIII, expelling the Jews and improving the lot of the Black slaves. This edicts were known as the *Code Noir* or Black Codes, here described by Kohler:

The articles of the edict, treating on slavery add interest to the instrument. Louis XV was not in favor of slavery. The Spaniards had introduced the negro from Africa and were selling him to the French settlers on three years' time. It was found, as an official report has it, that "one negro could do the work of four white men in the new country." On this ground, and on the argument that by converting the negroes to Christianity he would be doing the Lord a great service, after much persuasion, Louis XV finally consented to servitude in the colonies and recognized it in this edict. Up to that time there had been no restrictions thrown upon the slave owner, and even the rack had been introduced as punishment and other barbarities practiced. Though some of his measures seem at this day to have been harsh, the edict worked a great improvement in the treatment of slaves. First of all the requirement was that all slaves must be educated in the rites of the Catholic church and be baptized. The edict also prohibited rites other than Catholic; labor on church holidays and Sunday; inter-marriage of whites and blacks, concubinage, marriage of slaves except on consent of owners, and forbade owners to force marriage. Slaves were interdicted from carrying arms, and masters from poorly feeding, or torturing, or mutilating slaves. It specified that the condition of the mother - be she free woman or slave - should decide the free or slave state of the child. It required masters to bury slaves in holy ground, and bury them at night if not baptized. For run-away slaves it provided that masters cut off one ear for the first offense, brand and hamstring for second, and inflict death for the third.

Another article of this very same edict ordered the expulsion of all Jews from French colonial territories. Of the 300 Jews estimated to be in the Mississippi valley at the time, it was claimed that all were driven out and returned with the British after the fall of Quebec. But Harry Simonhoff, *Under Strange Skies* (New York: Philosophical Library, 1953), p. 268, wrote that "Evidently Jews did not take this 'Black Code' too seriously."

shal of Mobile in 1841 where he supervised the sale of Africans who were impounded through the bankruptcy of their captor. They advertised for "nee'r do well" runaway slaves and offered rewards in the local newspapers. In the Mobile Daily Adviserand Chronicle, Cohen offered ten Blacks for immediate cash, including "a first rate mantua maker, and several good cooks, washers and ironers," made available through bankruptcy.⁷⁹³

In Charleston, the following Jews were officially responsible for the apprehension and punishment of African Black people who wanted freedom more than slavery:⁷⁹⁴
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Lewis Gomez	1802	Turnkey of Jail
Elisha Elizer	1802	Deputy Sheriff
Moses Solomon	1802	Constable
Nathan Hart	1821	Constable
Solomon Moses	1822	Constable
Samuel Hyams	1822	Keeper of Jail
Mark Marks	1822	Deputy Sheriff
Solomon Moses, Jr.	1822	Deputy Sheriff
Moses Levy	?	Detective

Jews in the towns and cities appear to have been content to abide by the excessively cruel punishments meted out to Blacks who were caught by "the law." These are a few examples of the testimony of Jews against Blacks taken from the Richmond court records.

- In 1798, "Tolly, a mulatto slave," was tried for taking a loaf of white sugar worth two dollars from Benjamin Solomon's home, and was sentenced to five lashes on her bare back and ordered to be branded on her left hand.
- A "free" Black man was accused of stealing two silver watches valued at \$32 from Myer Angel in 1832, and was sentenced to five years imprisonment, six months of which was to be spent in solitary confinement.
- Benjamin Wolfe's store was broken into in 1797, and \$500 in merchandise was stolen. Three slaves were tried for the crime, but only one was convicted. He was sentenced to be hanged.

⁷⁹³ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 190. A mantua is a woman's gown.

⁷⁹⁴ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 190. Jewish peddlers travelling throughout the countryside frequently encountered fleeing Black slaves, and some apparently saw the commercial potential. Frederick Law Olmsted, the 19th century traveller and park designer, described an incident in 1822 where an unnamed Jew, returning from a peddling excursion, observed a man's footprints in the banks of a stream. He perceived them to be those of a runaway African slave for which he presumed there to be a reward (*A journey Through Texas* [Austin: University of Texas Press, 1978], pp. 330-31):

The trail soon left the road, and he followed it cautiously, to an overgrown gully, where he found his fugitive, overcome with sleep. The poor wretch yielded without a word, only begging for something to eat. But the Jew was too wise to keep the muscular advantage he had over a negro faint and sick with hunger, and tying his hands behind him, drove him before him to the road. The prostration of the fellow was so extreme, however, that the task of driving him in to settlements would be tedious; and, after a short distance, the Jew mounted his feeble prize behind him, joining his ankles firmly together by a handkerchief, beneath the mules belly. For a time, all went well - the Jew vigilant and merry, revolver in hand. But there came the Nueces [River] to cross; the mule would drink; the bridle goes loose; the spark of liberty suddenly kindles, and headlong, over the mule's head, goes Jew, revolver, and all, floundering under the feet of the frightened animal. Up the bank goes a stampede of mule and crouching runaway, securely tied together, the bags of dollars and provision not even left to the dripping speculator. The Jew is the only one of the party that has ever again been heard from.

It should be noted that some Jewish writers have claimed that Olmsted displayed bias against Jews in some of his observations of American culture. They cite examples such as below (*ibid*, p. 329):

There are a few Jew-Germans in Texas, and, in Texas, the Jews, as everywhere else, speculate in everything - in popular sympathies, prejudices, and bigotries, in politics, in slavery. Some of them own slaves, others sell them on commission, and others have captured and returned fugitives. judging by several anecdotes I heard of them, they do not appear to have made as much by it as by most of their operations.

These examples from Korn's article on Jews and slavery precludes the unofficial cruelty meted out at the whim of the slave master. Jews, acting both as private citizens and as public officials, brought their Black slaves to court in legal actions where the outcome was all but guaranteed.⁷⁹⁵ The most extreme case on record was the murder of a slave by Joseph Cohen of Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1819, a crime for which he was indicted, tried and convicted - "although of course the penalty for the murder of a Negro by a white was much less severe than the penalty for a trivial misdemeanor committed by a Negro."⁷⁹⁶
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Jews and the Great Nat Turner

The great Nat Turner's 1831 revolt against the slave masters of Virginia was put down with the help of at least two Jewish militiamen. Dr. Henry Myers and Sam Mordecai were mobilized to repel the revolt and Jewish writer, Emma Mordecai, described the lynching of Turner's men:

If the conduct of the Blacks was outrageous, that of the whites was most barbarous towards many of them who were arrested; for instance, they burned off the foot of a negro whom they had taken upon suspicion and found out that he was innocent. They had one of the ears cut off of another (who had to be sure been guilty of murdering his master in a most barbarous manner) and after rubbing the wound with sand, they tied him to a horse, had the horse mounted and rode, and then turned loose into the woods. Certainly, this negro deserved to be punished in the most severe manner warranted by civilized society, but this Indian-like treatment casts a great reflection on the troops by whom it was authorized.⁷⁹⁷

Jews assisted in crushing other slave uprisings, especially, as in New York, when the rebellious slaves belonged to them. Lebeson writes that:

When in 1741, it was discovered that New York Negroes had conspired against the white population, and had planned to burn the city, a large number of Negroes were arrested and transported or condemned to death. Some of these slaves belonged to Jewish owners. Cuffee, belonging to Lewis Cornez, had planned to burn his masters house. Machado's house was burned by his Negroes. A few were acquitted, among them servants belonging to Judah Hays and Samuel Myers Cohen.⁷⁹⁸

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Black Slave Owners and Jews

Rabbi Bertram Korn makes reference in his essay, "Jews and Negro Slavery in the Old South," to the likelihood that some Blacks with Jewish names may have received them "either from Jewish owners or Jewish fathers."⁷⁹⁹ The list Dr. Korn uses is drawn from Carter G. Woodson's, *Free Negro Owners of Slaves*. He finds eight of "these Negroes" with Jewish names who own a total of 39 slaves.

Like their fathers and owners, brought up in the Jewish tradition, they apparently felt quite comfortable participating in Jewish family traditions.⁸⁰⁰

It should also be stated that many of these purchases of Blacks by Blacks cited by Woodson, were for the purpose of freeing the slave from bondage, as in the case of Meir Jo-

⁷⁹⁵ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," pp. 189-90; See Schappes, p. 597, for evidence of the manumission societies acting in behalf of Blacks mistreated by Jewish masters.

⁷⁹⁶ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," pp. 189-90; Feingold, *Zion*, p. 62.

⁷⁹⁷ Bermon, p. 167.

⁷⁹⁸ Lebeson, *Jewish Pioneers in America*, pp. 202-3.

⁷⁹⁹ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 201.

⁸⁰⁰ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 201 note 83; Feingold, *Zion*, p. 61.

sephson who stated in a letter that, "A free nigger wants to court her [his slave] and to buy her from me."⁸⁰¹

⁸⁰¹ *JRM/Docs*, pp. 359-60; Rosenbloom, pp. 77-8.

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Jews of the Black Holocaust

"What is hateful to you, do not do to your neighbor."⁸⁰²

All of the following "Chosen People" are confirmed to have participated in the Black African slave trade. According to their own literature, each one is a prominent historical figure and most are highly regarded and respected by Jews themselves. Even the most prominent of Jewish Americans never voiced any reservation whatsoever about this practice.⁸⁰³ Writes Rabbi Bertram W. Korn, "it is realistic to conclude that any Jew who could afford to own slaves [and needed them] would do so."⁸⁰⁴ In fact, "Jews participated in every aspect and process of the exploitation of the defenseless blacks."⁸⁰⁵ Here, in alphabetical order, is an annotated listing of just a few of those.

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Mordecai Abraham of Virginia placed this advertisement in the *Virginia Gazette or American Advertiser* on January 12, 1783:

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, in King William County, on Saturday the 5th instant, a large Mulatto Man named OSBOURN, late the property of William Fitzhugh, Esq; he is about five feet ten inches or six feet high, almost white enough to pass for a whiteman, he has grey, or rather white eyes, which appear very weak, with a kind of blemish in the right one, occasioned by his shutting it when a person addresses him. His dress is uncertain, though I believe he went off with a blue suit of cloathes, and likewise a coarse upper jacket, and soldiers under jacket and breeches of buff, with buttons marked USA. I am informed he lately lived in Mecklenburg, under Col. Mounford, near Taylor's Ferry on Roanoke. Whoever will apprehend the said fellow and secure him, so that I may get him again, shall receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward, or if delivered to me in King William County, the above reward. All masters of vessels and other persons are hereby forbid to carry the said fellow out of the state, or to employ him in any craft whatever.⁸⁰⁶

Joseph Abrahams, a jewish businessman of Charleston, South Carolina, placed this advertisement in the *Gazette of the State of South-Carolina* on August 25, 1779:

RUN away from the subscriber, a young negro fellow, named Brutus, this country born, about 18 years old; he had on when he went away, an Osnabrugs shirt, brown fustian breeches and Osnabrugs coatee with red cuffs and collar; he was formerly the property of the estate of Mr. Stan-yarne: He has a mother in Dorchester. Whoever takes up said negro and delivers him to me, shall receive a reward of one hundred Dollars, and charges paid.⁸⁰⁷

⁸⁰² *Babylonian Talmud*, Shabbat 8; Albert Vorspan, *Great jewish Debates and Dilemmas* (New York: University of American Hebrew Congregations, 1980), p. 3.

⁸⁰³ Bertram Wallace Korn, *The Early Jews of New Orleans* (Waltham, Massachusetts; American jewish Historical Society, 1969), pp. 201, 319.

⁸⁰⁴ Bertram W. Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery in the Old South, 1789-1865," in Karp, *JEA3*, p. 184.

⁸⁰⁵ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 189.

⁸⁰⁶ Lathan A. Windley, compiler, *Runaway Slave Advertisements: A Documentary History from the 1730s to 1790*, 4 volumes (Westport Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1983), vol. 1, p. 346 and vol. 3, p. 559; Abraham may have owned a slave he called "Brutus." See also Barnett A. Elzas, *Jews of South Carolina* (Philadelphia: J.P. Lippincott Co., 1905), p. 103.

⁸⁰⁷ Windley, vol. 3, p. 371.

Simon Abrahams of Richmond, Virginia, was fined \$3.33 in 1834, for allowing a hired slave to go at large contrary to the Act of Assembly.⁸⁰⁸

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David De Acosta, described as "a gentleman of Spain," owned a forty-one acre plantation on Barbados in 1680 "worked by sixtyone black slaves... seven white servants and three bought ones (Mons), apparently all Christians." His will dated February, 1684-1685 dispenses his Africans:

The two former to enjoy and possess my plantations negroes, &c. each paying half of debts owing, and sharing proceeds and expenses each year. No negroes or anything to be sold, & should Daniel B. Henriques sell anything he will forfeit his inheritance in favour of my wife, & the sale shall be deemed null & void.⁸⁰⁹

Jacob Adler; In 1863, he and his partner, Herman Cone of Jonesboro, Tennessee, purchased two African men they named "Friendly" and "foe William," for \$4,500.⁸¹⁰

Charity Adolphus (d. 1773); When her house was burned down, "she escaped with her life, only by being carried out of the burning house by her faithful Negro slave, Darby."⁸¹¹

J. Adolfus of Jamaica, despised the Black man so much that in 1812, when a Jamaican assemblyman advocated the equality of the "free colored," Adolfus and two other jews, L. Spyers and J. Da Silva, physically attacked him at his home.⁸¹²

Samuel Alexander was one of the founders of Congregation Beth Shalome of Richmond in 1791. He and his brother Solomon (listed below) were also slave owners who are considered to be humanitarians because they arranged to have their hostages "manumitted." They reserved the right, however, to keep them as indentured servants.⁸¹³

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Solomon Alexander was a one-time acting mayor of Richmond, Virginia who enslaved a Black woman named "Esther."⁸¹⁴

Jorge de Almeida owned and operated a silver mine in Taxco. In about 1585, at the height of the Inquisition, he and a friend are alleged to have "strangled a Negress who had called a friend of their's a Jew."⁸¹⁵

Myer Angel, of Richmond, Virginia accused "Walter Quarles, colored," of stealing two silver watches of the value of \$40 each in 1832. Quarles received a sentence of five years confinement in the public jail and penitentiary house "on low and coarse diet, one-tenth part of the time to be spent in solitary confinement."⁸¹⁶

⁸⁰⁸ Herbert T. Ezekiel, Gaston Lichtenstein, *History of Jews of Richmond 1769-1917* (Richmond: 1917), p. 91.

⁸⁰⁹ Wilfred S. Samuel, *A Review of The jewish Colonists in Barbados in the Year 1680* (London: Purnell & Sons, Ltd., 1936), pp. 13, 92.

⁸¹⁰ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 193.

⁸¹¹ David De Sola Pool, *Portraits Etched in Stone: Early Jewish Settlers, 1682-1831* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1952), p. 478.

⁸¹² Samuel J. Hurwitz and Edith Hurwitz, "The New World Sets an Example for the Old: The Jews of Jamaica and Political Rights, 1661-1831," *AJHQ*, vol. 55 (1965-66), p. 46.

⁸¹³ Edwin Wolf and Maxwell Whiteman, *The History of the Jews of Philadelphia* (Philadelphia, Jewish Publication Society of America, 1957), p. 191; Joseph R. Rosenbloom, *A Biographical Dictionary of Early American jews: Colonial Times through 1800* (Lexington: University of Kentucky, Press 1960), p. 7.

⁸¹⁴ Myron Sermon, *Richmonds lewry 1769-1976: Shabbat in Shockoe* (Charlottesville, Virginia: Jewish Community Federation of Richmond by University Press of Virginia, 1979), p. 163.

⁸¹⁵ Seymour B. Liebman, *The jews in New Spain: Faith, Flame, and the Inquisition* (Coral Gables, Florida: University of Miami Press, 1970), p. 173.

⁸¹⁶ Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, p. 91.

Juan De Araujo (or Arauxo) "had been a minor slave trader who had travelled widely through the Spanish Indies, between Puebla, Vera Cruz, Cartagena, Havana and, possibly even, Angola."⁸¹⁷

Issack Asher of New York was charged with "selling an unhealthy Negro" in 1863.⁸¹⁸

Solomon Audler of New Orleans was listed as the "owner" of four Africans in the census of 1830.⁸¹⁹

Maurice Barnett of Baton Rouge, Louisiana "owned" at least eleven African citizens. He was such a prolific slave dealer and auctioneer that twentieth century picture postcards of the "Old Slave Block" depict his office at 40 St. Louis Street. He was one of the closest associates of the slave breeding and smuggling Jewish pirate, Jean Laffite. Below is an example of the Black/jewish relationship of the time:

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SALES AT AUCTION

By M. Barnett, Sen., Auctioneer Cornelius Hurst vs. His Creditors - Syndic Sale.

On Monday, the 2d Dec, 1839, at 12 o'clock noon, at the City Exchange, St. Louis street between Chartres and Royal streets, by order of Alexander Grant, syndic of said estate, and by virtue of an order issued by the honorable the first judicial district court of the state of Louisiana, dated the 26th day of October, 1839, the following slave surrendered to his creditors by said insolent, viz:

DICK, about 28 years of age, a well disposed man.

OSBORN, about 26 years of age, mulatto; a good carriage driver and waiter, active and handy at anything he is put to.

LUCINDA, about 22 years of age, Osborn's wife, very intelligent, good cook, washer and ironer.

Lucinda's Children:

COMMODORE, about 6 years of age,

JOSEPHINE, about 4 years of age,

HENRY, about 2 years of age,

OSBORN, about 1 year of age.

NED, about 19 years of age, accustomed to work in a brick yard.

LOUIS, about 17 years of age, accustomed to work in a brick yard,

MINGO, about 28 years of age, brick moulder, stout able bodied man.

WINNEY, about 37 years of age, worked in a brick yard.

PRISCILLA, about 24 years of age, stout able bodied woman.

SERENA, about 21 years of age, a good off-bearer in a brick yard, and her child.

MATILDA, about 25 years of age, cook, washer and ironer, and her three children, viz:

THOMAS, about 10 years of age.

TONY, about 6 years of age.

WILLIAM, an infant.

SALLY, about 22 years of age, mild and well disposed woman; cook, washer and ironer.

JULIANNA, about 21 years of age, and her child; accustomed to work in a brick yard.

MARY, about 23 years of age, also accustomed to work in a brick yard.

JACOB, about 25 years of age, stout man, accustomed to work in a brick yard.

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Terms - Six months credit for all but Jacob, who will be sold at six and twelve months, for notes drawn and endorsed to the satisfaction of the syndic, who reserves to himself the privilege of refusing names as endorsers, until he is satisfied therewith, without assigning any cause therefor; the notes to bear an interest at the rate of ten per cent per annum (if not met at maturity) until paid - without this however giving the parties thereto the right of prolonging the payment after due. The purchasers will be allowed forty-eight hours after a notification from the notary that the titles are completed, to arrange the settlements, and if not effected within the period, the slave or slaves to be resold at auction, for cash, on the account and risk of the said original purchasers, without delay or

⁸¹⁷ Daniel M. Swetschinski, "Conflict and Opportunity in 'Europe's Other Sea': 'The Adventure of Caribbean Jewish Settlement,'" *AJHQ*, vol. 72 (1982-83), p. 214.

⁸¹⁸ Earl A. Grollman, "Dictionary of American Jewish Biography in the 17th Century," *AJA*, vol. 3 (1950), p. 4.

⁸¹⁹ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, p. 167.

public notice; and said parties held responsible for said loss that may accrue thereon, with all expenses, costs, &c.. Acts of sale before Edward Barnett, notary public, at the expense of the purchasers. The slaves not to be delivered until the terms of sale are complied with.⁸²⁰

Jacob Barrett of Columbia, South Carolina and a later resident of Charleston, was a merchant who once traded twenty Black human beings, "... at very large profits, keeping for his own use Armistead Booker, a good-looking, active carriage driver and barber, who attended to his horses and in the store, and Aunt Nanny, a first rate cook." He was the cousin of one of the era's biggest Jewish slave dealers named Jacob Ottolengui.⁸²¹

Hester Barsimon's family of five had "only one black attendant."⁸²²

Abraham Baruch (ci. 1701) household at Bridgetown consisted of three Jews and three slaves. In 1685, one of his negroes was concerned in a native rebellion and was executed by the Island authorities, whereupon a sympathetic legislature voted his master a sum of £17 10s. Od. by way of compensation!"⁸²³

Dr. Simon Baruch (b. 1840) was a surgeon and captain in the Confederate Army and, according to Harry Simonhoff, "He went through the terrors of Reconstruction, and as a secret member of the original Ku Klux Klan he wore at night its long white flowing robes emblazoned with a scarlet cross."⁸²⁴

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Rebecca Baruh lived alone with one slave in seventeenth century Barbados.⁸²⁵

Daniel Becker was convicted of illegal liquor sales to Black slaves in South Carolina in 1836.⁸²⁶

Diego Nunes Belmonte and other Portuguese Jewish merchants were partners in the slave trade between Luanda and the West Indies.⁸²⁷

Don Manuel Belmonte of Amsterdam was, according to Drs. Emmanuel, a Spanish-jewish nobleman of culture and refinement, high in royal and religious circles, [who] had no qualms about carrying on the slave trade. He and a gentile associate conducted it on an extensive scale, of course with Company participation.⁸²⁸

He formed an association with Jean Cooymans, ex-sheriff of Amsterdam, to ship slaves in large quantities to Curaçao.⁸²⁹

⁸²⁰ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, pp. 107-9: "Auction," p. 208, plate 12; 1. Harold Sharfman, *Jews on the Frontier* (Chicago: Henry Regnery Company, 1977), p. 151.

⁸²¹ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 194.

⁸²² Samuel, p. 43.

⁸²³ Samuel, p. 33.

⁸²⁴ Harry Simonhoff, *Jewish Participants in the Civil War* (New York: Arco Publishing Co., Inc., 1963), p. 225; See the discussion of, and justification for, Baruch's Klan membership in Margaret L. Coit, *Mr. Baruch* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1957), pp. 1-32.

⁸²⁵ Samuel, p. 43.

⁸²⁶ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 191.

⁸²⁷ Ernst van den Boogaart and Pieter C. Emmer, "The Dutch Participation in the Atlantic Slave Trade, 1596-1650," *The Uncommon Market*, editors, Henry A. Gemery and Jan S. Hogendorn (New York: Academic Press, 1975), p. 354.

⁸²⁸ *Emmanuel HJNA*, p. 75. Belmonte was count palatine and representative of her Catholic Majesty before the High States General of Holland. Also known as Isaac Nunez, he, jointly with Moseh Curiel, represented the Jews before the Dutch government. In 1658, Belmonte was ambassador-extraordinary of Holland to England; see note no. 55. See also Swetschinski, p. 236.

⁸²⁹ *Emmanuel HJNA*, p. 76; Johannes Menne Postma, *The Dutrh in the Atlantic Slave Trade: 1600-1815* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990), pp. 38-46.

Judah Phillip Benjamin (1811-1884) was born in the British West Indies and brought up in Charleston. He was a rabid proslavery senator from Louisiana in the Civil War era who led the call for secession of the southern states from the Union in order to maintain the profits of free slave labor. He owned a plantation called Bellchasse and used 140 African slaves in its operation.⁸³⁰

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Benjamin's slavery supporting career started when he argued the "Creole Case" representing an insurance company with an interest in a slave cargo.⁸³¹ He was described by Richard S. Tedlow as:

The most important American-Jewish diplomat before Henry Kissinger, the most eminent lawyer before Brandeis, the leading figure in martial affairs before Hyman Rickover, the greatest American-Jewish orator, and the most influential Jew ever to take a seat in the United States Senate...⁸³²

But, it was Benjamin the senator who supported the institution of slavery, contending that it was more humane to whip and brand the Black man than to imprison or transport him. Ohio's abolitionist senator, Benjamin F. Wade, denounced Benjamin as, "An Israelite with the principles of an Egyptian."⁸³³

Benjamin was born on Saint Croix in the West Indies on August 6, 1811. His father was a drifter who has been described as "that *rara avis*, an unsuccessful Jew" and his mother was of Portuguese descent. The family moved to Charleston, South Carolina in 1822, and soon thereafter Benjamin attracted the attention of a wealthy Jew who sent him first to private school and then to Yale. He left without taking a degree, he claimed, because of financial straits, but there is considerable evidence that he was dismissed for disciplinary reasons.⁸³⁴

He was elected to the federal senate in 1852 where he neglected no opportunity to defend the institution of slavery. Confederate president Jefferson Davis chose Benjamin to be attorney general, but in nine months transferred him to the most important of the Confederacy's cabinet positions, Secretary of War. It soon became common knowledge that, next to Davis, Benjamin was the most influential man in the rebel government.⁸³⁵

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Bertram W. Korn pointed out the irony that Benjamin's honors were "in some measure dependent upon the sufferings of the very Negro slaves he [and others] bought and sold with such equanimity... Few politicians are as consistent in anything as Benjamin was in support of the 'peculiar institution.' Indeed, there was truth in Ben Wade's clever slur..."⁸³⁶ Even Jewish historian Morris U. Schappes has written that "history has found Benjamin guilty and his cause evil."⁸³⁷

⁸³⁰ Harry Simonhoff, *Jewish Notables in America: 1776-1865* (New York: Greenberg Publisher, 1956), p. 370, *EJ*, vol. 4, pp. 529-30; Henry L. Feingold, *Zion in America: The Jewish Experience from Colonial Times to the Present* (New York: Twayne Publishing & Inc., 1974), p. 60; Simon Wolf, *The American Jew as Patriot, Soldier and Citizen* (Philadelphia: Levytype Company, 1895), p. 114. Whereas most references have confirmed 140 slaves, Feingold has reported the number to be as high as 740.

⁸³¹ Max J. Kohler, "Judah P. Benjamin: Statesman and jurist" *PAJHS*, vol. 12 (1904), pp. 70-1, 73.

⁸³² Richard S. Tedlow, "Judah P. Benjamin," in Nathan M. Kaganoff, Melvin I. Urofsky, *Turn to the South: Essays on Southern Jewry* (Charlottesville: American Jewish Historical Society, University Press of Virginia, 1979), p. 44.

⁸³³ Sharfman, pp. 189-90.

⁸³⁴ Tedlow, p. 44.

⁸³⁵ Tedlow, p. 45.

⁸³⁶ Tedlow, p. 49.

⁸³⁷ Morris U. Schappes, *Documentary History of the Jews in the United States* (New York: The Citadel Press, 1950), p. 429.

Dr. Joseph Bensadon of Louisiana, was devoted to the Confederacy and the preservation of the slave system. He served as a surgeon in the Civil War.⁸³⁸

Francisco Lopez Blandon (b. 1618) was imprisoned by the Inquisitional authorities for practicing Judaism from 1643-1649, but "had a Negro slave who brought him food and messages from the outside. This slave also eavesdropped in the office of the head jailer and reported all that he heard."⁸³⁹

Abraham Block of Richmond, Virginia, owned a Black woman named "Matilda Drew." In 1826, she was before the court on the charge of "carrying off two pounds of cheese, valued at 25 cents; 2 1/2 pounds of sugar, valued at 30 cents; one bottle of cordial, \$1; and five tumblers, 37 cents, the goods and chattels of Grace Marx. She was found not guilty. For defending her from the charge of stealing \$1.62 of property the court allowed her counsel \$10."⁸⁴⁰

Simon Bonane, (or Bonave); In 1699, he was aboard the pirate ship Adventure of London and according to Max J. Kohler: "In August, 1720, we read that 'Simon the Jew don't expect his [slave] ship from Guinea before the fall(sic).'"⁸⁴¹

Jacob Bortz of Georgia, who is believed to be Jewish, placed this ad in the Savannah Georgia Gazette, July 27, 1774:

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RUN AWAY from the subscriber in Coshen, A NEGROE FELLOW, named FRANK, has some white spots on his legs occasioned by burns, had on a jacket and trowsers of blue negro cloth, and took also with him check trowsers. A reward of 10 s. will be given on delivering him to JACOB BORTZ.⁸⁴²

Stephen Boyd was a Dutch jew of Baltimore who employed a Jewish indentured servant named Wolf Samuels to oversee his 94 Black slaves on his 4,000 acre plantation.⁸⁴³

Domingo da Costa Brandau and his wife, Maria Henriques Brandau, lived in Amsterdam in 1639 and had an *engenho* or plantation in "Arrerippi" (possibly Recife, Brazil), where African citizens were forced to labor without pay.⁸⁴⁴

David Perayra Brandon of Charleston, South Carolina, left instructions to his relatives in his 1838 will:

I recommend my faithful Servant and friend Juellit or Julien free Negro, to my dear Rachel [his stepdaughter] and W.C. Lambert [her husband] my friend and request them to take him under their protection to treat him as well as they would do me and to give him Such portion of my Cloths as they will think useful to him and never forsake him being the best friend I ever had.⁸⁴⁵

Saul Brown (a.k.a. Pardo, d. 1702) was a Newport merchant involved in the business of African human import/export. In 1695, he was the first hazan (minister) of the Shearith Israel congregation.⁸⁴⁶

⁸³⁸ *EJ*, vol. 11, p. 519; Leo Shpall, *The jews in Louisiana* (New Orleans: Steeg Printing & Publishing Co., 1956), pp. 12-3.

⁸³⁹ Liebman, *The Jews in New Spain*, p. 262.

⁸⁴⁰ Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, p. 90.

⁸⁴¹ Max J. Kohler, "Phases of jewish Life in New York Before 1800," *PAJHS*, vol. 2 (1894), p. 84.

⁸⁴² Windley, vol. 4, p. 54.

⁸⁴³ Joseph L. Blau and Salo W. Baron, editors, *The Jews of the United States, 1790-1840* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1963, 3 volumes), vol. 3, p. 799. The authors claim that Boyd "was neither a Jew nor a Dutchman," but Samuels describes him as such in a letter to his family in 1819. See also Isaac M. Fein, *The Making of An American Jewish Community* (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1971), p. 11.

⁸⁴⁴ Isaac Emmanuel, "Seventeenth Century Brazilian Jewry: A Critical Review," *AJA*, vol. 14 (1962), p. 37.

⁸⁴⁵ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," pp. 186-87.

⁸⁴⁶ *EJ*, vol. 4, p. 1411; Schappes, p. 569; Rosenbloom, p. 14.

Benjamin Bueno was a slave owner in seventeenth century Barbados.⁸⁴⁷
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Joseph Bueno (aka. Joseph Bueno de Mesquita, ci. 1708) purchased a cemetery for Jews in New York in 1682 with the proceeds from his Caribbean Black flesh shipping business. He left to his wife Rachell, "all the slaves now belonging to me..."⁸⁴⁸819

Rachael Burgos had a household of six persons and a couple of slaves in Bridgetown in 1680.⁸⁴⁹

Mathias Bush, a member of Lancaster, Pennsylvania Jewish merchantry, placed this advertisement in the summer of 1765:

Was committed to my Custody, on the 22d Day of this instant July, the following Negroes, viz. a Negroe Man, named Jack, alias Tobias, and a Negroe Woman, Named Jane, Wife to the said Jack, alias Tobias, and her two Children, a Boy, five years old, or thereabouts, and a girl about four years old. The man is about thirty-four years of age, and the woman about thirty; they have sundry good clothes with them; they say they belong to James Campbell, in Conegocheague, near Fort Loudoun. The said Campbell is hereby desired to come and pay the charges, and take them away, or they will be sold for the same, in four weeks from this day, by me.

Matthias Buch, Goaler.⁸⁵⁰

Samuel De Campos, a Barbados merchant in 1720, left to his daughter Sarah "a negro boy by name Scipio and a mulatto girl named Debora." To his daughter Hester, "a negro boy by name Joe and a girl by name Jenny."⁸⁵¹

Moses Nunez Cardozo (1755-1818) was a Virginia plantation owner and jailer at Richmond's Powhatan Courthouse whose responsibilities included the apprehension and punishment of runaway Africans.⁸⁵²

Luis Rodriguez Carvajal became a businessman in New Spain and "perhaps shared with the rest of his family in the lucre of the slave trade."⁸⁵³
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Raquel Nunez Carvallo left to her son Jacob Frois "one negro woman by name Abbah." To son Isaac Frois "now of the Island of Jamaica... one negro girle by name Rose."⁸⁵⁴

The Cohens of Baltimore were considered the "outstanding" Jewish family in the city and one of the leading Jewish families in the country. They were important bankers, industrialists, and professionals and one of them, Mendes I. Cohen, "belonged to the Peace Party, a camouflaged secessionist group, and was a delegate to the State Peace Convention, another, Edward, went one step further and served in the Confederate army."⁸⁵⁵

⁸⁴⁷ Samuel, pp. 14, 90.

⁸⁴⁸ Leo Hershkowitz, *Wills of Early New York Jews (1704-1799)* (New York: American Jewish Historical Society, 1967), p. 15; Rosenbloom, p. 14.

⁸⁴⁹ Samuel, p. 40.

⁸⁵⁰ Billy G. Smith and Richard Wojtowicz, *Blacks Who Stole Themselves: Advertisements for Runaways in the Philadelphia Gazette 1728-1790* (Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, 1989), p. 78.

⁸⁵¹ Samuel, p. 59.

⁸⁵² Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 190; *EJ*, vol. 5, p. 162; Rosenbloom, p. 18.

⁸⁵³ Martin A. Cohen, "The Religion of Luis Rodriguez Carvajal," *AJA*, vol. 20 (April, 1968), p. 39.

⁸⁵⁴ Samuel, p. 84.

⁸⁵⁵ Isaac M. Fein, "Baltimore Jews during the Civil War," Karp, *JEA3*, p. 348.

Abraham Cohen (c. 1739-1800) of the Georgetown district of South Carolina, was a Post-master General and a slave dealing auctioneer who held 21 African citizens against their will.⁸⁵⁶

Abraham Cohen financed **David Nassi** (also Nassy) who was a founder of the Jewish colony at Cayenne, now French Guiana, in 1662. Nassi used countless captive Black people to establish the colony.⁸⁵⁷

Barnett A. Cohen (1770-1839) and his wife Bella, of the Barnwell District of Kings Creek, South Carolina held more than twenty Africans as slaves.⁸⁵⁸

Benjamin Cohen was a well known Savannah, Georgia merchant who believed:

that the institution of slavery [is]... the only human institution that would elevate the Negro from barbarism and develop the small amount of intellect with which he is endowed.⁸⁵⁹

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J. S. Cohen was the Mobile, Alabama City Marshal in 1841. His responsibilities included tracking and apprehending freedom seeking Africans.⁸⁶⁰

Jacob Cohen's plantation worked 294 slaves at no pay.⁸⁶¹

Jacob I. Cohen (c. 1744-1823) was born in Germany and operated as a slave maker in the South and then in Philadelphia. He was a land speculator who hired Daniel Boone, the "noted Kentucky pioncer and Indian fighter," to survey his land. Cohen was president of his Jewish Congregation *Mikveh Israel* from 1810- 1811. He and his partner, Isaiah Isaacs of Richmond, enslaved Blacks they named "Tom," "Dick," "Spencer," "Mishack," "Fanny," "Eliza," and their children of an unspecified number. As a demonstration of good will, Cohen ordered that they be freed *after* his death and each given \$25.⁸⁶²

Joseph Cohen of Lynchburg, Virginia was convicted in 1819 of the murder of one of the many African citizens he enslaved. As a policy, the penalty received was comparable to that of a trivial misdemeanor of today.⁸⁶³

Levi Cohen is named on a Georgia receipt for slaves.⁸⁶⁴

Mordecai Cohen (c. 1763-1848) was bom in Poland and owned a lantation at St. Andrews, South Carolina where twenty-seven Africans provided the free field labor. He was one of the wealthiest planters in South Carolina and a commissioner of markets in Charleston from 1826 to 1832. When the twenty-three Black house servants are added, the resulting total is fifty, a number sufficient to place him third among Jewish slave owners

⁸⁵⁶ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," pp. 181, 195; Ira Rosenwaiké, "An Estimate and Analysis of the Jewish Population of the United States in 1790," *PAJHS*, vol. 50 (1960), p. 47; Rosenbloom, p. 20.

⁸⁵⁷ Emmanuel, "Seventeenth Century Brazilian Jewry", p. 62.

⁸⁵⁸ Ira Rosenwaiké, "The Jewish Population of the United States as Estimated from the Census of 1820," Karp, *JEA2*, p. 18; Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 180; Rosenbloom, p. 21.

⁸⁵⁹ Feingold, *Zion*, p. 89; See the listing for Solomon Cohen below who is also reported to have had expressed a similar sentiment.

⁸⁶⁰ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 190.

⁸⁶¹ Ira Rosenwaiké, *On the Edge of Greatness: A Portrait of American Jewry in the Early National Period* (Cincinnati: American Jewish Archives, 1985), p. 69.

⁸⁶² *EJ*, vol. 5, p. 662; Schappes, pp. 101, 593; Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," pp. 185-88; Rosenwaiké, "Jewish Population in 1790," p. 63; Charles Reznikoff and Uriah Z. Engelman, *The Jews of Charleston* (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1950), p. 77; "Acquisitions," *AJA*, vol. 5 (January, 1953), p. 58; Bermon, PP. 163-64; Rosenbloom, p. 24.

⁸⁶³ *EJ*, vol. 12, p. 1085; Feingold, *Zion*, p. 62; Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 189.

⁸⁶⁴ "Acquisitions. Material Dealing with the Period of the Civil War," *AJA*, vol. 12 (1960), p. 117.

[226] in South Carolina.⁸⁶⁵ His sons, Marx and David, owned farms and likewise terrorized and exploited Black people.⁸⁶⁶

Samuel Myers Cohen (c. 1708-1743) was a New York City shopkeeper, elected constable of the Dock Ward and high official (*shohet* and *bodek*) of Congregation *Shearith Israel*. In his will he bequeathed to his wife Rachel "all those negroe Slaves I have which I shall die possessed of." Two of his captives named "Windsor" and "Hereford" were implicated in a failed rebellion known as the "Negro Plot" of 1741, but later released.⁸⁶⁷

Simon Cohen (1781-1836) came to New Orleans from Amsterdam in 1810 and eight years later bought a Black woman and her two-month-old baby. This sale was annulled when it was discovered that the woman had already been mortgaged to someone else. By 1820, Cohen owned a tobacconist's shop, a billiard parlor and held four African people as hostages.⁸⁶⁸

Solomon Cohen (1757-1835) was a distinguished merchant and civic leader of the Georgetown district of South Carolina and held nine African citizens against their will. Cohen expressed his anti-Black sentiment in a letter to his sister-in-law Emma Mordecai:

[I] believe that the institution of slavery was refining and civilizing to the whites - giving them an elevation of sentiment and ease and dignity of manners only attainable in societies under the restraining influence of a privileged class - and at the same time the only human institution that could elevate the Negro from barbarism and develop the small amount of intellect with which he is endowed.

Dr. Korn commented that "Perhaps no more concise and self-deceptive rationalization of slavery was ever written than the observations which were recorded by Solomon Cohen."⁸⁶⁹

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Solomon Cohen possibly from Augusta, Georgia, is named on an 1863 receipt as the seller of two Black African slaves to Bemhard Phillips for \$3,000.⁸⁷⁰

Herman Cone, and his partner, Jacob Adler of Jonesboro, Tennessee, purchased two African Black men in 1863 for \$4,000. They named them "Friendly" and "Joe William."⁸⁷¹

Jacob De Cordova (1808-1868) was a Texas real estate promoter and newspaper editor. He started Jamaica's first daily newspaper and in 1850 he organized Houston's first Jewish place of worship. In 1858, he "wished it distinctly understood that our feelings and education have always been pro-slavery." He said of Texas in a lecture in Philadelphia in 1858:

By a wise provision of our state constitution, the institution of slavery has been guaranteed to Texas. Such being the case, Texans are proverbially jealous of this right and will not allow any intermeddling with the subject directly or indirectly.⁸⁷²

⁸⁶⁵ Rosenwaike, *Edge of Greatness*, pp. 69-70.

⁸⁶⁶ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 180; Rosenbloom, p. 25.

⁸⁶⁷ Leo Hershkowitz, "Wills of Early New York Jews (1743-1774)," *AJHQ*, vol. 56 (1966), p. 66; Pool, p. 229; *EJ*, vol. 12, p. 993; Lee M. Friedman, "Wills of Early Jewish Settlers in New York," *PAJHS*, vol. 23 (1915), pp. 151-52; Anita Libman Lebeson, *Jewish Pioneers in America: 1492-1848* (New York: Behrman's Jewish Book House, 1938), p. 203; "Acquisitions," *AJA*, vol. 7 (1955), p. 158; Kohler, "New York," p. 84; MCA12, p. 822; Rosenbloom, p. 26.

⁸⁶⁸ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, p. 156.

⁸⁶⁹ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 182; *EJ*, vol. 16, p. 533; Roberta Strauss Feuerlicht, *The Fate of the Jews: A People Torn between Israeli Power and Jewish Ethics* (New York: Times Books, 1983), p. 74; Rosenwaike, "Jewish Population of 1820," p. 18; Rosenbloom, p. 27; See the listing for Benjamin Cohen above, who is also reported (Feingold, *Zion*, p. 89) to have expressed a similar sentiment.

⁸⁷⁰ "Acquisitions," *AJA*, vol. 2 (January, 1950), p. 32.

⁸⁷¹ *EJ*, vol. 5, p. 868; Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 193.

Jacob Cardozo was a conservative Democrat and in his view slavery was economically and morally justified: "The Negroes were often better off than white wage-slaves; the black bondsmen are morally and intellectually inferior." In regard to the ethical question, he placed the responsibility squarely on God: "The reason the Almighty made the colored black is to prove their inferiority." In his *Reminiscences of Charleston*, he lamented the plight of the poor former slave masters:

The owner of two hundred to five hundred slaves, with a princely income, has not only to submit to the most degraded employments, but he frequently cannot obtain them. In some instances he has to drive a cart, or attend a retail grocery, while he may have to obey the orders of an ignorant and coarse menial. There is something unnatural in this reverse of position - something revolting to my sense of propriety in this social degradation.⁸⁷³

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Emanuel Alvares Correa (1650-1717) was active in the Curaçao slave trade for many years and in 1699 served as an intermediary between the Dutch and Portuguese West Indies companies for the transfer of a shipment of slaves from Africa to Mexico via Curaçao.⁸⁷⁴

Isaac Da Costa (1721-1783) was a merchant and shipping agent of Charleston, South Carolina and "probably the most outstanding Jew of Charleston before the Revolution." Born in England, he helped to found Congregation *Beth Elohim* in 1749 and was its first *hazzan*. He was also active as a Mason. Da Costa was in partnership with Thomas Farr, Jr.⁸⁷⁵ handling imports and exports of merchandise including African men, women and children. He was said to be a "large scale" hostage importer and in 1760, he brought to South Carolina 200 African people as slaves, and in 1763 he brought 160 more.⁸⁷⁶

Joseph D'Acosta came to New Amsterdam in 1655. He was a leading merchant in Amsterdam and was a principle shareholder of the slave dealing Dutch West India Company.⁸⁷⁷

Nemias Daniel, "a jew," of the Parrish of Christchurch, Barbados, was listed as the owner of 20 acres and twelve "negroes" in 1679.⁸⁷⁸

Aaron Daniels (1776-1862) was a storekeeper in New Orleans who enslaved eight Black people in 1830.⁸⁷⁹

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Joseph Darmstadt (died c. 1820) was born in Germany and then moved to Richmond, Virginia. In 1800, he founded the *Beth Shalom* Congregation and he was active in Masonry and owned a Black man named "George." He once accused a "free" Black man

⁸⁷² *EJ*, vol. 5, p. 1455 and vol. 15, p. 1035; "Trail Blazers of the Trans-Mississippi West," *AJA*, vol. 8 (June, 1952), p. 76; Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," pp. 210-11.

⁸⁷³ *MUSJI*, p. 425; *MEAJ2*, p. 218; Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 211.

⁸⁷⁴ *EJ*, vol. 14, p. 1663; *EHI*, p. 273; S. Broches, *Jews in New England* (New York: Bloch Publishing, 1942), p. 11; "Jews in the Vice-Admiralty Court of Colonial Rhode Island," *PAJHS*, vol. 37 (1940), p. 392; Rosenbloom, p. 28.

⁸⁷⁵ Farr advertised on at least three occasions for the return of runaway slaves. Advertisements were placed in the *Savannah Gazette of the State of Georgia*, on February 24, 1785 for the return of "A Negro Fellow named Abram"; in the *Gazette Of the State of South-Carolina*, on October 21, 1777, for "a negro man named London, a Bricklayer by trade"; and in the *South-Carolina and American Ceneral Gazette* on November 4, 1780, for a "LIKELY mustee woman named ISABELLA" and her two children. In the same ad he sought "a thick clumsy made negro woman, named BETSY, of a very black complexion, full face and flat nose, about 28 years of age." See Windley, vol. 4, p. 123, and vol. 3, pp. 354, 571-72.

⁸⁷⁶ Feingold, *Zion*, p. 42; *JRM/Docs*, pp. 272, 353; *EJ*, vol. 5, p. 1220 and vol. 14, p. 1663; *MEAJ2*, p. 322; Rosenbloom, pp. 28-9.

⁸⁷⁷ Schappes, p. 567,

⁸⁷⁸ Samuel, p. 90.

⁸⁷⁹ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, p. 316.

named Daniel Clayton of stealing "a bag and lot of beeswax, valued at 50 shillings." This accusation was, of course, a conviction, for which the Black man was sentenced to 39 lashes to his bare back.⁸⁸⁰

Ansley, Benjamin, George and Solomon Davis were reputed to be the largest Jewish slave dealers. They travelled throughout the South selling gangs of Black men, women and children, including infants, starting in 1838. Based in Richmond and Petersburg, Virginia, the four brothers "did not hesitate to go at lengths to obtain slaves, advertising their supply throughout the south." This advertisement placed by Ansley Davis was re-counted in 1830s testimony against the domestic slave trade:

The subscriber wishes to purchase one hundred slaves of both sexes, from the age of ten to thirty, for which he is disposed to give much higher prices than have heretofore been given. He will call on those living in adjacent counties, to see any property.⁸⁸¹

They announced in the Columbus, Georgia *Enquirer*. "Sixty likely Virginia Negroes - house servants, field hands, blow boys (buglers), cooks, washers, ironers and three first rate seamstresses." The Davises kept their source of supply secret and assured everyone that they would continue to receive slave shipments by every arrival in Columbus.⁸⁸²

They were even mentioned in Harriet Beecher Stowe's *A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin*:

The Davises, in Petersburg, are the great slave-dealers. They are jews, who came to that place many years ago as poor peddlars; and, I am informed, are members of a family which has its representatives in Philadelphia, New York, &c. These men are always in the market, giving the highest price for slaves. During the summer and fall they buy them up at low prices, trim, shave and wash them, fatten them so that they may look sleek, and sell [230] them to great profit. It might not be unprofitable to inquire how much Northern capital, and what firms in some of the Northern cities, are connected with this detestable business.⁸⁸³

Benjamin owned a "colod woman named Elsey," and they even gave warranties on their slaves as seen in a receipt for a fifteen year old Black girl named "Savry" who was "warranted Sound and Healthy."⁸⁸⁴ According to the Bibb County, Georgia records, Benjamin Davis was the seller, and Elisha Davis the buyer, of sixteen Black Africans (listed below, [sic]) for \$7000 on April 16, 1852.

Peter Davis (man, dark compliction)	Melvina (woman, yellow compliction)
Tom (man, dark compliction)	Francis (woman, yellow compliction)
Charles (man, dark compliction)	Lucy (girl, dark compliction)
Prince (man, dark compliction)	Fanny (girl, dark compliction)
Peter Griffin (man, dark compliction)	Henry (boy, dark compliction)
Sarah (woman, dark compliction)	Loi (boy, dark compliction)
Florah (woman, dark compliction)	Sandy (boy, dark compliction)
Milly (woman, dark compliction)	Munroe (boy, 6 mos) ⁸⁸⁵

⁸⁸⁰ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 190; Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, p. 79; Rosenwaike, "Jewish Population in 1790," p. 63; *EJ*, vol. 5, p. 1307; Rosenbloom, p. 31.

⁸⁸¹ Theodore D. Weld, *Slavery and the Internal Slave Trade in the United States* (New York: Arno, 1969), p. 51.

⁸⁸² Sharfman, pp. 146-47.

⁸⁸³ Harriet Beecher Stowe, *A Key to Uncle Toms Cabin* (Salem, New Hampshire: Ayer Company Publishing, Inc., reprint, 1987, riginally published in 1853), p. 297.

⁸⁸⁴ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," pp. 198-99; *EJ*, vol. 14, p. 1664; *EJH*, p. 274; Sharfman, p. 147.

⁸⁸⁵ African-American Family History Association, Inc., *Slave Bills of Sale Project* (Atlanta, Georgia, 1986), vol. 1, p. 0407.

George Davis, Sr. called himself "the Original George Davis," in 1824, in order to differentiate from the others. He acted as the local agent for a New Orleans Jewish slave dealer named Levy Jacobs. He was an auctioneer and property speculator and was prepared to sell:

Negroes, horses, mules, cows, asses, quadruped and biped, and all other animals in the Catalog of Creation... for cash down and no grumbling. (adv. Oct 15,1840).

Delinquent tax lists of April, 1826 and May, 1828 indicate Davis owned and owed: 1826, 7 slaves - \$2,500; 1828, 8 slaves - \$3,000. He owned 7 slaves according to 1830 census data.⁸⁸⁶

Rachel D'Azevedo of Charleston held Blacks whom she named "Rose," "Flora," "Dinah" and "Maria," who she gave to her daughter, Sarah A. Motta. Another Jew, Abraham Moise, conspired with them to maintain the Blacks as hostages.⁸⁸⁷

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David Dearosto was listed as the owner of 41 acres of St. Thomas, Barbados, with 61 Black slaves, 7 "Hired Servants," and 3 "Bought Servants," in a survey of 1670.⁸⁸⁸

Moses Deazevedo, of Barbados, registered his feeling toward his sons in his will dated October 6, 1715:

To my son Jacob I remit his debt & since he has been disobedient I give him 1/- for whatever claim he may raise against my estate. To son David Eliahu I remit the considerable sum of money paid out for him as appears in my books & since he has been disobedient I give him 1/- in cash. To son Abraham 10/- & my worn clothes and my white linen... To granddaughter Lebanah Mendes for her & her heirs the gift of a mulatto named Mary & of my Cormanty negress named Esperanto... To son Solomon a negress named Zabelina with her mulatto daughter Bashe & her son Cain & her daughter Maria & all their issue & I confirm the deed of gift of my Madagascar (negress) named Diana for him and his heirs mad 29 June 1715.⁸⁸⁹

Mathias Delyyon of the Parish of St. Peter, Barbados left to each of his daughters Ester and Deborah "a negro woman."⁸⁹⁰

Isaac Delyon, of Charleston, placed this advertisement in the *South Carolina and American General Gazette*, on January 19,1780:

Five Hundred Dollars Reward

RUN away some time past, from the subscriber, a negro boy, named Harry, about 17 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, round visage, had on when he went away, a Bath coating close bodied coat, leather breeches, green cloth jacket and breeches; he is a very likely country born fellow, and speaks good English. The above reward will be paid on his being delivered to the Warden of the Work house, or to me in Charlestown; and One Thousand Pounds on conviction of any white person harbouring him. The said fellow formerly belonged to Boone's estate on John's Island, and has been seen by negroes lurking about said plantation.⁸⁹¹

De Pas Family of Martinique held much property and many slaves. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs and War, the Duke of Choiseul, enumerated some of their holdings:

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M. de Pas - 3 estates and 280 slaves.

M. de Pas, Jr. - 4 estates with one of them having 100 slaves.

Jean de Pas - a plantation with 30 slaves.

⁸⁸⁶ Bertram Wallace Korn, *The Jews of Mobile, Alabama, 1763-1841* (Cincinnati: Hebrew Union College Press, 1970), pp. 23-4.

⁸⁸⁷ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 186; *EJ*, vol. 3, p. 1006; Reznikoff and Engelman, p. 77.

⁸⁸⁸ Samuel, p. 91.

⁸⁸⁹ Samuel, p. 83.

⁸⁹⁰ Samuel, p. 60.

⁸⁹¹ Windley, vol. 3, p. 566. May be the same as Isaac Lyon. See listing below.

Michel de Pas - ("he is a mulatto and a bastard") one "great estate" with 120 slaves; one estate with 30 slaves.

Others in the family include M. S. J. de Pas, Antoine de Pas and Lewis de Pas.⁸⁹²

Abraham Depeza one of the Barbados Hebrew Nation "being sick & weake in body," wrote his will dated August 11, 1716. He left to his youngest son Isaac on 21st birthday "a negro girl named Obbah." To his daughter Sarah Depeza, "A negro girl named Peggy." To his wife Hester Depeza "my negro woman by name Mary..."⁸⁹³

De Wolf Family; From 1790 onward, the slave trade of Rhode Island was chiefly in the hands of the brothers de Wolf,⁸⁹⁴ who were considered "the most active slave traders in Bristol."⁸⁹⁵ The Jewish historians have not explicitly identified the de Wolfs as members of their "race" though others have traced them to apparently Jewish mots. In James Pope-Hennessy's, *Sins of the Fathers: A Study of the Atlantic Slave Traders 1441-1807*, he states the following:

Miss Abigail married one of her brother's supercargoes, Marc Antoine de Wolfe, a Jew from the French island of Guadeloupe. De Wolf settled down in his wife's home town of Bristol, Rhode Island, and sent several of their eight sons into the slave trade.⁸⁹⁶

The most famous of these, James de Wolf, was tried before a Newport grand jury in 1791, and found guilty of murder for having thrown into the sea a Black woman who had contracted small-pox while on board his ship. By the time the verdict was reached he had already left the state and was later elected to the United States Senate.
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Politically, James and his brother John embraced the Republican party and Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson appointed James' brother-in-law, Charles Collins, the reputed part-owner of at least two slavers, to the post of tax collector in two of the busiest slaving ports of Bristol and Warren, Rhode Island.⁸⁹⁷ Working in collusion with Collins, George de Wolf dispatched slaver after slaver on illicit voyages - duty-free.⁸⁹⁸ The de Wolfs were not beyond dealing in drugs and are recorded as having invested in hemp, more commonly known as marijuana.⁸⁹⁹ James issued these instructions to Jonathon Dennison, the captain of his slaver *Ann* in July of 1806:

Your having engaged to go a Voyage to Africa in my ship *Ann*, my instructions are that you proceed with all possible Dispatch direct to Cape Coast, and make Trade at the Place and its Vicinity, and purchase as many good, healthy young slaves as may be in your power to purchase, by bartering away your present Cargo with the Natives; and after compleating your Business in Africa, you will proceed to Mount Video in South America, and there dispose of your slaves, and purchase a return Cargo of Ox Hides and dried beef, and some Tallow and other produce of that Country, such as you may judge will pay a handsome Profit, and after compleating your Business there, you will return home to this Port with all possible Dispatch. I am sir, Your Friend and Owner, Jas. De Wolf⁹⁰⁰

When the Rhode Island colonial government tried to pass an act which included outlawing the slave trade, John Brown (the founder of Brown University) and John De

⁸⁹² Lee M. Friedman, *Jewish Pioneers and Patriots* (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1942), p. 91.

⁸⁹³ Samuel, p. 58.

⁸⁹⁴ James Pope-Hennessy, *Sins of the Fathers: A Study of the Atlantic Slave Traders 1441-1807* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1968), p. 239; Wilfred H. Munro, *The History of Bristol, Rhode Island: The Story of the Mount Hope Lands* (Providence: J. A. & R. A. Reid, 1880), pp. 322-25, 350-52, 370-71.

⁸⁹⁵ William G. McLoughlin, *Rhode Island: A History* (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1978), p. 107.

⁸⁹⁶ McLoughlin, p. 107.

⁸⁹⁷ Peter T. Coleman, *The Transformation of Rhode Island, 1790-1860* (Providence: Brown University Press, 1969), pp. 55-6.

⁸⁹⁸ Peter T. Coleman, p. 57.

⁸⁹⁹ Peter T. Coleman, p. 43.

⁹⁰⁰ George Francis Dow, *Slave Ships and Slaving* (Salem, Massachusetts: Marine Research Society, 1927), p. 261.

Wolf, among others, worked to delete that part of the bill. Neither state nor national prohibition could prevent de Wolf from continuing the trade who was still sending slaves to South Carolina.⁹⁰¹

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Luis Dias, of Barbados, left to his family equal shares of "all my Estate, horses, Negroes, Cold, Silver, jewells, Pearles, Goods, Household stuffe [and] at their ... one piece of gold & another of silver as also 2 negroes small or great."⁹⁰²

John Drayton advertised on September 9, 1774, for "an indigo overseer" to look after about 30 Africans.⁹⁰³

Elisha Elizer was the Deputy Sheriff in Charleston, South Carolina in 1802 whose job it was to punish runaway Black people. This may be the same Elizer (Eleazer) listed as a postmaster general in Greenville in 1784 and as a justice of the peace in 1813 by other sources.⁹⁰⁴

Isaac Elizer (1720-1807) owned the slave ship Prince George with Samuel Moses. He outfitted slave ships with bondage hardware and rewarded the crews of his profitable ships with African citizens. "He was a merchant-shipper and, like many of his friends and associates, occasionally engaged in the slave traffic." He was called a "notable and respected businessman" and was active in his Newport, Rhode Island Jewish congregation.⁹⁰⁵ Elizer and Moses wrote to their Captain John Peck, to sail to Africa and sell the liquor

for the most possible [that] can be gotten, and invest the neat proceeds into as many good merchantable young slaves as you can... As soon as your business there is compleated, make the best of your way from thence to the island of New Providence [Bahamas] and there dispose of your slaves for cash, if the markets are not too dull... And also we allow you for your commission, four slaves upon the purchase of one hundred and four, and the privilege of bringing home three slaves, and your mate, one... But further observe, if you dispose of your slaves in Providence [Bahamas], lay out as much of your neat proceeds as will load your vessel in any commodity of that island, that will be for our best advantage, and the remainder of your effects bring home in money.

Isaac Elizer, Samuel Moses⁹⁰⁶

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In May of 1769, Elizer ran a newspaper advertisement: "Notice: Reward \$5, return of runaway negro woman, Bina, threat of prosecution of harborer."⁹⁰⁷

Marie Emeronthe (d. 1851) was a banker and associate of Samuel Hermann. She died owning at least five African hostages.⁹⁰⁸

Daniel Bueno Enriques (b. 1637), also known as Daniell Boyna, owned a ten acre plantation in St. Michael's Parish, Barbados, and "worked it with fourteen negroes and a white overseer."⁹⁰⁹

⁹⁰¹ McLoughlin, p. 106; See Peter T. Coleman, pp. 51-2, for a brief description of the legislation. Also, Lorenzo Greene, *The Negro in Colonial New England* (New York, Atheneum, 1974), pp. 30-1 note.

⁹⁰² Samuel, pp. 78-9.

⁹⁰³ Elzas, p. 71.

⁹⁰⁴ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 190; Rosenbloom, p. 34.

⁹⁰⁵ Schappes, p. 38; Feingold, *Zion*, p. 42; Quotes are from *JRM/Docs*, pp. 359-61; Feldstein, p. 12; Rosenwaike, "Jewish Population in 1790," p. 48; James A. Rawley, *The Transatlantic Slave Trade, A History* (W. W. Norton & Company, New York, 1981), p. 370.

⁹⁰⁶ *MEAJI*, pp. 127-28; MUS11, p. 211.

⁹⁰⁷ Irwin S. Rhodes, *References to Jews in the Newport Mercury, 1758-1786* (Cincinnati: American Jewish Archives, 1961), p. 11.

⁹⁰⁸ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, pp. 110, 301.

Solomon Etting (1764-1847), a prominent Maryland Jew, son-in-law of **Barnard Gratz**, and member of Philadelphia's Mikveh Israel, he held four Black people as slaves in Baltimore. Etting was a merchant in partnership with Joseph Simon and founder of the Masonic lodge in Lancaster, Pennsylvania. In 1826, he became the first Jew to serve in public office when he was elected to the Baltimore city council and later became its president. He served on the board of the Maryland State Colonization Society which raised \$300,000 in 1831 to send Blacks back to Africa. Less than two percent of the state's Black population showed interest in the project.⁹¹⁰

Sam Fechheimer owned a large plantation in Rogersville, Kentucky with many slaves. His niece and nephew, **Alfred and Emily Seasongood**, described the setting:

[There were] log cabins, in which the colored help lived... built side by side some distance from my Uncle Sam's home, and we enjoyed going there and watching the little pickaninnies play and their mammies comb and wash them... In this cabin lived a handsome young darkey who was my uncle's valet, and was quite out of the ordinary; he used to sing and play most divinely. The mammies were called aunts, and I remember one especially, very black and fleshy, but the dearest, most affectionate woman... And my Aunt [236] Delia would often bring some of the black babies into the house and comb, wash, and dress them by the open grate fire.⁹¹¹

And of the impact of emancipation, Emily wrote:

The slaves were all set free ' and there were trying times, as most of the Southem people were so dependent upon them and were unable to do things for themselves. Many young ladies were helpless... Many slaves who had kind masters refused to be set free and wanted to remain with them.⁹¹²

Jacob Fonseca (d. c. 1729) was a New York merchant who belonged to the Congregation *Shearith Israel*. He held African citizens named "Sarah," "Faba," "Betty," and "Gnatto." Upon his death, he willed them to his wife Rebecca, "to have and to hold for proper use and behoof for and during her life." The congregation paid his widow "for the hire of two Negroes."⁹¹³

Jacob Franco owned "Negroes" named "Clarina," "Anthony," "Johnny" and "Jack." He bequeathed te, his son Moses, "thehouse wherein I now dwell with the yard together with all mynegroes goods chattels wares merchandises Jewells money."⁹¹⁴

David Franks (1720-1793) was a member of one of colonial America's most active merchants families. David Franks dealt regularly with Joseph Simon, the Harts, the Gratz brothers and the Newport gang of slave dealers. He traded heavily with the Indians but supplied weapons to the English against them in Pontiac's War of 1761-1764. In 1761, he signed a petition against a tax on slave imports with a group of Philadelphia merchants. On October 6, 1778, Franks petitioned New York authorities "for a pass to New York for himself, daughter, man-servant, and two maid-servants," but was granted one only for himself, daughter, and one maid-servant, "provided she be an indented servant." Franks' daughter, Mrs. Hamilton, owned a slave named "Sam" who was offered for sale at £45 cash or £50 trust.

⁹⁰⁹ Samuel, p. 15.

⁹¹⁰ Rosenwaike, 'Jewish Population of 1820,' p. 18; Isaac M. Fein, *The Making of an American Jewish Community*, pp. 17-8; Wolf and Whiteman, p. 192; David Brener, *The Jews of Lancaster, Pennsylvania A Story With Two Beginnings* (Lancaster: Congregation Shaarai Shomayim, 1979), p. 8; Rosenwaike, "Jewish Population in 1790," p. 48; *EJ*, vol. 6, p. 951; *MUSJI*, p. 586; Rosenbloom, p. 36.

⁹¹¹ *JRM/Memoirs* 3, p. 68; Sharfman, p. 152; Jacob Rader Marcus, *The American Jewish Woman: A Documentary History* (New York: KTAV Publishing House, Inc., 1981), pp. 174-75.

⁹¹² Marcus, *The American Jewish Woman*, p. 176.

⁹¹³ Leo Hershkowitz, "Wills of Early New York Jews (1704-1740)," *AJHQ*, vol. 55 (1966), p. 351; Rosenbloom, p. 37.

⁹¹⁴ Samuel, pp. 85-6.

Franks was eventually run out of Pennsylvania and exiled to England for his alleged shady dealings with his uncle **Nathan** [237] **Levy** and brother **Moses**. He managed to find refuge in New York and Philadelphia where he died in a yellow fever epidemic.⁹¹⁵

Henry Benjamin Franks (ci. 1758) of Trenton, New Jersey identified a "Negro Wench Prisula" as his property in his 1758 will.⁹¹⁶

Isaac Franks (1759-1822) of Philadelphia "sold slaves from time to time" and owned a young female child named "Bell." The son of **Moses Benjamin Franks** and an active Mason, he once rented his Germantown house to George Washington. He was a land speculator and held many prominent positions including lieutenant colonel, quartermaster and foragemaster in the military, and justice of the peace and chief clerk of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in the judiciary.

Franks advertised in the *Pennsylvania Journal* on January 4, 1786: "For Sale. A young likely Negro-Wench. About eight years old; has twenty years to serve. Enquire of Isaac Franks."⁹¹⁷

Jacob Franks (1688-1769); A New York City merchant born in London arrived in the city in 1708 and married the daughter of **Moses Levy**. He and his sons, **Moses**, **David** and **Naphtali** all worked with Levy and **Nathan Simpson** in the liquor business and the Black flesh trade. According to Jacob Rader Marcus,

Jacob Franks was engaged in general commerce and shipping. On occasion he imported household servants, Negro slaves. Over a period of years, from 1717 to 1743, he brought twelve, mostly from the West Indies.

Franks was a founder and president of the Shearith Israel Congregation and enslaved at least one African named "Cato." He was said to have gotten his share of business during Queen [238] Anne's War (1702-13) which gave Britain a monopoly on the slave trade. He was the major supplier of British weaponry and the most prominent shipper of New York.⁹¹⁸

The Frazons, Moses, Joseph, and Samuel of Charlestown, Massachusetts held Black slaves and "shipped almost anything from a piece of iron to a biscuit." Samuel Frazon "was once haled into a Boston court for beating a colored servant... not his own(sic)." He held at least one African as his own.⁹¹⁹ In 1702, they owned their own boat, the *Joseph and Rachel* (130 tons) and participated in the West Indies trade.

It was once reported that Samuel Frazon had "fallen into the hands of Indians, who had released him when he paid a ransom of '18 pistols.' The same report says that the Indians, however, refused to release his colored servant. This is possibly the same

⁹¹⁵ Schappes, p. 575; *EJ*, vol. 7, p. 106 and vol. 14, p. 1663; *EHI*, p. 273; Wolf and Whiteman, p. 47; Irving J. Sloan, editor, *The Jews in America: 1621-1970* (New York: Oceana Publications, Inc., 1971), p. 2; Edward D. Coleman, "Jewish Merchants," p. 285; Rosenbloom, pp. 38-9; Herbert Friedenwald, "Jews Mentioned in the Journal of the Continental Congress," Karp, *JEAI*, p. 328; Morris Jastrow, Jr., "Notes on the Jews of Philadelphia, from Published Annals," *PAJHS*, vol. 1 (1902), p. 57.

⁹¹⁶ Lebeson, p. 203; Samuel Oppenheim, "The Will of Henry Benjamin Franks, December 13, 1758, and Inventory of his Estate," *PAJHS*, vol. 25 (1917), p. 27; Rosenbloom, p. 39.

⁹¹⁷ Wolf and Whiteman, p. 192; *EJ*, vol. 16, pp. 359-60; Herbert Friedenwald, "Some Newspaper Advertisements of the Eighteenth Century," *PAJHS*, vol. 6 (1897), p. 56 and Karp, *JEAI*, p. 236; Tina Levitan, *The Firsts of American Jewish History* (Brooklyn: Charuth Press, 1957), pp. 74-5; Rosenbloom, p. 39.

⁹¹⁸ *MEAJI*, pp. 58, 64-5, and *MEAJ2*, p. 293; *EJ*, vol. 7, p. 107, *MCAJ2*, p. 771; Rosenbloom, p. 39.

⁹¹⁹ *MEAJI*, p. 105; *MCAJ2*, p. 771; Rosenbloom, p. 41.

negro, Cypia, mentioned in a trial of Thomas Cooper against the Frazons, where it is shown that Frazon paid over forty two pounds for him in 1704.⁹²⁰

Minger Goldsmith; According to the 1840 census she claimed to be the owner of "1 female slave w/4 children."⁹²¹

The Gomez Family; The patriarch Lewis (or Luis, 1660-1740), was born in Madrid and then moved to New York in 1703. He raised five sons; Mordecai (1688-1750), Daniel (1695-1780), David (1697-1769), and Isaac (1705-1770). They variously traded with Indians, distilled liquor and retailed in New York. Another son, Benjamin (1711-1772) was a New York liquor dealer and pawn broker who enslaved Blacks named "Ishmael" and "Jenney," whom he bequeathed to his daughter "and her heirs forever." Other Black Africans he owned were "John St. John" and a "Mustie wench Kattey," whom he likely raped until his death. She was "to be made free from the Yoke of Slavery, as a reward for her fidelity" - after his daughters death.⁹²²

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All of the Gomezes were considered to be the original founders and trustees of *Shearith Israel* congregation and purchased land that was to be a Jewish cemetery. The elder Gomez was its president in 1730. Benjamin served as parnass four times and the others all served at least once. All were notorious slave merchants and yet highly respected in the Jewish community.⁹²³ They owned the Black man named "Cuffee," who, in the "Negro Plot" of 1741, allegedly planned to burn down the house of his captors.⁹²⁴

References to their exploitation of Black Africans are many. Lewis and Mordecai were the agents of the owners of the ship Greyhound that imported "merchandise and negroes" into New York in late 1722.⁹²⁵ On May 4, 1752, the following advertisement was inserted in the Gazette: "To be sold by Abraham Pereira Mendes, a Parcel of likely young Negroes, Pimento, old Copper, Coffee etc... If any one person has a mind to purchase any of the goods mentioned, they may enquire of Mr. Daniel Gomez."⁹²⁶ Also in 1752, Gomez had a number of slaves making wax and tallow candles.⁹²⁷

Lewis, in his will, left his wife "with as many of my slaves as are necessary to attend her." Mordecai bequeathed to his sons Isaac and Jacob "Equally to be divided between Them my Two Negro Men Slaves called Levant and Frank and my Negro Woman Slave called Perla..."; and to his wife, sons and daughters, "To be divided between Them my Negro Woman Slave called Hannah my Negro Boy Slave called Pascual and my Negro girl Slave called Celia."⁹²⁸

⁹²⁰ Broches, p. 14. It is more plausible that "Cypia" would have considered himself rescued by the Indians rather than as the hostage this passage suggests.

⁹²¹ Korn, *The Jews of Mobile, Alabama*, p. 51.

⁹²² Hershkowitz, "Wills (1743-1774)," p. 113; Friedman, "Wills," p. 156. Friedman reports that the Gomez will says "trustee" rather than "mustie" in reference to the African woman named "Kattey."

⁹²³ *EJ*, vol. 7, pp. 768-69; Hershkowitz, "Wills (1743-1774)," pp. 62-3; Pool, pp. 223, 236, 238, 477; Lebeson, p. 203; *MEAJI*, pp. 64-5; Rosenbloom, p. 45.

⁹²⁴ Lebeson, pp. 202-3.

⁹²⁵ Kohler, "New York," p. 81.

⁹²⁶ Miriam K. Freund, *Jewish Merchants in Colonial America* (New York: Behrman's Jewish Book House, 1939), p. 35.

⁹²⁷ *MCAJ2*, p. 695.

⁹²⁸ Hershkowitz, "Wills (1743-1774)," pp. 80-1; Compare with Friedman, "Wills," p. 154, who states that Mordecai's sons will divide three "negro slaves," and that they, with his wife and daughters Hester and Rachel, will inherit "certain negro slaves."; See also Pool, p. 236; Lebeson, p. 203; Rosenbloom, p. 45.

Lewis Gomez; In 1802, he was the turnkey of the jail of Charleston, South Carolina. Part of his responsibilities included the tracking and punishment of freedom seeking Blacks.⁹²⁹
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Rebekah Gomez (d. 1801) held a Black hostage as a slave.⁹³⁰

Rev. Bernhard Henry Gotthelf of Louisville, Kentucky was a chaplain in the Confederate Army.⁹³¹

Edward Gottschalk operated a commission brokerage firm that was one of the largest in the city. He bought and sold African citizens and personally held at least nine Blacks as hostage/servants. He owned 65,000 acres of land in Texas with an undetermined, though likely massive, number of African people.⁹³²

Abraham Gradis (c. 1699-1780) and the Gradis family owned at least 26 ships which they used to ship African hostages to such French colonies as San Domingo where they "owned extensive territory." Abraham accepted payment for his debts in Black human beings. He devised a strategy, though never implemented, for the development of Louisiana.⁹³³ Rabbi Bertram Korn wrote that, if acted upon, his vision "might have stimulated the kind of growth the colony sorely required." The Plan?

The key to the problem, as Cradis saw it, was the massive importation of Negro slaves into the colony under the auspices of the King - he suggested ten thousand slaves over a period of five years. These slaves would be utilized primarily for the clearing and cultivation of land.⁹³⁴

The Gratz Family; The Gratz family of Philadelphia was one of the most distinguished families in Jewish American history. They were the leaders of that city in the colonial period, speculators in western Indian lands and they were closely connected with the **Hayeses**, **Moseses** and **Frankses** in their slave shipping business. **Michael** (1740-1811) "owned personal slaves," one of whom operated his kosher kitchen. Michael's wife **Miriam** wrote a letter to him dated June 2, 1777, that reminded: "Donte forget your promess in getting me a Grego [Negro] boy or girl if to be had, as servants is very [scarceV' The Gratzes funded western expeditions for the purpose of taking Indian lives and land for their personal wealth. More evidence of their slavemaking mentality is in a casual letter written to Michael Gratz by a relative named, Josephson (see Josephson below).⁹³⁵

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Moseh Hamis, a Jew residing in Barbados, prepared a will in Portuguese dated March 26, 1684 in which he and his wife directed that 2,000 lbs. of sugar be paid after their death to his son Simon Massiah "to help in the purchase of a young negress."

It is my last wish that our slaves named Consciencia continue serving my said Wife all her life, & if she serves her faithfully, & with love and due respect as if I had been living, I desire & direct that on the death of my said wife she shall become free, without any person or persons, heirs of myself or my wife, having the right to keep her captive; this being a reward for her good service to me, and as I hope to my wife.⁹³⁶

⁹²⁹ Korn, 'Jews and Negro Slavery,' p. 190.

⁹³⁰ Pool, p. 286.

⁹³¹ Bertram W. Korn, "Jewish Chaplains During the Civil War," *AJA*, vol. 1 (June, 1948), p. 6.

⁹³² Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, pp. 174-75.

⁹³³ *EJ*, vol. 7, p. 844; *EJH*, p. 273; *JRM/Docs*, pp. 326-29; Wolf, p. 482.

⁹³⁴ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, p. 5.

⁹³⁵ Schappes, p. 574; Wolf and Whiteman, pp. 36-64,192; *EJ*, vol. 7, p. 858; Marcus, *The American Jewish Woman*, p. 12; Irving J. Sloan, editor, *The Jews in America; 1621-1970* (New York: Oceana Publications, Inc., 1971), p. 4.

⁹³⁶ Samuel, pp. 71-2.

Isaac Harby (1788-1828) was a Charleston, South Carolina dramatist and political essayist and president of the Reform Society of Israelites. He regularly wrote in opposition to "the abolitionist Society and its secret branches," as early as 1824. He edited the *Quiver*, the *Investigator*, and the *Southern Patriot*, and contributed to the *Mercury* and the *Courier*.⁹³⁷

Aaron Hart, in his will of 1762, bequeathed to his servant, "a mourning gown."⁹³⁸

Ephraim Hart (1747-1825); A wealthy New York stockbroker, land speculator and state senator (in 1810), he enslaved at least one Black woman named "Silvia." He was an official of Congregation *Shearith Israel*, and founder its burial Society *Hebra Hessed ve Emet* as well as a member of the Philadelphia Synagogue.⁹³⁹

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Henry Hart, a "Jew Tailor" of Arundel County, Maryland, was accused in 1752 of an illicit relationship with a maid. He was sentenced to serve a man named McNamara for six months "for the Damage Sustained... on Acct. of the said Henry Hart begetting a Bastard child on the body of Susanna Talome, a Servant belonging to the said McNamara."⁹⁴⁰

Isaac Hart (ci. 1780) was a founder and member of Newport's Touro Synagogue. His firm, Naphtali Hart & Co., shipped and traded in Black slaves and cultivated their New England property with hired hands and slaves.⁹⁴¹ He sided with and supplied the British during the Revolutionary War and was shot to death by the Continental army.⁹⁴²

Jacob Hart (b. 1781) came to New Orleans from New York in 1804 and traded in slave ships and African people. In 1808, Hart advertised in Saint Domingue for the sale of three Black people, including a cook, two fisherman and a tailor who spoke English and French fluently. In 1810, he bought two Africans in Florida. The 1820 census reports that he imprisoned seven African people as slaves. He became the owner of a number of vessels, including the schooner *Celestine*, and he brokered the sale of four African citizens. At the time of his bankruptcy in 1823, he held fourteen Black hostages.⁹⁴³

Levy Hart owned a general merchandise business firm in Savannah, Georgia, in the early 1800s. "Unlucky in 'chattel,' he was exasperated by a very valuable slave, Sandy, who functioned as a butcher, and was prone to 'take off' now and again."⁹⁴⁴

Michael Hart (ci. 1813), an Easton, Pennsylvania Indian trader, "never acquired wealth" but he owned a stone house, collected some silverplate, owned a slave and sold whiskey to the Indians "in hundreds of gallons."⁹⁴⁵

Michael Hart (d. 1861); Though he was from New York, he owned a Virginia plantation. When he feared that Richmond would be [243] taken by the Union Army in the Civil War, his son escaped with "most of the slaves belonging to the estate."⁹⁴⁶

⁹³⁷ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 211; *EJ*, vol. 7, pp. 1332-33; Sloan, p. 5; Rosenbloom, p. 49.

⁹³⁸ Friedman, "Wills," p. 155.

⁹³⁹ *EJ*, vol. 7, p. 1355; Schappes, pp. 595, 599; Rosenwaike, "Jewish Population in 1790," p. 46; Rosenbloom, pp. 51-2.

⁹⁴⁰ Isaac M. Fein, *The Making of An American Jewish Community*, p. 10.

⁹⁴¹ Feldstein, p. 13.

⁹⁴² *EJ*, vol. 7, p. 1356; Rosenbloom, p. 52.

⁹⁴³ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, pp. 96,100-1, 296; Sharfman, p. 153.

⁹⁴⁴ Saul Jacob Rubin, *Third to None The Saga of Savannah Jewry 1733-1983* (Savannah, 1983), pp. 86-7.

⁹⁴⁵ *MUSJI*, p. 151.

⁹⁴⁶ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 188 note.

Moses Hart, son of **Aaron**, was sent to Albany in 1786 where his mother:

wanted him to buy a good Negro wench for houseworke [because the] last one had died - and if the price was right [his] father wanted a Negro hand who knew something about farming, could handle an ax, and work in the garden.⁹⁴⁷

Myer Hart, of Easton on the Delaware, was the richest man in town and one of the founding fathers. In 1768, he owned "two houses, a bond servant, six lots, a horse, a cow, and his stock in trade."⁹⁴⁸

Nathan Hart, of Newport, informed the community by newspaper advertisement on March 18, 1765, that among other things, he "also wants to purchase a negro."⁹⁴⁹

Nathan Hart was the constable of Charleston in 1821, whose job it was to punish runaway slaves. In October of 1827, he sold five slaves to Sophie Monsanto, and he was listed as enslaving fifteen Blacks in the census of 1830.⁹⁵⁰

Philip Hart (1727-1796) was a Charleston Jew with at least one African captive named "Flora."⁹⁵¹

Samuel Hart came to Louisiana via England and by 1823 he owned half of the steamboat *United States* and "four Negro slaves," \$20,000 in bank stock and two lots in Louisville, Kentucky. He had a "slave mistress," named "Polly" with a "mulatto child". Hart cut them from his will and added "Cecilia Beni," "a woman of color," and her four children, presumably all his.⁹⁵²

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David Hays (1732-1812); A farmer and storekeeper and son of **Jacob Hays**, he fought against the Indians in the French and Indian War. One of his Black captives was named "Darby." The inventory of his estate, valued at \$3,658.98, included the following items all valued greater than or equal to his Black humans.⁹⁵³

An inventory of the Goods, Chattels & Effect belonging to the Estate of David Hays of the Township of Mount Pleasant, Deceased.			
6 Cows @ \$15	\$90	1 Lott wheat in the Sheaf	15
1 colt	12.50	1 Lott Rye	15
1 Yoke Oxen	50	1 Lott Cats	10
3 Calves @ \$3.50	10.50	1 Lot Hay in the Barn	10
1 fat Steer	18	8 Stacks Hay @ \$5	40
2 fat Cows @ \$18	36	1 Mare & yearling Colt	14
1 Bay Horse	10	14 Hogs @ \$5	70
1/2 field Rye	25	1 Ton of plaster	15,75
1/2 field Corn	15	1 Waggon & Harness	25
1 field Corn	15	4 feather beds	25

⁹⁴⁷ *MEAJI*, p. 277.

⁹⁴⁸ *MCAJ2*, p. 821.

⁹⁴⁹ Rhodes, p. 7.

⁹⁵⁰ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 190; Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, pp. 103, 296; Rosenbloom, p. 55.

⁹⁵¹ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 185; Reznikoff and Engelman, p. 77, Rosenbloom, p. 55.

⁹⁵² *MUSJ2*, p. 68.

⁹⁵³ Lebeson, p. 203; Pool, pp. 330-31; Solomon Solis-Cohen, "Note Concerning David Hays and Esther Etting His Wife and Michael Hays and Reuben Etting, Their Brothers: Patriots of the Revolution," *PAJHS*, vol. 2 (1894), p. 65; *MCAJ3*, p. 1295; Will is in "Items Relating to the Hays family of New York," *PAJHS*, vol. 27 (1920), pp. 32325. Rosenbloom, p. 57.

1 field Wheat	15	1 Lot silver Plate	15
1 Lott Buckwheat	17.50	1 Silver Watch	20
1 Windfan	12	1 Black Girl	10
10 Sheep @ \$1	10	1 Black Woman	10

Grace Hays (d. 1740) conveyed in her will, "fifty ounces of sterling wrought silver plate and the best negro slave which I should be possessed of..."⁹⁵⁴

Judah Hays (1703-1764) was a New York merchant and shipowner who was elected constable in 1736. His Black captives were allegedly part of a foiled 1741 plot to bum the city and escape from their Jewish captors. "Like other well-to-do men of his period," wrote Harold Korn, "he bought negroes and the time of indentured servants. He paid £80 for a negro man named Aaron and £20 for four years' service of an indentured boy named John Camble."⁹⁵⁵

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Hays had some apparent difficulties tracking his runaway slave "Sarah" when he ran this ad in February of 1751:

Run away last Sunday night, from Judah Hays, a Negroe wench, named Sarah, aged about 30 years; she is a likely wench, of a Mulatto complexion, was brought up at Amboy, in Col. Hamilton's family, and has had several Masters in the Jerseys: She dresses very well, has a good parcel of cloaths, and speaks good English. Whoever takes up the said wench, and brings her to her said master, or secures her in any county goal, so that he may have her again, shall receive Forty Shillings reward, and reasonable charges. Whoever entertains said wench, shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. All masters of vessels, boat-men, &c. are forewarned of conveying said wench away, as they shall answer the same.

Judah Hays

N.B. Said wench has robb'd her said master, in apparel, &c. upwards of Fifty Pounds.

And this one in May of 1751:

Whereas the subscriber hereof, has great reason to apprehend that his Negroe wench Sarah, formerly advertised in this paper, has been and is now harboured and concealed by some white person in this town; this is to give publick notice, that whoever brings said wench to me, or has her confined in goal, shall immediately receive from me Five Pounds as a reward: And farther, that whoever will give information upon oath, who it is that harbours and detains said Negroe wench, shall have Ten Pounds reward.

N.B. All masters of vessels, boatmen and others, are cautioned against taking said wench on board, as she has lately been seen in sailors dress.

Judah Hays.⁹⁵⁶

Samuel Hays (1764-1838) of Philadelphia was a slave owner and active Mason who is remembered as a humanitarian because he arranged to have his slaves liberated. He reserved the right, however, to keep them as indentured servants.⁹⁵⁷

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Abraham Baruch Henriques, a Portuguese Jew of Barbados bequeathed to his family the "liberty to sell houses, slaves or plantations..."⁹⁵⁸

David Henriques was a Jamaican Jewish slave marketing "specialist" in the late eighteenth century.⁹⁵⁹

⁹⁵⁴ Pool, p. 226.

⁹⁵⁵ Lebeson, pp. 202-3; The Blacks held by Samuel Myers Cohen were allegedly also involved (see his listing above); Harold Korn, "Receipt Book of Judah and Moses M. Hays, Commencing on January 12, 1763 and Ending on July 18, 1776," *PAJHS*, vol. 28 (1922), p. 228; Rosenbloom, p. 59.

⁹⁵⁶ Smith and Wojtowicz, pp. 33, 34.

⁹⁵⁷ Wolf and Whiteman, p. 191; Rosenwaik, "Jewish Population in 1790," p. 51; Rosenbloom, p. 60.

⁹⁵⁸ Samuel, p. 79.

Manuel Dias Henriques, (probably the same as **Manuel Diaz Enriquez**) lived in New Spain during the early 1620's where he had been a representative of Portuguese slave traders.⁹⁶⁰ He was accused of being a Jew by Inquisitional authorities in early 17th century New Spain. Though unnamed in the historical record, his uncle was described as, "a broker or dealer in Negro slaves."⁹⁶¹

Jacob Henry held a seat in the House of Commons of North Carolina in 1808. He was the son of Joel and Amelia Henry, who in 1810, held ten Black African slaves. Jacob's household consisted of twelve Black hostages, according to the census of 1810; in 1820 that number is believed to have increased to fifteen.⁹⁶²

Isaac Hermann (1838-1917); Author Jacob R. Marcus described him as follows:

In the Reconstruction period, Hermann was a leader in the movement to organize the veterans into an association whose primary aim, it would seem, was to protect the whites against the Negro freedmen... [H]e worked to restore white supremacy and to resist what he believed to be the encroachments of the Negroes.⁹⁶³

Samuel Hermann was a New Orleans merchant and banker and partner of Asher Moses Nathan, and according to census data of 1810, he enslaved four Blacks, ten in 1820 and seventeen in 1830. His dealings in Blacks were "extensive." In 1825, he sold 16 Black Africans to various farmers.⁹⁶⁴

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Solomon Heydenfeldt (1816-1890) of California, gave up his judgeship because his position automatically bound him to the Union but his sympathies were with the Confederacy.⁹⁶⁵ Jewish historians have claimed that he was against slavery, and yet contrarily, he wrote in a pamphlet of the "unjust and bitter crusades of the Northern Abolitionists." He was a "passionate secessionist" and thought Lincoln's slave emancipation plan of 1861 to be "tyranny." He opposed the importation of slaves into Alabama in 1849, not for any humanitarian reason, but because of "the unproductiveness of slave labor, and its gradual, but certain, impoverishment of our State, is a sufficient reason for limiting its farther propagation among us." He felt that when other states recognized the uneconomic character of slave labor they would dump the freed Africans on Alabama.⁹⁶⁶

Aaron Hirsch (1829-1911) was a French Jew who settled in New Orleans and later became a resident of Mississippi and Arkansas. He was a strong Confederate who expressed the Jewish sentiment of his time when in the 1860s he stated that:

the institution of slavery as it existed in the south was not so great a wrong as people believe. The Negroes were brought here in a savage state; they captured and ate each other in their African home. Here they were instructed to work, were civilized and got religion, and were perfectly happy.⁹⁶⁷

⁹⁵⁹ *EJ*, vol. 14, p. 1663; *EJH*, p. 273.

⁹⁶⁰ Swetschinski, p. 238.

⁹⁶¹ Liebman, *The Jews in New Spain*, p. 210.

⁹⁶² Leonard Dinnerstein and Mary Rale Palsson, editors, *Jews in the South* (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1973), pp. 48-9.

⁹⁶³ *JRM/Mémoires* 3, p. 236.

⁹⁶⁴ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 183 note; Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, pp. 111-113, 300, *EJ*, vol. 4, p. 138; *MUSJI*, p. 178.

⁹⁶⁵ 966 George Cohen, *The Jew in the Making of America* (Boston: Knights of Columbus, Stratford Company, 1924), p. 87.

⁹⁶⁶ Simonhoff, *Jewish Participants in the Civil War*, pp. 175-77, Schappes, pp. 293-301; *EJ*, vol. 8, p. 448; Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 210; Heydenfeldt first published his *Communication on the Subject of Slave Immigration, Addressed to Hon. Reuben Chapman, Governor of Alabama*, in the *Huntsville Democrat* on Jan. 31, 1849, and subsequently in pamphlet form.

⁹⁶⁷ Korn, "Jws and Negro Slavery," p. 214; Feldstein, p. 101.

Hirsch spoke in favor of slavery because the plantation owners were his customers. He owned slaves and bought and sold them in his Batesville, Arkansas business, Hirsch & Adler. During the Civil War he bought six Blacks and later exchanged them for a farm. He was against the proposal to free the slaves who had fought for the Confederacy, reasoning that the war was fought to keep them enslaved.⁹⁶⁸

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Haham Jeossuha His advertised in the Royal Gazette of Kingston, Jamaica for the return of a runaway slave on December 15, 1792.⁹⁶⁹

Uriah Hyam (ci. 1740) was a New York merchant, member of *Shearith Israel* and slave maker. He held Black people against their will and one, named "Cavandro," he bequeathed to his son, **Andrew Israel**, in his 1740 will.⁹⁷⁰

Henry Hyams was a staunch supporter of slavery, Jewish leader and lieutenant governor of Louisiana in 1859.⁹⁷¹

Samuel Hyams of Charleston, had more than twenty African hostages. As the 1822 keeper of the jail, his job was to incarcerate freedom seeking Blacks.⁹⁷²

Levi Hyman was a merchant and landowner who lived at his plantation estate in St. Andrew, Jamaica called "Hyman's Delight." In 1811, he held 32 African citizens, 46 in 1821 and 45 in 1830.⁹⁷³

Rev. Bernard Illoy (1812-1871) of Baltimore, was a Jewish spiritual leader and vocal supporter of the American slave system. He said that the Abolitionists had "thrown the country into a general state of confusion" and called them "ambitious aspirants and selfish politicians."⁹⁷⁴

Abraham Isaacks paid a £700 debt to Nathan Simson with "feathers, flour, cider, negro slaves and cash."⁹⁷⁵

Jacob Isaacks was a Newport merchant who frequently bought and sold Black human beings even from his home on Broad Street. One 1777 advertisement offered "'Foodstuffs, pork, negro man and woman." He placed ads in the Newport *Mercury* over the next seven years for the sale of "negroes" at least five times.⁹⁷⁶

Isaiah Isaacs (1747-1806); Born in Germany, he was the first Jew in Richmond, Virginia and a founder of the Congregation *Beth Shalome*, grantor of its cemetery land and slave driver. In 1788, he was elected to the Common Hall. He was in slave making alliance with Jacob I. Cohen and held Black Africans named "Lucy," "James," "Polly," "Henry"

⁹⁶⁸ *JRM/Memoirs* 2, pp. 135, 142; *JRM/Memoirs* 1, p. 20; Simonhoff, *Jewish Participants in the Civil War*, pp. 278-81.

⁹⁶⁹ Bertram W. Korn, "The Haham De Cordova of Jamaica," *AJA*, vol. 18 (1966), p. 148.

⁹⁷⁰ Friedman, "Wills," p. 151; Hershkowitz, "Wills (1704-1740)," p. 357; Lee M. Friedman, *Early American Jews* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1934), p. 72.

⁹⁷¹ Feingold, *Zion*, p. 89; *EJ*, vol. 11, p. 519.

⁹⁷² Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 190; Rosenwaike, "Jewish Population of 1820," p. 18.

⁹⁷³ Hurwitz and Hurwitz, p. 47.

⁹⁷⁴ Feingold, *Zion*, p. 90; Bertram Wallace Korn, *American Jewry and the Civil War* (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1951), p. 26; Isaac M. Fein, *The Making of an American Jewish Community*, p. 95; *EJ*, vol. 8, p. 1257.

⁹⁷⁵ *MCAJ2*, p. 612.

⁹⁷⁶ Rhodes, pp. 18, 19. The ads were placed on September 7, 1782; November 9, 1782; September 13, 1783; lune 12, 1784; and September 11, 1784.

and "Rachel," and her children "Clement Washington" and "Mary." His business firm once took a Black captive as security for a debt.

Isaacs placed this advertisement in the *Virginia Gazette or American Advertiser* on June 1, 1782:

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the town of Richmond, a very likely Negro woman named MOLLY, lately the property of Mr. Edward Busbel, of Gloucester-town; she is much pitted with the small-pox, about twenty-two years old, and about five feet six inches high; had on when she went away, a Virginia cloth vest and petticoat, checked; she had with her a checked apron, a callico petticoat, and a pair of leather high-heeled country made shoes. I expect she will make towards Williamsburg or Gloucester-town, as she came from those parts a few days ago. She had four horse-locks fastened on her legs when she went away. Whoever apprehends and delivers the said Negro to me, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by ISA[I]AH ISAACS.⁹⁷⁷

Referring to the words of Isaacs, the great Jewish scholar Jacob R. Marcus wrote that "the following phrases [are] redolent of the spirit of the great Virginians of [Isaacs'] generation:"

Being of the opinion that all men are by nature equally free, and being possessed of some of those beings who are unfortunate[ly], doomed to slavery, as to them I must enjoin my executor a strict observance of the following clause in my will. My slaves are hereby manumeted and made free, so that after 130 years] they shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities of freed people... Each one of my slaves is to receive the value of twenty dollars in clothing on the days of their manumission.⁹⁷⁸

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Samuel Isaacs (Isaaks), from one of the original 300 families to populate Texas (comprised of 1,800 persons and 443 slaves), was allotted "a Spanish Grant of one league (4,428.4 acres grazing land) and one labor (177.13612 acres farming land)," situated about mid-way between the Gulf Coast and the upriver selement of Washington-on-the-Brazos.⁹⁷⁹

Solomon Isaacs of the New York family of that name imported some slaves into Charlestown in 1755.⁹⁸⁰ In his will, probated in 1757, he left "a substantial inventory of goods, a house, books, mahogany fumiture, colored prints, silver plate, several Negro slaves - three of whom were children - two horses and a chaise, and a quarter ownership of a sloop."⁹⁸¹

David Israel, Jewish inhabitant of Barbados wrote his will in Portuguese dated May 24, 1689, "revoking all previous Wills made if it should please God to take me to a better world I ask pardon for all my sins & that my soul may be rec'd in mercy." Then, to his wife Sarah he left "a negress named Betty, and the use of two negresses named below to go (eventually) to my daughter Esther when 21, or on her previous marriage."

To my son Isaac a male negro named Antonio... Also my two negresses Maria Ibo and Esperansa they to be delivered by my wife unto Esther when she marries or attains 21 years... To my daur. Rahel, wife of David Judah Rodriques £25 sterling payable by executors and 2 *moreques* (=negro-boys (moliques)) for my granddaughter Ester Zinha. To grandson Jacob son of David and Rahel Judah Rodrigues a *moliques* named Robin... Also 2 negroes named Vallenty and Macaco which I sent him for the service of the business.⁹⁸²

⁹⁷⁷ Windley, vol. 1, pp. 338-39.

⁹⁷⁸ Schappes, pp. 99-102, 593; *EJ*, vol. 9, p. 41; Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 187; Rosenwaike, "Jewish Population in 1790," p. 63; Bermon, pp. 2, 163-64; *MEAJ2*, p. 183; Rosenbloom, p. 67. See also the listing for Jacob I. Cohen above.

⁹⁷⁹ Sharfman, pp. 236-37.

⁹⁸⁰ Feldstein, p. 14; *MEAJ2*, p. 322.

⁹⁸¹ *MCAJ2*, p. 823; Lee M. Friedman, "Early Jewish Residents of Massachusetts," *PAJHS*, vol. 23 (1915), p. 84: Isaacs owned a ship named Sarah in 1737.

⁹⁸² Samuel, pp. 75-6.

Rabbi George Jacobs of Richmond, Virginia held Black hostages and rented them for a fee.⁹⁸³

Gerrit Jacobs (d. 1754) from the Netherlands was a storekeeper and planter with a plantation in Surinam called Nieuw Meerzorg, with [251] 100 Black African slaves. He later ordered that number to be increased to more than 200. To his wife Haija Sadoks, he bequeathed "ten domestic slaves," which he stipulated could not be sold. To his stepson went "the Negro boy Present."⁹⁸⁴

Israel Jacobs (c. 1741-1810) of Philadelphia held Black hostages but was, nevertheless, well respected in his synagogue.⁹⁸⁵

Jacob Jacobs of Charleston, an auctioneer, left an estate that included ten slaves, horses, carriages, notes and bonds.⁹⁸⁶ He advertised in the *Gazette of the State of South-Carolina* November 24, 1779:

Four Hundred Dollars Reward

RUN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday Night last, two Negro Fellows named Hercules and Romeo, the former is about five Feet two or three Inches high, very black, speaks good English, and had on when he went away a blue Coat and jacket with a red Cape, and white metal buttons: The latter is about five Feet high, of a yellowish Complexion, speaks good English, and had on a great Coat, red jacket and black or Osnabrugs Breeches. They both had hats, and may perhaps change their Dress, having carried all their Cloathing with them: The above Reward will be given for the taking of the said two Negroes, and the half for either of them. All Masters of Vessels are forbid carrying off the Negroes at their Peril.⁹⁸⁷

John Jacobs, possibly a Jew, placed this advertisement in the *Virginia Gazette* on February 7, 1771:

RUN away from. the Subscriber, in Amherst county, on or about the 5th of October last, a new Negro man slave who calls himself CHARLES, which is every word of English he can speak, he is a black fellow, with a smooth skin, of a middle size, well made for strength, appears to be about 18 years of age, and has a good set of teeth. He was purchased from the Yanimerew the 14th of last September, and was one of the number judged to have had the small pox. Had on when he left me a Negro cotton jacket with buttons (both top and bottom) of brass, a pair of cotton breeches, very long, with flat metal buttons to the waistband, cotton boots, [252] and a coarse linen cap. Whoever will deliver him to me, or secure him so that I may get him again, shall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS; and if he is taken out of the colony and brought home to me TEN POUNDS current money.⁹⁸⁸

Joseph Jacob, of Newport, ran an advertisement in December of 1769: "Notice: Reward \$3 South Hampton, Long Island runaway Indian servant."⁹⁸⁹

Levy Jacobs was a New Orleans and Mobile liquor and slave dealer who advertised to "buy and sell Negroes" in 1819. In September of 1828, he notified the public that he was expecting about 100

prime, Virginia slaves, selected expressly for this market - among which are Ostlers, Carriage Drivers, Mechanics, Field Hands and Cooks, House Servants, seamstresses and washer women.

⁹⁸³ Korn, *Civil War*, p. 29.

⁹⁸⁴ Fredrik Oudschans Dentz, "The Name of the Country Surinam as a Family-Name: The Biography of a Surinam Planter of the Eighteenth Century," *PAJHS*, vol. 48 (1958-59), pp. 21, 24, 25.

⁹⁸⁵ Wolf and Whiteman, pp. 190-91; Rosenbloom, p. 73.

⁹⁸⁶ *MUSJI*, pp. 158, 210.

⁹⁸⁷ Windley, vol. 3, p. 377.

⁹⁸⁸ Windley, vol. 1, p. 310.

⁹⁸⁹ Rhodes, p. 11.

As proprietor of one of the leading auctioneer houses of New Orleans, Levy was reported to have "paraded blacks on the slave block that was operated by **Levy Jacobs** and his Christian partner, George Asbridge.⁹⁹⁰ When he was accused of selling Kentucky slaves and not the advertised Virginia slaves he posted this notice.

Notice - A report being circulated that I have for sale no other than Kentucky slaves, I beg leave to state to the public that all the Negroes which I have on hand, and shall hereafter keep for sale are and will be Virginia born Negroes, of good character; that the person who has stated to the contrary, with the view of injuring me, I call upon in this public manner to come forward and support this charge if he can, or hereafter hold his peace. All Negroes sold and bought by me from traders (excepting at my own house) will be free of commission.

L. Jacobs⁹⁹¹

Manis Jacobs (c. 1782-1839) was the rabbi and president of the New Orleans Jewish congregation *Shanarai Chasset* and a leading Jewish citizen, even though he held eleven Black people as slaves. Rabbi Sharfman writes of Jacobs: "Though unordained, [253] he felt his ability to recite Hebrew prayers qualified him. He proudly signed his name in Hebrew on bills of sale, as a cachet or seal - some on his transactions involving the purchase of slaves still exist."⁹⁹²

Samuel Jacobs, in 1761, "ordered a Negro girl from New York - domestic slaves were popular because hired help was scarce." Jacobs was the owner of the slave schooner *Betsey*.⁹⁹³

Solomon Jacobs (1777-1827) was acting mayor of Richmond, Virginia in 1818-1819 and president of *Beth Shalome* Congregation, and the first Jew to become grand master of the Masons of Virginia. He was an agent for the French government's tobacco interests and the Richmond representative for the Rothschild banking house. He owned a slave named "Esther," and when he died his tombstone epitaph read:

Fond as a Husband.
Indulgent as a Father.
Kind as a Master...

His widow Hetty, then successfully lobbied the Virginia House and Senate to allow the sale of a number of Black female captives and children because of the "conduct of said slaves toward their mistress... was so very malevolent and very objectionable."⁹⁹⁴

L. Jacoby; In 1830, he held thirty Africans against their will in the New Orleans area.⁹⁹⁵

Joseph Jonas, in an address to the Ohio House of Representatives on February 25-26, 1861, he said, "I am not in favor of slavery, and would not own a slave on any account. But this is not the question. Slavery in the South is an institution, and the framers of the Constitution guarded their rights and their property."⁹⁹⁶

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⁹⁹⁰ Sharfman, p. 152.

⁹⁹¹ *EJJ*, p. 274; Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, pp. 163-64; *EJ*, vol. 14, p. 1664; The state of Virginia is reputed to have been the most prolific breeder of Black people for the purpose of slavery in the United States. For reference to the value and quality of bred slaves, see Sharfman, pp. 152-53.

⁹⁹² Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, pp. 199-201, 319; Sharfman, p. 191.

⁹⁹³ *MEAJI*, pp. 204, 208.

⁹⁹⁴ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," pp. 187, 193; Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, p. 85; Bermon, p. 166; *EJ*, vol. 9, p. 1237; Rosenbloom, p. 75.

⁹⁹⁵ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 183.

⁹⁹⁶ Jonathan D. Sama and Nancy H. Klein, *The Jews of Cincinnati* (Cincinnati: Jewish Institute of Religion, 1989), p. 51.

Israel I. Jones (1810-1877) of Mobile, Alabama was leader of the Jewish community in the mid-1800s, as well as being a slave trading auctioneer. President of Congregation *Shaarai Shomayim* from 1844-1873, he was on the Board of Delegates of American Israelites, the first national Jewish organization. On Feb. 6, 1841, he advertised in the *Mobile Daily Advertiser and Chronical* that he had "Negroes at Auction," including a "Man Alfred, 25 years old, field hand; Boy Isaac, 7 years old; Woman Judy, 30 years old and two work horses."⁹⁹⁷

Samuel Jones (c. 1737-1809) was a Charleston Jew who ordered that his survivors free two of his eight Black hostages named "Jenny" and her son "Emanuel." This selective manumission of an African woman indicates that she was the victim of rape by the Jew and that her son may have been the result of that crime.⁹⁹⁸

J. Joseph advertised for the return of a runaway African female child in the *Quebec Gazette* on July 28, 1791.⁹⁹⁹

Meir Josephson, a Pennsylvania trader, informed **Michael Gratz** in a letter written in Yiddish:

... that I may sell my nigger wench at a profit. So if a ship with niggers should arrive, or a ship with [indentured] Germans you will let me know, because I cannot manage without a servant. The wench I now have has two virtues, both bad ones. First, she is drunk all day, when she can get it, and second, she is mean so that my wife cannot say a word to her. She is afraid of her. How did all this happen? A free nigger wants to court her and to buy her from me. I don't want to give her away for less than 110 pounds with her bastard, because I bought the bastard too. At present she costs me 90 pounds. So if I can make out with her, I think it is best to let her go and get another. So if you have occasion to hear of a good nigger wench or of a good servant, you will inform me.¹⁰⁰⁰

Baruch H. Judah "hired" a Black African woman named "Mary" who was tried in 1820, and acquitted, for setting fire to the house of her employer.¹⁰⁰¹

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Isaac H. Judah (1761-1827) of Richmond, Virginia was a merchant and *Beth Shalome's* first minister. He fathered two "mulatto" children named "Philip Norboume" and "Benjamin Wythe," the products of the rape of an African woman. Judah's slave "Harry" was charged on March 13, 1815, with "going at large and hiring himself to Paul Christian, was remanded to jail and Judah summoned to appear the next day and show cause why he should not be fined for allowing the said slave to go at large and hire himself out."¹⁰⁰²

Manual Judah, owned a Black slave named "Shadrach," who was tried in the Richmond courts in 1805 for stealing a hog. He was found guilty, and given nine and thirty on his bare back.¹⁰⁰³

Samuel Judah, was the most prominent of the Jewish slave traffickers in Canada.¹⁰⁰⁴

David S. Kaufman of Texas was a notable proponent of the spread of the slavocracy.¹⁰⁰⁵

Betsy Levi Kokemot and her son **Louis** of New Orleans, operated a retail store in the 1830s. In 1832, the sheriff seized part of their stock to pay bills and found that:

⁹⁹⁷ *EJ*, p. 274; Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 185; *EJ*, vol. 2, p. 505.

⁹⁹⁸ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 185; Rosenbloom, p. 76.

⁹⁹⁹ "Acquisitions," *AJA*, vol. 7 (January, 1955), p. 167.

¹⁰⁰⁰ *JRM/Docs*, pp. 359-60; Brener, pp. 77-8.

¹⁰⁰¹ Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, p. 88.

¹⁰⁰² Bermon, p. 39; Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, p. 86; Blau and Baron, vol. 1, pp. 206-9; Rosenbloom, p. 80.

¹⁰⁰³ Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, p. 81.

¹⁰⁰⁴ B. G. Sack, *The History of Jews in Canada* (Montreal: Harvest House, 1965), pp. 52-3.

¹⁰⁰⁵ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 209; *EJ*, vol. 15, p. 1034.

Betsy and Louis seemed to have caught an inordinate number of runaway Negroes, or stopped Negroes carrying money without proper identification; probably much of their trade was with slave owners.¹⁰⁰⁶

David Cohen Labatt of Louisiana was devoted to the Confederacy and the preservation of the slave system.¹⁰⁰⁷

Joseph Lasalle was active in the Louisiana militia and local politics. He owned four female slaves in 1830.¹⁰⁰⁸

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Benjamin D. Lazarus sold "A Negro named Sam, about Eighty Years of age, diseased, and a Negro Woman named Sylvie about seventy five years of Age," for ninety dollars. Dr. Bertram W. Korn comments on the cruelty of this act:

Perhaps the estate required cash, and undoubtedly the slaves were too old for any useful purpose, but what future could they have at the hands of a purchaser who would be compelled somehow to regain his investment?¹⁰⁰⁹

Jacob Lazarus, Jr. from Charleston, South Carolina, enslaved more than twenty African hostages.¹⁰¹⁰

Sampson Lazarus of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, "had a female slave and a horse and was a shopkeeper," in 1782.¹⁰¹¹

Ishak Gabay Letob, probably of Speightstown, Barbados prepared his will in Portuguese dated August 24, 1698:

To son Jacob Gabay Letob my slave-girl Juana, so that she may look after him, he being ill, and she is not to be disposed of by him but at his death she is to go to whichever one of his brothers she prefers. To grand-dau. Ribca Ulloa the daur. named Peggy, of said Juana and for her heirs at her death but not otherwise.¹⁰¹²

Rachel Mordecai Lazarus was "fully aware of the evils of slavery, but, after a fashion, defended this institution in her correspondence with Maria Edgeworth. Rachel contended that the black under chattel slavery was no worse off than the European who suffered under wage slavery."¹⁰¹³

Edwin De Leon (1828-1891) considered those who opposed slavery to be guided by a "mistaken philanthropy" with a disregard for "Providence" or "God." He was one of the chief Confederate propaganda agents and vehemently supported slavery with the belief that Blacks are the "bearer of burdens; never a conqueror or a king." In 1862, he was sent abroad by Jefferson Davis and Judah P. Benjamin on a secret mission to persuade Britain, France and other countries to grant diplomatic recognition to the [257] Confederacy. He failed after nearly two years and expenditures of \$30,000.¹⁰¹⁴

¹⁰⁰⁶ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, p. 171.

¹⁰⁰⁷ Shpall, pp. 12-3.

¹⁰⁰⁸ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, pp. 177-319.

¹⁰⁰⁹ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," pp. 192-93.

¹⁰¹⁰ Kap, *JEA2*, p. 18.

¹⁰¹¹ Brener, p. 8.

¹⁰¹² Samuel, p. 54.

¹⁰¹³ *MUSJI*, p. 588.

¹⁰¹⁴ *EJ*, vol. 5, p. 1471; Schappes, pp. 398-401; Simonhoff, *Jewish Notables*, p. 378.

Lewis Leon was a Confederate jew who said retrospectively: "I still say our Cause was just, nor do I regret one thing that I have done to cripple the North." Author Charles Segal says that this statement "is indicative of Jewish loyalty to the Southern cause."¹⁰¹⁵

Abraham Levi was in partnership with Edward Newman in New Orleans. Levi's assets at the outbreak of the war were said to be in the range of \$300,000. Records of some of Levi's transactions for the year 1860 indicate that in January, A. Levi & Co. advanced \$7,000 to James Bogan, a planter in East Baton Rouge Parish. In return, Bogan signed a series of promissory notes that gave A. Levi & Co. a mortgage on his 746-acre plantation and his slaves.¹⁰¹⁶

Jacob Levin of Columbia, South Carolina was the leader of his Jewish community in the mid-1800s and a slave trading auctioneer. An acting rabbi, he was quoted in prestigious Jewish periodicals and his wife was director of the Columbia Hebrew Sunday School. He was also the secretary and treasurer of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of Columbia and a grand master of the Masons. On December 17, 1852, he advertised in the *Columbia Daily South Carolinian*, the sale of:

22 Likely Negroes, the larger number of which are young and desirable. Among them are Field Hands, Hostlers and Carriage Drivers, House Servants, & c., and of the following ages: Robinson 40, Elsey 34, Yanaky 13, Sylvia 11, Anikee 8, Robinson 6, Candy 3, Infant 9, Thomas 35, Die 38, Amey 18, Eldridge 13, Charles 6, Sarah 60, Baket 50, Mary 18, Betty 16, Guy 12, Tilla 9, Lydia 24, Rachel 4, Scippio 2.

The above Negroes are sold for the purpose of making some other investment of the proceeds, the sale will therefore be positive.¹⁰¹⁷

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Arthur Levy of New York, owned at least one Black woman named "Cresie."¹⁰¹⁸

Ash Levy worked with the notorious **Davis** brothers in their slave dealings.¹⁰¹⁹

Benjamin Levy (c. 1650-1704) was a New Orleans printer and publisher who bequeathed to his African hostage, "Richard White," the chance to buy his freedom for \$500 from Levy's son, **Alexander**. The deception was that, as a slave, "Richard White" was unpaid. Additionally, "White" was "never to be sold, Mortgaged, or hired out for a longer term than one Year at a time, and never to be hired out of the State of Louisiana."

The elder Levy also instructed that each of his eight remaining hostages named "Harry," "Samuel," "Joseph," "Ellen," "Martha," "Horace," "Millie" and "Richard," be given a token trinket as a "small memorial of their old master."

In 1761, Levy joined coreligionists **David Franks** and **Joseph Marks** in the signing of a petition protesting a duty on imported Blacks.¹⁰²⁰

Chapman Levy (1787-1850) was born in Camden, South Carolina and elected to the state legislature and served as a colonel in the War of 1812. He was a prominent Jewish lawyer who held 31 Black human beings as slaves. He moved to Mississippi and operated a plantation until his death. Levy's will manumitted some of his hostages and retained

¹⁰¹⁵ Charles M. Segal *Fascinating Facts About American Jewish History* (New York: Twayne Publications, 1955), 82.

¹⁰¹⁶ Elliott Ashkenazi, *The Business of Jew in New Orleans; 1840-1875* (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1988), p. 82.

¹⁰¹⁷ *EJ*, p. 274; Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 196; *EJ*, vol. 14, p. 1664.

¹⁰¹⁸ Schappes, p. 99.

¹⁰¹⁹ Bermon, p. 167.

¹⁰²⁰ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 186; Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, p. 152; *EJ*, vol. 11, pp. 156,1551; Edward D. Coleman, "Jewish Merchants," p. 285; Rosenbloom, pp. 88-9.

others. His mother, Sarah, sold her Black hostage "Kennedy" and an African woman to Levy for \$300.¹⁰²¹

Eugene Henry Levy of New Orleans was an official in the Confederate Army who said: "The slaves are in their proper sphere as they are at present situated within the boundaries of the Confederacy." The day before General Robert E. Lee surrendered, Levy was captured and soon released. He made his post Civil War sentiments known when he declared that, "Negroes are among the masters and have the inclination to be tyrants. The extermination of this race is a necessary consequence of this state of affairs."¹⁰²²

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Gershon Levy and **Hyam Myers** did business with the notorious Indian murderer, Sir Jeffrey Amherst.¹⁰²³

Hayman Levy (1721-1789) was born in Germany and came to New York City in 1748. He made his fortune fur trading with the Indians and in the Black Holocaust as owner of several ships. His *Shearith Israel* congregation voted him its president six times.¹⁰²⁴

Hyman Levy was a Jamaican Jewish "specialist" in the Black flesh trade in the late eighteenth century.¹⁰²⁵

Isaac Levy was the brother of **Nathan** (see below) and partner with **David and Moses Franks** in African flesh dealing. He worked in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and London and was part owner of the slave ship *Crown Cally*. He once brought 117 Africans into bondage.¹⁰²⁶

Israel Levy, a merchant of Charlestown, sold an African man named "Thomas (H)Eskete" to John Evans in 1759.¹⁰²⁷

J. Levy (May be the same as John B. Levy) owned a Louisiana plantation at Ascension Parish with forty-one Black people working his fields at no wage.¹⁰²⁸

Jacob Levy, Jr. (d. 1837) was active in the Congregation *Shearith Israel* of New York and owned slaves named "George Roper," "Mary Mundy," "John Jackson," "Samuel Spures," "Edwin Jackson," "Elizabeth Jackson" and "James Jackson," among others. One of his daughters married **Moses Seixas**, another married **Moses Hays**, and another married **Joseph L. Joseph**, all of whom were slave dealers or owners.¹⁰²⁹

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John B. Levy came to New Orleans in 1828 with 37 Africans on the schooner *Transport*.¹⁰³⁰

Joseph Israel Levy, in his 1786 will, left to the mother of his child Jabica, "five hundred Rupees, and two slave girls and the garden and the house, with everything belonging unto her to be paid to her by my executors..."¹⁰³¹

¹⁰²¹ Rosenwaikie, "Jewish Population of 1820," p. 18; Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," pp. 185-86; *EJ*, vol. 11, p. 156; *MUSJI*, p. 210; Rosenbloom, p. 89.

¹⁰²² Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 212; Simonhoff, *Jewish Participants in the Civil War*, pp. 253-54.

¹⁰²³ "Acquisitions," *AJA*, vol. 16 (1964), p. 94.

¹⁰²⁴ 1025 *EJ*, vol. 11, p. 157; Simonhoff, *Jewish Notables*, pp. 33-6; Jacob R. Marcus, *Studies in American Jewish History* (Cincinnati: Hebrew Union College Press, 1969), p. 233; Rosenbloom, p. 91.

¹⁰²⁵ *EJ*, p. 273; *EJ*, vol. 14, p. 1663.

¹⁰²⁶ *EJ*, vol. 11, p. 162; Leo Hershkowitz, "Wills of Early New York Jews (1784-1799)," *AJHQ*, vol. 56 (1966), p. 168; Wolf and Whiteman, p. 24.

¹⁰²⁷ "Acquisitions," *AJA*, vol. 14 (1962), p. 93; Rosenbloom, p. 92.

¹⁰²⁸ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 180.

¹⁰²⁹ Schappes, pp. 134, 599.

¹⁰³⁰ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, p. 161.

Levy Andrew Levy, described as a "gentlemen," participated in the extermination plot against the Indians by providing them with blankets laced with smallpox. He is listed as a resident of Lancaster, Pennsylvania with "two female slaves and one house." Levy once had a slave "who preferred freedom with the Indians to servitude under Levy. The slave ran off with a local tribe."¹⁰³²

Lewis B. Levy of Richmond Virginia was a "manufacturer [of] all kinds of servant's clothing." He sold rags to such slave dealers as the Davis brothers.¹⁰³³

M. C. Levy of Charleston, South Carolina had more than twenty African hostages.¹⁰³⁴

Moses Levy (c. 1665-1728) was a New York merchant, distiller, real estate investor, ship and land owner. He became probably the most prominent and wealthiest New York Jew of the 18th century terrorizing Black humans. He was elected constable of his municipal district in 1719 but declined to serve. He was president of his Jewish congregation and died holding that office. Levy's slave trading profits were used to help build the *Shearith Israel* on Mill Street.¹⁰³⁵

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Moses Levy of Charleston, South Carolina was the most successful detective on the Charleston police force. Part of his responsibility was to pursue runaway Blacks.¹⁰³⁶

Moses Elias Levy (1782-1854) was a plantation owner in Florida, Saint Thomas, Virgin Islands and Havana, Cuba. While in England, Levy attacked the evils of slavery in public forums and written pamphlets. In Florida, he used dozens of Black Africans trying to establish a Zionist homeland.¹⁰³⁷

Nathan Levy (1704-1753) came to Philadelphia from London on the same ship (*Myrtilla*) that brought the Liberty Bell. He established an indentured servant placement service with his brother **Isaac**, and on January 3, 1738, they advertised in Benjamin Franklin's *Gazette* for buyers for: "A likely young Negroe Man to be sold by Nathan and Isaac Levy, fit for Town and Country."

In 1741, they teamed up with **David** and Moses Franks to ship their Black victims in from Africa. Levy was a founder of the Jewish community in Philadelphia and bought land for the Jewish cemetery in 1740. He was "undoubtedly the city's richest Jew at the time of his death in 1753."¹⁰³⁸

Uriah Phillips Levy (1792-1862) was a ship captain in the navy before he was twenty, and later a commodore. He held title to Thomas Jefferson's famous estate *Montecello*, and to the Virginia plantation, *Washington Farm* where Black Africans were imprisoned as slaves. He was a member of Congregation *Shearith Israel* in New York and charter member of Washington's Hebrew Congregation. Jacob R. Marcus has written of the contradiction:

¹⁰³¹ Friedman, "Wills," p. 161.

¹⁰³² Brener, pp. 8-9.

¹⁰³³ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery in the Old South," *PAJHS*, vol. 50 (1960), p. 184 (plate).

¹⁰³⁴ Rosenwaike, "Jewish Population of 1820," p. 18.

¹⁰³⁵ *EJ*, vol. 11, p. 161; *MEAJI*, p. 51; Rosenbloom, p. 94.

¹⁰³⁶ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 190.

¹⁰³⁷ *EJ*, vol. 11, p. 162; Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 180; The area of Levy's land holdings amounted to 36,000 acres which is equivalent to two and a half times the area of Manhattan Island. See Elfrida D. Cowen, "Notes: Moses Elias Levy's Agricultural Colony in Florida," *PAJHS*, vol. 25 (1917), pp. 132-34.

¹⁰³⁸ *EJ*, vol. 11, p. 162; Wolf and Whiteman, p. 24; *MCAJ2*, p. 825; Rosenbloom, p. 95.

Jews in the South knew full well that there was a slave problem, but like the people about them, they did nothing to come to grips with this evil. Though Captain Uriah P. Levy wanted to abolish slavery, his wish did not deter him from running his Virginia plantation with slave labor.¹⁰³⁹

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Rabbi Max (Menachem) Lilienthal (1815-1882) of Cincinnati was a major Jewish leader and ardent supporter of the Southern state's right to kidnap and enslave African people.¹⁰⁴⁰

Alexander Lindo (1753-1812) was a "major importer of slaves" in the late eighteenth century. He admitted to being responsible for the deaths of over 150 African slaves in the Middle Passage and 20 more upon their arrival in Jamaica, though he was never punished.¹⁰⁴¹

Moses Lindo (1712-1774) of South Carolina was a wealthy planter and enslaver of Africans, according to the *Jewish Encyclopaedia*.¹⁰⁴² He ran an advertisement stating that: "If any person is willing to part with a plantation of 500 acres with 60 or 70 Negroes, I am ready to purchase it for ready money." Lindo imported 49 slaves from Barbados in the 1750s and in 1756, he bought 2 African male children from John Cordon, according to a bill of sale. One of his slave ships was named Lindo Packett.

Lindo was reputed to be one of the best judges of indigo in America or Europe. He was largely responsible for the growth of that industry from 300,000 pounds yearly to over 1,200,000 pounds. "Lindo himself handled millions of pounds of it. He lived to see the indigo industry employ 10,000 slaves," according to Jacob Rader Marcus.¹⁰⁴³

Aaron Lopez (1731-1782) was the most notorious of the slave dealing Jews. He was Newport's leading participant in the Black Holocaust, largest taxpayer and the epitome of the Newport slave dealing Jewish culture. His son-in-law, **Abraham Pereira Mendes**, carried on the murderous trade and built massive wealth in his own right.¹⁰⁴⁴ Born in Portugal Lopez moved to Newport, Rhode Island in 1752, renounced his Marrano past and built an extensive trans-Atlantic slave dealing empire. "What can be said about this most attractive figure," writes Dr. Marcus, "is that he lived on a baronial scale, maintained an entourage of over thirty persons, including the necessary slaves and hired servants, and had his own stable and two chaises."¹⁰⁴⁵ He was engaged extensively in smuggling and the owner of between 30 and 40 ships.¹⁰⁴⁶ By 1749, Lopez was generally

¹⁰³⁹ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 188 note; *EJ*, vol. 11, p. 164; *MUSJI*, p. 587, Rosenbloom, p. 97.

¹⁰⁴⁰ Korn, *Civil War*, p. 28; *EJ*, vol. 11, p. 243.

¹⁰⁴¹ *EJ*, p. 273; *EJ*, vol. 14, p. 1663.

¹⁰⁴² *Jewish Encyclopaedia* (New York and London: Funk and Wagnalls Company, (1905 - 1916), vol. 8, p. 93.

¹⁰⁴³ Elzas, p. 50; *El*, vol. 11, p. 259; "Acquisitions," *AJA*, vol. 14 (1962), p. 93; *MEAJ2*, p. 243; *MCAJ2*, p. 618; Kenneth Libo and Irving Howe, *We Lived There Too* (New York: St. Martin's/Marek, 1984), p. 60; Rosenbloom, p. 97.

¹⁰⁴⁴ *EJ*, vol. 11, p. 488; Simonhoff, *Jewish Notables*, pp. 5-8; *EJ*, p. 273; Feingold, *Zion*, p. 42; *JRM/Docs*, pp. 384, 416, 446; Bruce M. Bigelow, "Aaron Lopez: Colonial Merchant of Newport," *New England Quarterly*, vol. 4 (1931), p. 757. Also in *Rhode Island Jewish Historical Notes*, vol. 2 (June 1956-April 1958), pp. 4-18; Virginia Bever Platt, "And Don't Forget the Guinea Voyage: The Slave Trade of Aaron Lopez of Newport," *William and Mary Quarterly*, vol. 32, no. 4 (1975), p~ 601; Copies of some original Lopez slave papers are in the *Newport Historical Society Bulletin*, no. 62 (July, 1927); Rosenbloom, pp. 97-8.

¹⁰⁴⁵ *MCAJ3*, p. 826; Broches, p. 16.

¹⁰⁴⁶ *MCAJ2*, pp. 789, 793; Stanley F. Chyet, "Aaron Lopez: A Study in Buenafama," *Karp, JEA1*, p. 197; According to Bigelow, Lopez had thirty vessels: "there are 24 vessels in which Lopez was chiefly concerned and which remained in his possession during those years. These consisted of 9 sloops, 3 schooners, 7 brigantines, and 5 ships." The below list of 26 ships, owned wholly or partially by Lopez, was derived from the available historical record including: Bigelow, pp. 760-61, 766; Platt, pp. 602, 603, 607-8 and 608 note; Elizabeth Donnan, *Documents Illustrative of the Slave Trade in America*, 4 volumes (Washington, D.C.: Carnegie Institution of

considered to be one of the largest merchants in the country, shipping every marketable item including molasses, Blacks, rum, pork and bottled beer.¹⁰⁴⁷ He owned a wharf, arranged for building, chartering, and outfitting the vessels, hired captains and crews, and kept detailed accounts.¹⁰⁴⁸

Lopez reportedly launched his career as a slave merchant late in 1761 when he and **Jacob Rodriguez Rivera** began to outfit their jointly owned brigantine *Grayhound* for an African voyage.¹⁰⁴⁹ On January 7, 1763, William Pinnegar captained a Lopez ship which delivered 134 Africans to Lopez's Jewish [264] agents in South Carolina, Da Costa and Farr.¹⁰⁵⁰ Four captains made thirteen of the voyages, two of whom died in Lopez's service.¹⁰⁵¹ Below are the recorded slaving voyages of Aaron Lopez in the years 1764 through 1774.¹⁰⁵²

Sloop *Spry*, Capt. Willaim Pinneger, July 16, 1764 - May 22, 1766, stopping at Barbados, Jamaica, and New York on the return voyage. The cargo included iron hoops, iron chains and slave shackles.¹⁰⁵³ Slaves sold: 57.

Brig *Africa*, Capt. Abraham All, May 3, 1765 - July 11, 1766. Slaves sold at Kingston: 45.

Sloop *Betsy*, Capt. Nathaniel Briggs, July 22, 1765 - August 21, 1766. Slaves sold at Kingston: 40.

Brig *Sally* (the *Spry* rerigged), Capt. Nathaniel Briggs, August, 1766 - July 1767. Slaves sold at St. Kitts: c. 33.

Brig *Africa*, Capt. Abraham All, October 20, 1766 - January 9, 1768. Slaves sold at Kingston: 69.

Brig *Hannah*, Capt. Nathaniel Briggs, May 3, 1768 - May 4, 1769. Slaves sold in South Carolina and Barbados: 63.

Washington, 1930), vol. 3, pp. 226, 265 note, 272-76; Marc Lee Raphael, *Jews and judaism in the United States: A Documentary History* (New York: Behrman House, Inc., 1983), p. 28; "Items Related to the jews of Newport," PAJHS, vol. 27 (1920), p. 213. Of these, only the ones definitively recorded as having transported slaves are included in the section of this report entitled "Slave Ships and jews."

Ships Owned by Aaron Lopez			
<i>Active</i>	<i>Coaxel</i>	<i>Grayhound</i>	<i>Ocean</i>
<i>Africa</i>	<i>Diana</i>	<i>Hannah</i>	<i>Ranger</i>
<i>America</i>	<i>Dolphin</i>	<i>Hope</i>	<i>Royal Charlotte</i>
<i>Ann</i>	<i>Eagle</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Sally</i>
<i>Betsy</i>	<i>Friendship</i>	<i>Jacob</i>	<i>Spry</i>
<i>Charlotte</i>	<i>George</i>	<i>Mary</i>	<i>Venus</i>
<i>Cleopatra</i>		<i>Newport Packet</i>	

¹⁰⁴⁷ Broches, p. 13; Rhodes, p. 9.

¹⁰⁴⁸ Platt, p. 602.

¹⁰⁴⁹ Rawley, p. 368.

¹⁰⁵⁰ *MCAJ3*, p. 1504; Platt p. 603.

¹⁰⁵¹ Rawley, p. 369.

¹⁰⁵² Platt, pp. 603, 608; See also Rawley, p. 371: "As in the case of Lopez, the slave ships were small; 70 Negroes for the first voyage, 94 for the second, 58 for the third, and 50 for the last, in all 265. Mortality was low on these voyages. Captain Rogers buried 2 slaves on the African coast and another after arrival at Barbados. On the second voyage only one death occurred, and on the third voyage only four deaths were recorded, 3 men and 1 woman."

As a smuggler of slaves he would not have reported or kept records of such transactions and Lopez's bookkeeping was notoriously unconventional.; Chyet, p. 199.

¹⁰⁵³ Chyet p. 199.

Sloop *Mary*, Capt. William English, June 4, 1770 - spring 1771. Slaves sold in Barbados: c. 57.

Ship *Cleopatra*, Capt. Nathaniel Briggs, July 1770 - 1771. Slaves sold in Barbados: 96.

Ship *Cleopatra*, Capt. Nathaniel Briggs, June 16, 1771 - May 27, 1772. Slaves sold in Barbados: 230.

Brig *Ann*, Capt. William English, November 27, 1772 - winter 1773-74 (arrived in Jamaica October 8, 1773). Slaves sold at Kingston: 104.¹⁰⁵⁴
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¹⁰⁵⁴ "Some Old Papers Relating to the Newport Slave Trade," *Newport Historical Society Bulletin*, no. 62 (July, 1927), pp. 14-15: "When the Brigantine was thus ready to sail her owners gave to Captain English the following orders:

Newport, November, 1772

Capt. William English

Sir:

...When please God you arrive there safe convert your cargo into good slaves; on the best term you can; You are not insensible that lying any considerable time on the Coast, is not only attended with a very heavy expense, but also great risk of the Slaves you may have on board. We therefore would recommend to you dispatch, even if you are obliged to give a few gallons more or less on each slave. We here enclose you David Mill Esq. of Cape coast Castle's receipt for twenty seven men and thirteen women Slaves, left in his hands by Capt. Briggs the last voyage on our accounts payable to his or our order, which we have made payable to you; When you have finished the sales of your Cargo, apply to the said Mr. Mill and receive from him the above mentioned slaves, which from his universal character, we are confident he will not only immediately comply but will also deliver you slaves to your satisfaction; To these slaves we desire you'll put some particular mark that may distinguish them from those of the Cargo, so that their sales in the West Indies may be kept by itself, for the Insurance on these is not blended with the Cargo.

You are to be particularly careful, that as soon as you have got your slaves on board, and before you leave the Coast you are to fill up two Sets of bills of lading; The one mentioning the number of Slaves you have on board, bought with your Cargo, which are two-thirds on acct. of Aaron Lopez and the other third on account of Jacob Rod Rivera; And another set for the forty slaves you receive from Mr. Mill, those are one-half on each our Acct., and remit us by two different Oppts, One of each of these bills of lading, and the third carry with you; for in case of accident (which God forbid) we have no other way of proving our interest, than by a bill of lading.

When thus you have finished your trade on the Coast, you are to proceed directly to the Island of Jamaica when if you arrive in any time between the first of December and the first of July, you are to go directly to Savanah La Mar, and there deliver your whole quantity of slaves on our Acct. to Capt. Benjamin Wright, in whose hands we shall lodge whatever future orders we may have occasion to give you; But if you arrive off of Jamaica in any time between the month of July and the first of December, then you are not to proceed to Savanah La Mar, but to Kingston in that Island, and there apply to Mr. Thomas Dolbeare merchant there, to whom you are to deliver your slaves on our Accts and in whose hands we shall also lodge, whatever orders we may find necessary further to give you, and if on inquiry you find when you arrive at Kingston, that Capt. Wright is in any part of the Island, you are desired to send him immediate intelligence of your arrival, but this is not to prevent the delivery of the Slaves to Mr. Dolbeare as aforesaid, and should Capt. Wright not be at Savanah La Mar when you arrive there, nor in any part of Jamaica, in that case dispatch an express to Mr. Dolbeare at Kingston, and follow what orders you may receive from him. Either Capt. Wright or Mr. Dolbeare will have orders to load our Brig with the produce of the Island if the season of the year will permit it. Therefore as soon as you have delivered your slaves, and your vessel ready, proceed directly back to this port.

The experience you have in the Guinea trade and the raised opinion we have of your integrity and care render it unnecessary for us to give you any particular charge in respect to the sales, and purchase of your Cargo, nor to remind you that you keep a watchful eye on the slaves during the time you may have them on board. We expect you [to] embrace every opportunity to let us hear from you at any of the ports you may be at, Not in the least doubting, but your conduct will fully answer all our expectations. We conclude wishing you a pleasant prosperous voyage and safe return to your family in health, we are

Your friends and owners,

Jacob Rod Rivera,

Aaron Lopez

Ship *Africa*, Capt. Nathaniel Briggs, April 22, 1773 - August 1774. Slaves sold in Jamaica: c. 49.

Ship *Cleopatra*, Capt. James Bourk, June 30, 1773 - August 1774, Cargo consigned to Briggs. Slaves sold in Jamaica: c. 77.

Brig *Ann*, Capt. William English, spring 1774 - March 1775. Slaves sold in Jamaica: 112.

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Mortality on these voyages was extremely high as this passage from the *William and Mary Quarterly* suggests:

Captain Briggs had taken aboard twenty-one slaves at the Windward Coast south of Cape Verde, ten at Cape Mount on the Grain Coast, and sixty-seven along the Gold Coast - a total of ninety-eight. However, as Lopez informed his London correspondent, William Stead, there was severe loss of life at sea, and much sickness among the survivors forced a hurried sale at St. Kitts. Sally's log records the burial of six slaves at sea, dead "with the feaver and flox"; the loss was doubtless much heavier, as the log does not cover a four-month period of coasting southward and eastward from the Windward Coast to Cape Coast Castle... The figure, given above, of thirty-three slaves sold is calculated from the sum realized on the sale of the survivors, who may have been more numerous than this but of low value because of their debilitated condition.¹⁰⁵⁵

The *Cleopatra* was assumed to have experienced very heavy mortality, according to Lopez biographer Virginia Bever Platt, because the ship had carried a "much higher number of 230 blacks to Barbados on her next voyage."¹⁰⁵⁶ Using this reasoning and simple mathematics, one could conclude that as many as, or more than, 287 Black Africans may have lost their lives in these two voyages of the *Cleopatra* alone.

In the last recorded voyage of the *Ann*, "[Captain] English reached Kingston on October 7, having lost five slaves on the voyage but with his people apparently healthy. By the time the sale could be made, two more had died and the prevalence of 'the Swelling' among the remainder caused a drastic reduction in their value..."¹⁰⁵⁷

Lopez's other commercial ventures were sometimes called into question. One Caribbean trader bitterly complained in a series of letters about the quality of the lumber, flour, and fish cargoes dispatched from Newport - consignments that often arrived out of season or in leaky vessels to which he had to give time and attention. Flour, too often was of low grade; staves and hoops for the making of molasses hogsheads were often worm [267] eaten and fish was putrid from being packed in insufficient brine. He found it difficult to dispose of such cargoes and implied that slave cargoes were casier to handle and more profitable.¹⁰⁵⁸

Dr. Marcus discusses the household and business of Lopez and his utter dependency on free Black labor:

Lopez always maintained a staff of Negro domestics and in addition often hired Negro slaves from their masters, though in his papers such laborers were always referred to as servants, never as slaves. At least half a dozen negroes were usually employed at one time at the Lopez shop, storehouse and wharf. For his living quarters, Lopez supplemented his Negro domestics by hiring an Indian woman to wash and scrub and a white seamstress to sew and make garments for the family and the Negro household servants.¹⁰⁵⁹

¹⁰⁵⁵ Platt, p. 605, and on p. 614: "The price of slaves was high, amounting to 210 to 220 gallons of rum per slave.

¹⁰⁵⁶ Platt, P. 608; Another reference to a slave dying while in bondage to Lopez occurs in a news item in the *Newport Mercury* on September 16, 1771, reporting on the "drowning of Negro boy of Lopez at his wharf." See Rhodes, p. 12.

¹⁰⁵⁷ Platt, p. 614.

¹⁰⁵⁸ Platt, p. 611.

¹⁰⁵⁹ *MCAJ2*, p. 574; For Lopez's and Rivera's ownership of slaves see *Census of the Inhabitants of the Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Taken by Order of the General Assembly in the Year 1774* (Providence, Rhode Island, 1858); According to Platt, p. 607: "Both Lopez and Rivera owned slaves - Lopez held five,

Lopez took 27 of these slaves to Leicester, Massachusetts when fleeing the British attack on Newport.¹⁰⁶⁰

It was also Lopez who was identified as the primary Newport merchant who ignored the non-importation protest of British tax policies organized by the Revolution-era colonists. The man who fingered Lopez was Ezra Stiles, a leading clergyman and President of Yale University. He referred to Lopez in his Diary as "a Merchant of the first Eminence; for Honor and Extent of Commerce probably surpassed by no Merchant in America."

Journeying to Rhode Island with his wife and family on May 28, 1782, he passed Scott's Pond, near Providence and was thrown by his horse into quicksand where he drowned.¹⁰⁶¹

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Haham Eliahu Lopez, the spiritual head of the Barbados Jews of the late seventeenth century, said that he "would certainly continue in enjoyment of his own two negro attendants."¹⁰⁶²

Moses Lopez purchased a Black woman from John Roosevelt. The sale was witnessed by **Judah Hays** and **Jacobus Roosevelt**.¹⁰⁶³

Rachel Lopez lived in Bridgetown, Barbados with a family of four and "one negro."¹⁰⁶⁴

Aaron Baruch Louzada lived with his family in Broad Street, Bridgetown, Barbados, attended by five Black slaves.¹⁰⁶⁵

Rachell Baruh Louzada's will in Portuguese, dated October 29, 1703 required her sons Solomon and Jacob to "sell everything in the house, goods, jewels, silver, gold & copper, also slaves, & to pay all my debts, funeral expenses, & doctors bills... To my daughter **Hannah Baruh Louzada** a negress named Esperansa, & a diamond ring, also £25 current money with which to commence seeking a livelihood, & that she may live in sisterly harmony with her brothers... as God commands."¹⁰⁶⁶

James Lucena was a Portuguese cousin of **Aaron Lopez** who found revenue as a shipper in the African slave trade. A refugee from the Portuguese Inquisition, he came to Rhode Island in the early 1750s claiming to be a Catholic. In June of 1768, he wrote to Lopez asking instructions as he prepared for a voyage to Africa to kidnap innocent Africans. In the letter he establishes that it was customary for ship owners to pay their captains with slaves.

Lucena reportedly enslaved at least nine and as many as twenty Africans and owned 750 acres in Georgia when the trustees of that colony introduced slavery in 1749. He was a justice of the peace in 1766, and in 1771 he owned 1000 more acres and "sent

Rivera twelve in 1774 - and employed them, with those of other owners, in the unpleasant work of 'trying' or rendering the whale head matter for the making of candles."

¹⁰⁶⁰ MCAJ3, p. 1289.

¹⁰⁶¹ See this report "Jews and the American Revolution" for more on the activities of the Newport Jews regarding the non-importation protests of the colonists leading to the Revolutionary War. Also Jankowsky's *The American Jew*, p. 13; *MEAJI*, pp. 142-43; Rawley, p. 368, states that "Aaron Lopez, within a few years stood in the forefront of Newport slave merchants."; "An Historical Review of New England Life and Letters," *The New England Quarterly*, vol. 4 (1931), p. 776 and also in *Rhode Island Jewish History Notes*, vol. 2 (June 1956-April 1958), pp. 4-18, See also Dexter, *The Literary Diary of Ezra Stiles*, vol. 3, pp. 24-5.

¹⁰⁶² Samuel, p. 7.

¹⁰⁶³ "Acquisitions," *AJA*, vol. 13 (1961), p. 117; Rosenbloom, p. 99.

¹⁰⁶⁴ Samuel, p. 43.

¹⁰⁶⁵ Samuel, p. 23.

¹⁰⁶⁶ Samuel, pp. 80-1.

a vessel to Jamaica for a parcel of Negroes."¹⁰⁶⁷ On March 21, 1770 he placed the following advertisement in the *Savannah Georgia Gazette*:

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RUN AWAY from the subscriber, on Friday last, A NEGROE FELLOW, named SAM, about 22 years old, and about 5 feet 6 inches high, is well known in and about Savannah, has his country marks on each side his face thus 1 1 1, his teeth remarkably wide apart, and speaks very good English, had on when he went away a dark grey cloth double breasted waistcoat and a white negroe cloth under jacket, a pair of green negroe cloth long trowsers, and a round sailor's cap. Whoever delivers him to me at Savannah shall have a reward of twenty shillings, and all reasonable charges.

James Lucena

N.B. Said negroe is suspected to be concealed on board some vessel, and I forewarn the masters of vessels from carrying him off, as they may depend on being prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.¹⁰⁶⁸

Abraham De Lyon, Sr. arrived in Savannah, Georgia in 1733, and later held eighteen Black hostages against their will.¹⁰⁶⁹

Abraham De Lyon (may be the same as above) left his Savannah, Georgia wine making business due to "the want of Negroes... whereas his white servants cost him more than he was able to afford."¹⁰⁷⁰

Isaac Lyons of Columbia, South Carolina owned a plantation and held numerous African citizens against their will. He imported eight Blacks in 1763.¹⁰⁷¹

Samuel Maas of Charleston, according to Professor Marcus, took

only four weeks to be convinced that blacks had to be watched, disciplined, and, if necessary, ruthlessly punished. Slavery he agreed, was a sound institution; the Southern economy was built on black labor. The black made an ideal workhand, for only he, stemming from the torrid African lands, could tolerate the humidity, intense heat, and backbreaking labor of the Carolina lowlands. Undoubtedly, Maas was influenced in his views by his uncle and by the luxury of the well-appointed home with its massive silver service and numerous, obsequious slaves ready to respond to his slightest nod - all this impressed Maas mightily.¹⁰⁷²

Esther Marache sent her "mulatto wench" out to peddle cakes, but [did] not want her admitted into anyone's home.¹⁰⁷³

A. J. Marks (This may be Alexander Marks; 1788-1861) was the acting rabbi in New Orleans in the 1830s, and owned eleven Africans according to the 1840 census.¹⁰⁷⁴

Joseph Marks signed a petition from a group of Philadelphia merchants against a tax on Negroes in 1761. Joining him were Jews, **David Franks** and **Benjamin Levy**.¹⁰⁷⁵

Mark Marks was deputy sheriff of Charleston in 1822, part of whose job was to punish runaway Blacks.¹⁰⁷⁶

Mordecai Marks (1739 or 1740-1797) was a merchant and farmer "who owned his own trotting and pacing mares, a Negro slave, and a small library."¹⁰⁷⁷

¹⁰⁶⁷ *MEAJ2*, pp. 321-24; *MCAJ3*, pp. 1242, 1467

¹⁰⁶⁸ Windley, vol. 4, p. 44.

¹⁰⁶⁹ Rosenwaik, "Jewish Population of 1820," p. 19; *EJ*, vol. 7, p. 429; Rosenbloom, p. 102.

¹⁰⁷⁰ Brener, p. 4; Edward D. Coleman, "Jewish Merchants in the Colonial Slave Trade," *PAJHS*, vol. 34 (1938), p. 285.

¹⁰⁷¹ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 180; *MEAJ2*, p. 322.

¹⁰⁷² *MUSJI*, p. 588.

¹⁰⁷³ *MCAJ3*, p. 1505.

¹⁰⁷⁴ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 196 note; *EJ*, vol. 8, p. 125; Rosenbloom, p. 106.

¹⁰⁷⁵ Edward D. Coleman, "Jewish Merchants," p. 285.

¹⁰⁷⁶ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 190; *EJ*, vol. 5, p. 161.

Isaac Rodrigues Marques (d. 1706 or 1707) was a New York merchant, importer and shipowner from Denmark who dictated in his will that a "good serviceable negro woman" be purchased to serve his "dear mother" after his death.¹⁰⁷⁸

Joseph Marx (1771 or 1772-1840) was born in Hanover, Germany and moved to Richmond, Virginia where he engaged in large real estate transactions. He was an associate of Thomas Jefferson and active in the Jewish community while holding 11 Blacks against their will to perform hard labor at no pay.¹⁰⁷⁹

Abraham Pereira Mendes (1825-1893) was a Jamaican rabbi, the son-in-law of Jacob Rodriguez Rivera, and made his money as a slave trader. On May 4, 1752, he advertised the following:

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To be sold by Abraham Pereira Mendes, a Parcel of Likely young Negroes, Piemento, Old Copper, Coffee, etc... If any Person has a Mind to purchase any of the Goods mentioned, they may enquire of Mr. Daniel Gomez.¹⁰⁸⁰

In 1767, when on a mission to Jamaica, Mendes reported back to his father-in-law that a consignment of Negroes was "in such poor order" because of the storage conditions that he could not do anything but sell them off cheaply:

To my great surprise I found the negroes nothing to what I expected... Captain All's small cargo, however, turned out as we see to consist almost entirely of "refuse slaves," and Captain All himself fell ill.¹⁰⁸¹

Joseph Mendes, of the town of Speights in the Parish of St. Peters, Barbados, prepared his will in English dated February 17, 1700:

To my dear & loving wife Rachel M. 3 Negro Slaves, Mary, Astor she & her boy Matte & the Issue or Offspring of their bodies for ever... To son Moses M. £1000 on marriage or 21st birthday (which shall first happen) & for ever one Negro Woman named Hagar & the issue or offspring of her body & 2 negro boys named Jack Cogor & Tom. To daughter Sarah £1000 on marriage or 18th birthday (which shall first happen) & for ever one negro woman named Mary & a Negro girl named Evare & the issue... of their bodies. To daughter Luna £1000 on marriage or 18th birthday (which shall first happen) & £40 [so] that 2 young negroes be bought for her forever... Ex'ors may sell all such Lands houses & Negroes as I have in this Island for the better adjusting their Accounts.¹⁰⁸²

Jacob Defonseca Meza of Barbados owned "a certain Molatto woman Isabella."¹⁰⁸³

Abraham Bueno De Mezqueto (Mesquita); Probably a son of **Benjamin Bueno de Mesquita** who, with two sons, was banished from Jamaica on August 16, 1665. Abraham owned a plantation at Barbados in 1692, and was recorded as a slave [272] owner in the census of 1707.¹⁰⁸⁴

Gustavas Meyers was a staunch supporter of slavery and a Jewish leader.¹⁰⁸⁵

Moses Michal (or Michaels, c. 1685-1740) was born in Germany and was a New York merchant in partnership with Michael Asher of Boston. By 1730, he was the largest im-

¹⁰⁷⁷ Marcus, *Studies in American Jewish History*, p. 79; Jacob Rader Marcus, "Light on Early Connecticut Jewry," *AJA*, vol. 1 (January, 1949), p. 26.

¹⁰⁷⁸ Friedman, "Wills," p. 149; See also Libo and Howe, pp. 46-7, Rosenbloom, p. 109.

¹⁰⁷⁹ Rosenwaikie, "Jewish Population of 1820," p. 19; Rosenbloom, p. 109.

¹⁰⁸⁰ Daniel Gomez was also Jewish (see above). Feldstein, p. 12; *EJ*, vol. 11, p. 1343 and vol. 12, p. 1043; Kohler, "New York," p. 82.

¹⁰⁸¹ Pope-Hennessy, p. 240; Donnan, vol. 3, pp. 225-26. See discussion of White mortality in the slave trade in Philip D. Curtin, *The Atlantic Slave Trade: A Census* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1969).

¹⁰⁸² Samuel, pp. 54-5, 57.

¹⁰⁸³ Samuel, p. 80.

¹⁰⁸⁴ Malcolm H. Stern, "Some Notes on the Jews of Nevis," *AJA* (October, 1958), p. 156.

¹⁰⁸⁵ Feingold, *Zion*, p. 89.

porter among the Curaçaoan Jews. He was a member of *Shearith Israel* and enslaved at least two Blacks named "Tham" and "Prins"¹⁰⁸⁶

Abigail Minis (1701-1794); In 1740, many Jews left Savannah, Georgia because of the restriction against slavery. Ms. Minis and family stayed, waited for the law to change, and then forced at least 17 Blacks to work her 2,500 acre farm. Her son Philip was president of Savannah's Congregation *Mikveh Israel*. Minis named three of the Africans, "Sue," "Lizzy," and "Sandy."¹⁰⁸⁷ He advertised in the *Savannah Georgia Gazette*, on June 28, 1775:

RUN AWAY, A CREOLE NEGROE FELLOW, named Charles, well known in Savannah. Ten shillings reward will be given on delivery of him to Philip Minis.¹⁰⁸⁸

Isaac Miranda was an active trader and land owner in Lancaster County in 1720. In 1730, the Indians filed a formal complaint against Miranda who they claimed defrauded them. According to historian David Brener, "In all probability it was the gullibility and childish wants of the Indians which made them give their valuable furs in exchange for trinkets, mirrors, rum and blankets. Such was the nature of Indian traders."¹⁰⁸⁹

Moline Family was run out of San Domingo in 1793 when the Africans revolted against the White man's slave society. They brought with them some African captives, branded with the Moline name, to work for them in Pennsylvania. Another source lists a Solomon Moline from Cape François, who fled to [273] Philadelphia in 1792 with his family and slaves.¹⁰⁹⁰

Manoel Rodrigues Monsancto of Brazil, was charged with openly professing Judaism by Inquisitional authorities in 1646. He held a woman from Guinea named "Beatriz," and her "mulatto" daughter "Rachel," as slaves.¹⁰⁹¹

Monsanto Family of Louisiana included **Benjamin, Isaac, Manuel, Eleanora, Gracia** and **Jacob**. They made frequent purchases of Blacks including twelve in 1785, thirteen and then thirty-one in 1787, and eighty in 1768. In 1794, Benjamin sold "Babet," a Black woman, to Franco Cardel. Manuel sold two Blacks from Guinea named "Polidor" and "Lucy" to James Saunders for \$850 in silver. As individuals they were owners of Africans whom they named "Quetelle," "Valentin," "Baptiste," "Prince," "Princess," "Ceasar," "Dolly," "Jen," "Tanchonet," "Rozetta," "Mamy," "Sofia," and many others. Isaac repeatedly mortgaged four of these when in financial trouble.

Benjamin Monsanto of Natchez, Mississippi entered into at least 6 contracts for the sale of his slaves which would take place after his death. Gracia bequeathed nine Africans to her relatives in her 1790 will, and Eleanora also held Blacks as slaves. Manuel Jacob Monsanto entered into at least 12 contracts for sale of slaves between 1787 and 1789 in Natchez and New Orleans, Louisiana.¹⁰⁹² "His family consists of himself and seven Negroes."¹⁰⁹³ Later, "Jacob Monsanto, son of Isaac Rodrigues Monsanto, one of

¹⁰⁸⁶ Hershkowitz, "Wills (1704-1740)," p. 360; Rosenbloom, p. 112.

¹⁰⁸⁷ *MEAJ2*, pp. 357-61; *EJ*, vol. 12, p. 32; *MCAJ3*, p. 1467; Simonhoff, *Jewish Notables*, pp. 17-20; Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 180; Marcus, *The American Jewish Woman*, p. 26; *MUSJI*, p. 210; Rosenbloom, p. 113.

¹⁰⁸⁸ Windley, vol. 4, pp. 66, 195.

¹⁰⁸⁹ Brener, p. 2.

¹⁰⁹⁰ Wolf and Whiteman, p. 191; Rosenbloom, p. 116.

¹⁰⁹¹ Arnold Wiznitzer, *Jews in Colonial Brazil* (Morningside Heights, New York: Columbia University Press, 1960), p. 60.

¹⁰⁹² *EJ*, p. 274; *JRM/Docs*, p. 456; Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, pp. 10, 17, 18, 21, 26, 27, 36-40, 44, 47-9, 57-66, *EJ*, vol. 14, p. 1664 and vol. 12, p. 1041; Blau and Baron, vol. 3, p. 799; "Acquisitions," *AJA*, vol. 3 (1951), p. 43; Libo and Howe, p. 63; Rosenbloom, p. 116.

¹⁰⁹³ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, p. 59.

the very first known jews to settle in New Orleans, owner of a several-hundred-acre plantation at Manchac, fell in love with his slave, Mamy or Maimi William. Their daughter Sophia, grew up to be a lovely quadroon.¹⁰⁹⁴

An excerpt of one of Benjamin's many slave contracts follows:

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Be it known to all to whom these presents shall come, that I Benjamin Monsanto do really and effectually sell to Henry Manadu a negro wench named "Judy," aged Eighteen years, native of Guinea, for the sum of four hundred Dollars in all the month of January in the year one thousand Seven hundred and ninety one, and paying interest at the rate of ten per cent for the remaining two hundred and fifty Dollars until paid; said negro wench being and remaining mortgaged until final payment shall have been made; wherewith I acknowledge to be fully satisfied and content, hereby renouncing the plea of non numerata pecunia, fraud, or others in the case Whatsoever; granting formal receipt for the same. For which said consideration I do hereby resign all right, title, possession and claim, in and to the said Slave, all of which I transfer and convey to the Said Purchaser and his assigns, to be, as his own, held and enjoyed, and when fully paid for, Sold, exchanged, or otherwise alienated at pleasure in virtue of these presents granted in his favor in token of real delivery, without other proof of property being required, from which he is hereby released, binding myself to maintain the validity of this present sale in full form and right in favor of the Purchaser aforesaid, and granting authority to the Justices of his Majesty to compel me to the performance of the same as if Judgment had already been given therein, renouncing all laws, rights, and privileges in my favor whatsoever. And I the said Henry Manadu being present, do hereby accept this Instrument in my favor, receiving said negro Wench as purchased in the form and for the consideration therein mentioned and contained, wherewith I am fully satisfied and content, hereby renouncing the plea of non numerata pecunia, fraud, or other considerations in the case Whatsoever; granting formal receipt for the same. Done and executed, in testimony thereof, at the post of Natchez, this nineteenth day of the month of February in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety...¹⁰⁹⁵

Benjamin Monsanto, sold land and "a Dwelling House, Store, and two other buildings, for which I have received payment in a negro, named 'Nat;' to my full satisfaction." Another contract stipulated "that Don Louis Faure is bound to defend the said sale in case the negro shall be claimed by any other Person."

In a 1792 contract, Benjamin mortgaged his Black slaves:

I do hereby specially mortgage three slaves to me belonging, namely Eugene and Louis, aged twenty four years each, the first [275] named of the Senegal nation and the second of the Congo nation; and a Negro Woman named Adelaide, aged twenty eight years, also of the Congo nation; which said slaves I warrant free from mortgage or other incumbrance, as I have made appear by certificate from the Recorder of mortgages; and which said slaves I promise and engage shall not be sold nor otherwise alienated during the term of this obligation...¹⁰⁹⁶

Major Alfred Mordecai; Born in Warrenton, North Carolina, he completed West Point and in 1861 was assigned to the army arsenal at Watervliert, New York. He resigned his commission rather than fight against the Confederates and made these observations of the African and slavery:

[I have] a sort of repugnance to the Negroes which has increased upon me as I have been less and less associated with them. Therefore, I have never wished to make a home among them. This feeling is, naturally enough, much stronger on the part of my family; we have seldom spoken of it, but I am sure that it would be utterly repugnant to the feelings of my wife and daughters to live among slaves, and if it can be avoided, I should be extremely loathe to oblige them, by residence and habit, to overcome this repugnance, even supposing it possible... I have no doubt that the race is in a better condition here than they are as savages in Africa, or than they would be as free men, from all the experience we have seen. But I never wished to be one of the agents in thus bettering their condition... and I am utterly averse to any participation in the schemes for destroying or weakening the hold of the masters on their slaves, unless they themselves are willing to abandon it.¹⁰⁹⁷

¹⁰⁹⁴ Sharfman, p. 187.

¹⁰⁹⁵ Blau and Baron, vol. 3, pp. 847-48.

¹⁰⁹⁶ Blau and Baron, vol. 3, p. 850.

¹⁰⁹⁷ Bertram W. Korn, "The jews of the Confederacy," *AJA*, vol. 13 (1961), pp. 29-30; Bermon, p. 165.

In his letter of March 17, 1861 to brother **Samuel**, Mordecai defended slavery as a constitutional right:

... it appears to be sufficient to know that at the formation of our government slavery existed all over the land and was expressly protected by the Constitution from being interfered with by any authority but the states themselves; that therefore the people who have retained it are entitled to the enforcement of their constitutional rights with regard to it both in the letter and the spirit.¹⁰⁹⁸

Furthermore, Mordecai firmly believed that the maintenance of [276] slavery was the result of the activities of Northern abolitionist and condemned abolitionism which had "grown to a fearful extent within a few years."¹⁰⁹⁹

Mordecai's Southern relatives had been slaveholders as far back as he could remember; indeed, his brother George, a wealthy Raleigh businessman, owned about one hundred slaves.¹¹⁰⁰

Augustus Mordecai, brother of Emma, owned a plantation called Rosewood in North Carolina, with many slaves.¹¹⁰¹

Benjamin Mordecai of Charleston, dealt in huge sales of Blacks and penned them up like livestock next to his warehouses. At least one of his captives was named "Abram" or "Abraham." Of his participation in the Civil War the Boston Transcript reported that Mordecai "has presented to his belligerent state and city \$10,000, to aid the purpose of secession, with the offer besides of a large number of negroes to work in the cause..."¹¹⁰²

In 1857, he advertised in the Charleston *Courier*, "Prime Field Negros and House Servants" for sale.¹¹⁰³ They included:

Coachmen and House Servants	Cooks, Seamstresses, Washers and Ironers
Tom, 25 years of age	Elvy, 18
John, 21	Ainelia, 22
Lilbum, 24	Lydia, 40
Isaac, 22	Louisa, 40
	Patsy, 19; Nurse

Field Hands and Laborers		
Caroline, 17	Moses, 33; woodworker	Nancy, 20; with 2 children
Betsy, 17	Henry, 20	Susan, 30
Catherine, 16	Lawrence, 45	Caroline, 18
Octavia, 16	Dave, 25; laborer	Benjamin, 25
Mary, 28	Henry, 22; tailor	Sain, 16; ploughboy
Sarah, 30; w/ child	Lucy, 19	Lindsay, 27
Sarah, 18	Margaret, 16	Isaac, 18
Saunders, 22	Milly, 17	Byron, 22
Sampson, 30	Salina, 16	Nat 30; laborer and sailor

¹⁰⁹⁸ Korn, "The Jews of the Confederacy," p. 16-19.

¹⁰⁹⁹ Stanley L. Falk, "Divided Loyalties in 1861: 'The Decision of Major Alfred Mordecai,'" *PAJHS*, vol. 48 (1958-59), pp. 148-49.

¹¹⁰⁰ Falk, pp. 149-50.

¹¹⁰¹ *JRM/Memoirs* 3, P. 324.

¹¹⁰² Korn, *Civil War*, p. 159; Segal, *Fascinating Facts*, p. 84; Harry Golden, *Our Southern Landsman* (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1974), p. 223.

¹¹⁰³ *EJH*, p. 274; Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p- 198 note; *EJ*, vol. 14, p. 1664.

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Mordecai regularly shipped slaves to New Orleans between 1846 and 1860 and bought at least 102 slaves at Charleston district judicial sales of the 1850s.¹¹⁰⁴

Emma Mordecai was a Jewish relative of the Gratz and Hays families who enslaved several Black Africans. She described in her journal how the Jews participated in the lynching of Nat Turner's rebel forces by burning off the foot of an innocent Black man and cutting off the ear of another. They then rubbed sand into their wounds and horse-dragged them to their death.¹¹⁰⁵

The slaves of Emma Mordecai included "George," "Cyrus," "Massie," "Mary," "Georgiana" and possibly "Phil," "Lizzy" and "Elick." She said of the freed Blacks: "They are as ill-bred as old Lincoln himself.... They will now begin to find out how easy their life as slaves had been, and to feel the slavery of their freedom."¹¹⁰⁶

George Washington Mordecai was a wealthy Raleigh, North Carolina plantation owner, bank president and slave driver who owned at least one hundred Black Africans. He wrote to a northern Republican in 1860: "I would much sooner trust myself alone on my plantation surrounded by my slaves, than in one of your large manufacturing towns when your labourers are discharged from employment and crying aloud for bread for themselves and their little ones."¹¹⁰⁷

Jacob Mordecai of Henrico County, Virginia held more than twenty African hostages.¹¹⁰⁸

Mordecai Moses Mordecai, a Russian Jewish businessman in Pennsylvania, helped Joseph Simon to buy a slave.¹¹⁰⁹

Rebecca Mordecai, of Richmond, Virginia, was fined \$3.33 in 1839, "for allowing a hired slave to go at large contrary to the Act of Assembly."¹¹¹⁰

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Samuel Mordecai (1786-c. 1865); was a journalist from Richmond who derived part of his income from his articles in the proslavery journal, *The Farmer's Register*. He regarded slavery as a natural and desirable condition of society and helped to put down Nat Turner's 1831 rebellion and assisted in the lynch mob that followed.¹¹¹¹

Barnard Moses of Charleston, South Carolina, placed the following advertisement in the *South-Carolina Gazette and General Advertiser* on November 4, 1783.

UN away from the subscriber, a Negro Wench called HAGAR, and her daughter called MARY, Hagar is about 40 years of age, speaks very good English. Mary about 12 years of age, speaks good English, had on when she went away a green frize habit. Whoever apprehends and secures said negroes, so that the owner may get them, shall receive a Guinea reward for each. Any person or persons harbouring said negroes, may depend on being prosecuted according to law; a farther reward of Five Guineas will be given to any person who shall give information of either of the said negroes being harboured by any white persons, on conviction.

Barnard Moses.

¹¹⁰⁴ Michael Tadman, *Speculators and Slaves: Masters, Traders and Slaves in the Old South* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1989), p. 257.

¹¹⁰⁵ Simonhoff, *Jewish Participants in the Civil War*, p. 298; Bermon, p. 167.

¹¹⁰⁶ *JRM/Memoirs* 3, pp. 328-43.

¹¹⁰⁷ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 212; *EJ*, vol. 12, p. 1218; Falk, p. 149.

¹¹⁰⁸ Rosenwaik, "Jewish Population of 1820," p. 18; *MUSJI*, p. 130; Bermon, p. 166.

¹¹⁰⁹ *MCAJ2*, p. 806.

¹¹¹⁰ Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, p. 92.

¹¹¹¹ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 212; Bermon, p. 167; Rosenbloom, p. 118.

N.B. I was since informed the above negroes crossed Ashley River a few days ago, and suppose they are gone to Mr. William Stoutenburg's plantation, as her relations belong to him. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour, or carry them off.¹¹¹²

Isaac Moses of Philadelphia enslaved "a certain Negro named Bill of the age of thirty or thereabouts."¹¹¹³

Isaiah Moses enslaved thirty-five Black Africans whom he forced to work his farm at St. James, Goose Creek, South Carolina.¹¹¹⁴

J. F. Moses of Lumpkin, Georgia was a slave dealer who once advertised:

NEGROES, NEGROES

The undersigned has just arrived in Lumpkin from Virginia, with a likely lot of negroes, about 40 in number, embracing every shade [279] and variety. He has seamstresses, chamber maids, field hands, and doubts not that he is able to fill the bill of any who may want to buy. He has sold over two hundred negroes in this section, mostly in this county, and flatters himself that he has so far given satisfaction to his purchasers. Being a regular trader to this market he has nothing to gain by misrepresentation, and will, therefore, warrant every negro sold to come up to the bill, squarely and completely. Give him a call at his mart.¹¹¹⁵

Major Moses was a Jew who gave the name "London" to one of his Black captives.¹¹¹⁶

Meyer Moses advertised in the South-Carolina Gazette for a runaway slave on September 19, 1771:

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber about a week past, a negro man named JACK, had on when he went away a soldier's coat, and petty coat trowsers; he is a square well set fellow, about five feet six inches high, much pock marked in the face; one of his feet is frost bitten; speaks good English. Any person that will apprehend and bring him to me, or deliver him to the warden of the workhouse, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward, and if discovered to be harboured by a white person TWENTY POUNDS reward, and if by a negro, TEN POUNDS, on conviction. Masters of vessels are cautioned against carrying him off, as they must answer the consequence: I have been informed he gives himself out for a freeman, lately from England and wants to ship himself.¹¹¹⁷

Myer Moses (1779-1833) of Charleston, South Carolina had a long record of civic leadership as a state legislator, a commissioner of schools, a director of the Planters and Mechanics Bank, a major in the War of 1812, and a major slave dealer. The following is an excerpt of an advertisement placed in *The Southern Patriot of Charleston* on August 14, 1815:

Sales at Auction by Myer Moses

On Tuesday, 22d August, at 10 o'clock, will be exposed to public sale, at the North side of the Exchange, the following Valuable property:

That well settled farm, on Charleston Neck, situated but one mile from the Lines, fronting on King and Russel-streets. On the [280] premises is a comfortable Farm. House [with] two very convenient Negro Houses... At the same time will be sold THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE SLAVES

BOOMA, (an African) about 22 years of age, an excellent jobbing carpenter, and a prime field hand, has been emply'd several years as a market man, in selling vegetables.

MARIA, (a country born) about 22 or 23 years old, an excellent market wench, speaks French remarkably well, is a plain cook and tolerable washer, but prefers the attendance of market, or working in the field, and is a prime field hand.

SARAH, (a country born) about 20 years old, a prime field hand.

BEN, (an African) about 20 years old Born in Africa, a prime field hand and a good boatman.

ANDREW, (an African) age unknown, a prime field hand, possesses an uncommon good disposition.

PHILLIS, (a country bom) a cook, washer and ironer.

¹¹¹² Windley, vol. 3, p. 722.

¹¹¹³ Wolf and Whiteman, p. 191; Rosenbloom, p. 120.

¹¹¹⁴ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 180.

¹¹¹⁵ Korn, *Civil War*, p. 16, Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 186.

¹¹¹⁶ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 185.

¹¹¹⁷ Windley, vol. 3, pp. 304,442.

JOHN, (ditto) her son, a mullatto boy, about 16 or 17 years old, a smart house servant, understands the management of horse, drives a chair.

ROBERT, (ditto) her son, a mullatto boy, about 5 years old. This family will be sold together or separate.

Conditions - For Lots and Farm, one half cash, balance payable in 12 months, by Note with two approved endorsers; for the Negroes, cash, or Notes with two approved endorsers, at 60 days, with discount added.

Indisputable titles will be given, and the Negroes warranted Sound and agreeable to description.¹¹¹⁸

Raphael J. Moses (1812-1893) was a lawyer, orator and leader of the Columbus, Georgia Jewish community and a staunch supporter of slavery. At one time he held title to at least 47 Black people whom he forced to tend his 20,000 fruit trees. He helped lead Georgia out of the Union and then joined the Confederate army with his three sons. He was a Florida delegate to the 1847 Democratic convention where he teamed with Alabama secessionist William L. Yancey to include in the platform the right to carry slaves into the Northwest territories. When this [281] failed he protested and withdrew his delegation from the convention.¹¹¹⁹

Samuel Moses was a ship owner who formed a partnership with Isaac **Elizer** and **Jacob Rivera**. He rewarded the crews of his profitable ships with Black men and women.¹¹²⁰

Solomon Moses (c. 1734-1828); Born in Amsterdam, he was Charleston's constable in 1822, whose job was to punish Africans who sought freedom.¹¹²¹

Solomon Moses, Jr. (1783-1857) was Charleston, South Carolina's deputy sheriff in 1822, whose job, like his father (above), was to punish runaway Blacks.¹¹²²

Clara la Mota purchased a female slave and married **Benjamin Monsanto** in 1787.¹¹²³

Sarah A. Motta; Daughter of **R. D'Azevedo**, from whom she inherited at least four Blacks and was given an option in the will to free or keep them. She continued to force them to labor for her without pay.¹¹²⁴

Isaac Motta was a South Carolina resident who, acting possibly as a legal agent or bounty hunter, placed this advertisement in the South-Carolina Gazette on March 29, 1770:

RUN AWAY from the Honourable WILLIAM DRAYTON, Esq; at St. Augustine, in East-Florida, two NEGRO MEN; Anthony, about 25 Years of Age, very black, near six Feet high, has lost part of the first Joint of his left Thumb; Frank, about 22 Years of Age, yellow Complexioned, and pitted with the Small-pox. They were bom on the Estate of the late THOMAS DRAYTON, Esq; at Indian-Land, and are supposed to have attempted to return thither. Ten Pounds Currency will be paid for each, on being delivered to the Warden of the Work-House.¹¹²⁵

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Dr. Jacob De La Motta (1789-1845) of Charleston enslaved Africans named "Ann Maria Simmons" and her son "Augustus," who were transferred to his sister Rachel after his death. He also held two other African citizens whom he called "Sam" and "Sylvia." A physician who was active in politics, he served as minister at the Jewish congregations in Savannah and Charleston. He was also involved in Masonry and was the secretary of

¹¹¹⁸ *EJ*, vol. 12, p. 414; Schappes, pp. 611-12; Rosenbloom, pp. 121-22.

¹¹¹⁹ Feingold, *Zion*, p. 89; Simonhoff, *Jewish Participants in the Civil War*, p. 193; FI, vol. 12, p. 1114; Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 179.

¹¹²⁰ Feingold, *Zion*, p. 43; Feldstein, p. 12.

¹¹²¹ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 190, Rosenbloom, p. 122.

¹¹²² Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 190; Rosenbloom, p. 122.

¹¹²³ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, p. 42.

¹¹²⁴ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 186.

¹¹²⁵ Windley, vol. 3, pp. 284-85.

the South Carolina Medical Society, assistant commissioner of health and founder and president of his orthodox congregation.¹¹²⁶

Esther Myers (1748-1826) of the Georgetown district of South Carolina was the wife of **Mordecai** and enslaved 11 African citizens.¹¹²⁷

Dr. Henry Myers; According to Jewish writer, **Emma Mordecai**, Myers joined the militia and helped to put down the 1831 rebellion of Nat Turner.¹¹²⁸

Hyam Myers did business with Sir Jeffrey Amherst, the infamous Indian exterminator. Myers wrote to Samuel Jacobs on September 27, 1761,

I take this opportunity to inform you that [I] have shipp'd you on board a schooner bound to Quebeck, which will sail in a day or two, your Negro girl, seal, and blank paper.

A subsequent letter identifies the "Negro Girl" as "Jenny" whose price was £65.¹¹²⁹

Joseph Myers, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania owned a slave, age 25, in 1773.¹¹³⁰

Manuel Myers (ci. 1799) was a New York merchant, distiller and high official of Congregation *Shearith Israel*. To his wife **Judith**, he left: "my mulatto boy slave, named Harry, during the term of her natural life, and upon the decease of my said wife, I do [283]manumit set free and release from slavery my said slave named Harry." His wife died 33 years later.¹¹³¹

Mordecai Myers' plantation housed sixty-four slaves.¹¹³² Based on regional records, it may be he or his relatives who are responsible for the following advertisement in the South-Carolina Gazette of October 24, 1770:

ABSENTED herself from the Subscriber, on Thursday last, a tall stout NEGRO WENCH, named LUCY, well known in and about Jacksonburgh; formerly the Property of Francis Oldfield, on Ponpon Neck. She had on when she went away a Callico Petticoat and jacket: But as she took other Cloaths with her, may probably appear in other Dresses. TEN POUNDS Currency Reward will be paid to any Person who will give Information of her being harboured by a white Person, and ONE DOLLAR if by a Negro, on Conviction of the Offender; and FIVE POUNDS like Money to any one who will deliver her to Mordecai Myers.¹¹³³

Years later he still sought his slave through an advertisement in the Savannah Georgia Gazette, on May 17, 1775:

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, A NECROE WENCH, named Lucy, from Ponpon, formerly the property of Francis Oldfield, said wench supposed to have gone to George Galphin, Esq.'s or harboured by horse thieves, &c. either Joseph or Brukins Prine. Whoever brings said wench to me shall have one hundred pounds reward South-Carolina currency; if harboured by white persons, and the same prosecuted. I hereby promise a reward of five hundred pounds South-Carolina currency. Mordecai Mires.

N.B. The wench has been absent four years.¹¹³⁴

Moses Myers (1752-1835) of Philadelphia, held an African named "David Anderson" against his will.¹¹³⁵

¹¹²⁶ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," pp. 186 and 192; *EJ*, vol. 5, p. 1467; Reznikoff and Engelman, p. 77; Rosenbloom, p. 124.

¹¹²⁷ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 181; Rosenwaike, "Jewish Population in 1790," p. 56.

¹¹²⁸ Bermon, p. 167.

¹¹²⁹ "Acquisitions," *AJA*, vol. 16 (1964), p. 94; *MEAJI*, pp. 220-21; *MCAJ3*, p. 1503, also indicates that an earlier "sale of Negroes" occurred between these two on September 9, 1761.

¹¹³⁰ Brener, p. 8.

¹¹³¹ Hershkowitz, *Wills*, p. 208; Pool, p. 280; Rosenbloom, p. 127.

¹¹³² Rosenwaike, *Edge of Greatness*, p. 69.

¹¹³³ Windley, vol. 3, pp. 293-94.

¹¹³⁴ Windley, vol. 4, p. 63.

Samuel Myers (1755-1836) of Petersburg, Virginia enslaved Blacks named "Isaac," "Judah," "Maria" and "Betsy" and in 1796, bought an African woman named "Alice," probably to sexually [284] violate at his will, due to the loss of his wife four months earlier. He sold "Alice" shortly after his next marriage.¹¹³⁶ The Samuel S. Myers & Co. in Richmond, held 82 African citizens as slaves in 1830. The Virginia capital was the center of the nation's tobacco industry, an industry in which slaves were owned by manufacturing enterprises. Samuel S. Myers & Co. was one of Virginia's leading tobacco manufacturers.¹¹³⁷

David Naar (1800-1880) was born in St. Thomas, Danish West Indies to Joshua Naar and Sarah D'Azevedo. According to an island census in 1830, his family, including himself, numbered "2 men, 1 woman, 2 sons and 1 daughter, his domestic staff 5 colored women and his stock of slaves still 1 full-grown."¹¹³⁸ Soon thereafter, the increasing threat of slave insurrections in the Caribbean and the decline of trade caused a considerable number of Jews, including the Naars, to begin to emigrate to continental North America.

"David Naar wielded a powerful influence as owner and editor of the *Daily True American*," writes biographer Rabbi S. Joshua Kohn: "It became the organ of the Democratic party in central New Jersey" and was edited for more than half a century, from 1853 to 1905, by David Naar and by his nephew, **Moses D. Naar**, and by David's son, **Joseph L. Naar**. He was politically rewarded with several prominent positions:

*Appointed as one of the lay Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex County.

*1843: appointed Mayor of the Borough of Elizabeth by the New Jersey Legislature.

*1844: elected a Delegate from Essex County to the State Constitutional Convention.

*1844: campaigned for James K. Polk as President and in 1845 was rewarded with the appointment as Commercial Agent of the United States to Saint Thomas.

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*1848: returned to Elizabeth, New Jersey where he was soon elected Recorder of the Borough and a member of the Borough Council.

*1851-1852: chosen Clerk of the General Assembly for two successive terms.¹¹³⁹

Naar used his influence in these positions to promote his white supremacist ideology. As a member of the committee on the new bill of rights he played a prominent part in its deliberations and conclusions. In the new constitution of 1844, the word "white" was inserted into the text concerning suffrage which effectively disfranchised Blacks. It was not until the enactment in 1870 of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States that the right of suffrage was restored. Furthermore, the

¹¹³⁵ *EJ*, vol. 12, pp. 724,1215; Wolf and Whiteman, p. 191; Rosenbloom, p. 128.

¹¹³⁶ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," pp. 187, 188 note; Bermon, p. 164; Louis Ginsberg, *History of the Jews in Petersburg, 1789 - 1950* (Petersburg, Virginia: 1954), pp. 7-9. *EJ*, vol. 12, p. 726; "Acquisitions," *AJA*, vol. 7 (1955), p. 167; Rosenbloom, p. 129.

¹¹³⁷ Rosenwaike, *Edge of Greatness*, pp. 69-70.

¹¹³⁸ S. Joshua Kohn, "David Naar of Trenton, New Jersey," *AJHQ*, vol. 53 (1963-64), p. 375; Cf Wolf, pp. 462-73, section entitled "Suppression of Negro-Revolts by the Jews of Surinam (1690-1772)." It is quite likely that this family may have been related to a Captain Moses Naar (Wolf, p. 468) who is described as having led the wholesale pogrom against the freedom-seeking Black slaves of Surinam's Jews in which countless Africans were tracked and murdered by the Jewish militia. See also this document section "Surinam," and Albert Friedenberg, "The Jews of New Jersey From the Earliest Times to 1850," *PAJHS*, vol. 17 (1909), pp. 42-3.

¹¹³⁹ Kohn, pp. 377-78.

word "white" was not struck out of the New Jersey constitution by amendment until the year 1875.¹¹⁴⁰

Naar was appointed to a committee to prepare an address and resolutions at the Democratic convention held on December 11, 1860, in Trenton. The resolutions passed:

RESOLVED, That we see no remedy for this deplorable state of public affairs unless the North, in the most prompt and explicit manner, shall avow its determination to remove all political agitation for the abolition of slavery; shall repeal all acts designed to nullify or embarrass the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law; shall consent to the citizen of the South enjoying the services of his domestic while temporarily sojourning here on business or pleasure..."¹¹⁴¹

Rabbi Kohn described Naar as one who "espoused the cause of the South and was a strong and irreconcilable exponent of States' rights and pro-slavery." In the election of November 7, 1860, with Naar's help, New Jersey was the only Northern state to vote against Lincoln. Among the examples of his anti-Black wisdom: "Is it 'freedom' to destroy the peace, happiness and prosperity of thirty millions of white freemen, in order to give a nominal freedom and bring into a condition of actual misery, four million of negroes? Is it 'freedom' of the 'higher law' which ignores the laws of God and man, and seeks to substitute for the [286] will of madmen and fanatics?"¹¹⁴²

The Emancipation Proclamation, promulgated on September 25, 1862, brought forth a vigorous denunciation from Naar:

The injustice of this measure is only exceeded, we think, by its impolicy, and will serve, we fear, to aggravate the difficulties of our position. What is to be gained by the emancipation of the slaves in any point of view, we have never been able to discover; but to the contrary, we can perceive that, if successful, it will be of great harm to the population of the non-slave holding States, both white and colored. In anticipation of this project, we have more than once admonished our readers of the pernicious effect which must follow, in a social and industrial point of view, the influx in their midst of a body of Negro slaves, unaccustomed to voluntary habits of industry or self-control, and we do not propose now to repeat what we have said.¹¹⁴³

To Naar, the forthcoming Proclamation "will witness the most stupendous act of folly and usurpation on the part of the occupant of the Executive Chair that has ever been perpetuated by the ostensible representative of the American people." In a speech at a mass meeting in Trenton, on March 4, 1863, he voiced the opinion that Americans were "cutting each other's throats" for the sake of a few Negroes and that the abolitionists had wanted to place the Negro above the White man. Says Rabbi Kohn, "Naar was against Negro suffrage because it would mean that Negroes could hold office. This was too difficult a thought for him to accept." He condemned the proponents of freedom for Blacks with a curious logic:

This is the case with the fanatical Zealots, who unfortunately for the country, now hold the reins of Government... They have determined that Negro slavery shall be abolished and that determination they are bent upon adhering to even at the cost of Constitutional liberty and of the Union itself. Failing in that they have resolved to have no Union at all.¹¹⁴⁴

When Lincoln was assassinated, it was Naar who objected to the recitation of the Escaba (Memorial Prayer) in the synagogues of Philadelphia. Finally, in an editorial entitled "Treason," the *Daily Gazette & Republican* expressed its view of Naar:

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... a West India jew, whose very being is made of low cunning, craftiness, meanness, and deception, is less to be wondered at, and merely shows to what perfection the animal can be brought when put

¹¹⁴⁰ Kohn, p. 377.

¹¹⁴¹ Kohn, p. 380.

¹¹⁴² Kohn, p. 381.

¹¹⁴³ Kohn, pp. 386-87.

¹¹⁴⁴ Kohn, p. 387.

under proper training. That future historians will link the name of Naar with those of Arnold and Judas there is but little doubt, judging from the present course of events.¹¹⁴⁵

David Namias was a Barbados planter in 1680 "with a dozen negroes and twenty acres of land." His household in St. Michael's housed "nine persons (Jews) and five further slaves."¹¹⁴⁶

David De Isaac Cohen Nassy of Philadelphia, held two "personal slaves" (which is synonymous with "sexual slave"). His Jewish ancestors built a whole colony in Surinam based on African slave labor.¹¹⁴⁷

Asher Moses Nathan of Baton Rouge, Louisiana was a businessman who loaned money to plantation owners for slave buying and was himself a slave dealer. He owned an eighty-year-old Black male whom Nathan attempted to sell when he fell ill in 1807. This practice, in another instance, netted his estate \$72 when he sold a 70 year old Black woman named "Lucretia."¹¹⁴⁸ 1119

Nathan Nathans was the president of the *Beth Elohim* Congregation in Charleston, South Carolina and owned and operated a plantation on the Cooper River using the forced labor of African hostages.¹¹⁴⁹

Aaron Navarro's household comprised seven Jews, "and no less than eleven black slaves... Other **Navarros**, **Samuel** and **Judith**, also owned slaves.¹¹⁵⁰ He dispensed his Black slaves in his will of July 4, 1685:

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I say that Entitta & her daughter Hannah are mine, being the daughter & grand-daughter of my slave (negress) Maria Arda; if they wish to free themselves, they can come to an arrangement with my wife, & no one may prevent or contradict them; this is my order & desire.¹¹⁵¹

Major Mordecai Manuel Noah (1785-1851) was a journalist, judge, politician and "was probably the most distinguished Jewish layman until 1840." A prolific proponent of slavery, he felt that "the bonds of society must be kept as they now are." To emancipate the slaves, he said, "would be to jeopardize the safety of the whole country." The first Black American periodical, *The Freedom's Journal*, was launched in response to Noah's racist propaganda - it characterized him as the Black man's "bitterest enemy."¹¹⁵²

Benjamin Nones (1757-1826); Born in France, he moved to Philadelphia and enslaved two African people to build his business. They regularly ran away and by 1793, he manumitted them. He was an active Mason and president of Philadelphia's *Mikveh Israel* synagogue for eight years.¹¹⁵³

¹¹⁴⁵ Kohn, p. 383.

¹¹⁴⁶ Samuel, p. 14.

¹¹⁴⁷ Wolf and Whiteman, p. 191; *EJ*, vol. 12, p. 843; Rosenbloom, p. 131; The Dutch family of Nassys were probably the most notorious of the slave dealing Jews of colonial South America and the Caribbean. Much of the history of the settlements in these regions refer to a Nassy in a leadership role within the Jewish community. See the section of this document entitled "The Jews in Colonial South America." Also, R. Bijlsma, "David de Is. C. Nassy, Author of the *Essai Historique sur Surinam*," in Robert Cohen, *The Jewish Nation in Surinam Historical Essays* (Amsterdam: S. Emmering, 1982), p. 65-74.

¹¹⁴⁸ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, pp. 139-40.

¹¹⁴⁹ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 180.

¹¹⁵⁰ Samuel, pp. 40-1.

¹¹⁵¹ Samuel, p. 73.

¹¹⁵² *EJ*, vol. 12, p. 1198; Jonathan D. Sarna, *Jacksonian Jew: The Two Worlds of Mordecai Noah* (New York: Holmes and Meir Pub., 1981), *passim*; Rosenbloom, p. 134.

¹¹⁵³ Wolf and Whiteman, p. 190; Rosenbloom, p. 135.

Jacob Franco Nunes' household of four used "only one negro slave."¹¹⁵⁴

Moses Nunes (1705-1787 or 1797) of Savannah, Georgia enslaved at least thirteen and possibly twenty Africans. He admitted to repeatedly raping one Black woman named "Mulatta Rose," who bore his children named "Robert," "James," and "Alexander," and "Trances." He was a landowner and merchant and was a prominent Mason. His grandson Joseph had five children by the rape of a Black women named "Patience." He tried to sell these children but was legally challenged when their race was questioned.¹¹⁵⁵

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Abraham Nunez left to his granddaughter Hester Lopez, "the following negroes viz. - Old Katy, Old Flora & Katy Casandar & John her children (& the children thereafter to be born of her body) Ishmael a negro boy... To great grand daughter Ester N. (daur. of my son Morducoy & my grand daur. Rebecca) my negro woman slave called Casander & Sammy her child & the children she shall have at the time of my decease."¹¹⁵⁶

Joseph Ottolenghe emigrated from London in 1752 for the purpose of teaching Black people a false version of Christianity while himself, holding slaves and plantations.¹¹⁵⁷

Jacob Ottolengui was a Charleston Jew who claimed to hold about 1000 Black African men, women and children who worked his rice plantation near the Savannah River. An 1857 advertisement in the Charleston Courier offered for sale the below listed:

Valuable Negros...

November, aged about 65, a carpenter
 Jane, aged 30, a market woman
 Jane, aged 25, a cook and house servant
 Joseph, aged 30, a drayman (horse carriage driver)
 Billy, aged 26, a drayman
 Sandy, aged 26, a drayman
 The above negros can be seen at my office, 22
 Broad street, and treated for at private sale,
 previous to the day of sale...¹¹⁵⁸

Esther Pachecho of St. Michael, Barbados, owned and bequeathed "one negro woman named Quasheba & her increase" to her daughter to her & her heirs "forever."¹¹⁵⁹

Rebecca Pachecho owned four slaves in M 580 in Barbados.¹¹⁶⁰

Rodrigo Pacheco; In May of 1732, he instructed his partner to load their vessel (probably the Albany or the Leghorn) in New York with "choice flour, bread, pork, pease, tarr, staves and what more else is proper"; to proceed then to Jamaica to sell the cargo [290] and take "Sugar, Rum, Limejuice, Negros and Cash to the value of about £800"; then on to

¹¹⁵⁴ Samuel, p. 35.

¹¹⁵⁵ Korn, *Civil War*, p. 181; *MEAJ2*, pp. 333-34; Rosenbloom, p. 136; *MCAJ3*, p. 1467; Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 203.

¹¹⁵⁶ Samuel, p. 62.

¹¹⁵⁷ See this document, "A Jew Teaches A Slave Religion!"

¹¹⁵⁸ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 194.

¹¹⁵⁹ Samuel, p. 83.

¹¹⁶⁰ Samuel, p. 43.

South Carolina to exchange for rice to then sail to Lisbon.¹¹⁶¹ Ann Evits bequeathed a "negro girl" to him in her will.¹¹⁶²

Joseph de Palacios of New Orleans, Louisiana, bought a plantation called Lis Loy near Mobile, Alabama in around 1765 in partnership with two other Jews, **Samuel Israel** and **Alexander Solomons** using three of their Black captives as collateral.¹¹⁶³

David Pardo of New York purchased five Africans at a public auction in Curaçao in June of 1701.¹¹⁶⁴

Sara Lopez [also Sarra Lopes] Pardo of New Orleans, owned an African whom she named "Martine."¹¹⁶⁵

Moses Petaete was noted as the owner of a "negro."¹¹⁶⁶

Moses H. Penso left 403 slaves including 53 house slaves to his Jewish wife.¹¹⁶⁷

Thomas Nunez de Peralta owned a slave named "Sebastion Domingo," alias "Munguia."¹¹⁶⁸

Manuel Bautista Perez was arrested in Lima in 1639 by the authorities of the Spanish Inquisition. Historian Frederick Bowser wrote that Perez

may well have been the wealthiest merchant in Peru at the time of his arrest and who certainly dominated the colony's slave trade... At the time of his arrest Perez had accumulated a fortune of close to half a million pesos and had begun diverting his assets from trade to more gentlemanly pursuits, including silver mines in Huarochiri and plantations around Lima.¹¹⁶⁹

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Isaac Pesoa (1762-1809) of Philadelphia is considered by Jews to be a humanitarian. Although he arranged to have his captives liberated, he reserved the right to keep them as indentured servants.¹¹⁷⁰

Alexander Phillips (d. 1839) of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, held captive four Blacks in 1820 and ten in 1830, according to the United States census. At the time of his death he held 3 Africans valued at \$900.¹¹⁷¹

Jonas Phillips (1736-1803) was born in Germany and moved to Philadelphia where he was an advocate of religious equality at the Constitutional Convention while enslaving an African woman named "Phillis." He was a fur trader, auctioneer and Mason and was the first president of the reorganized Congregation *Mikveh Israel* in Philadelphia.¹¹⁷²

Isaac Pinheiro (d. 1710); A prominent New York merchant and plantation owner in Charleston, he enslaved at least 14 Black humans including some who he named "Bastiano," "Andover," "Sharlow," "Tom," "Mingo," "Piero," "Ventura," "Toby," "Peter," "Manuel," "Mill," "Jack," "Cattoc," "Lewisa," "Doggu," "Fanshow," "Black Sarah," and

¹¹⁶¹ Leo Hershkowitz, "Some Aspects of the New York Jewish Merchant and Community, 1654-1820," *AJHQ*, vol. 66 (1976), p. 20; *MEAJI*, pp. 64-5; *MCAJ2*, p. 639.

¹¹⁶² *MCAJ3*, p. 1160.

¹¹⁶³ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, pp. 25-7, Korn, *The Jews of Mobile*, Alabama, p. 13; Rosenbloom, p. 138.

¹¹⁶⁴ Hershkowitz, *Wills*, p. 6, note 4; *EJ*, vol. 13, p. 94.

¹¹⁶⁵ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, pp. 72; Rosenbloom, p. 138.

¹¹⁶⁶ Samuel Oppenheim, "Early Jewish Colony in Western Guiana," *PAJHS*, vol. 16 (1907), p. 133.

¹¹⁶⁷ *MCAJI*, p. 180.

¹¹⁶⁸ Liebman, *The Jews in New Spain*, p. 259.

¹¹⁶⁹ Frederick P. Bowser, *African Slave in Colonial Peru: 1524-1650* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1974), p. 59.

¹¹⁷⁰ Wolf and Whiteman, p. 191; Rosenbloom, p. 140.

¹¹⁷¹ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, pp. 143-44.

¹¹⁷² Wolf and Whiteman, p. 191; Sloan, p. 4; *EJ*, vol. 13, p. 405; Rosenbloom, p. 141.

"Maria." On February 13, 1707, his wife Elizabeth [Esther] purchased from Lord Cornbury for £40, "a Negro woman called Bastiana." Pinheiro stipulated in his will that no one should disturb his heirs "from the quiet peaceable possession and enjoyment of the said Negroes."

To My son Moses £100 when 18 years of age and a negro boy... I leave to My sons Jacob and Moses a certain Plantation... also a cafemill now standing on the Plantation... with 14 negroes... and by a deed of gift some years past, 1 gave to My son Jacob and My son Abraham, 7 negroes, 3 of whom are dead and lost by the late French invasion, and the other 4 are now in My possession... I leave to My wife Elizabeth [Esther] the use of all the above named Plantation and negroes and Mill until My son Moses is of age.¹¹⁷³

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Jorge Homen Pinto was a Brazilian planter and one of the settlement's wealthiest jews. He owned nine sugar mills in 1650 with at least 370 Black African slaves.¹¹⁷⁴

Myer Pollack of eighteenth century Newport, Rhode Island was, according to Jewish historian Max J. Kohler, "heavily interested in the West India trade in molasses, which was brought from there to Newport, manufactured into rum in the latter place, and exported to Africa, the vessels commonly returning to the West Indies with slaves."¹¹⁷⁵

Solomon Polok was a member of a prestigious Philadelphia family, and worked as an overseer on a Mobile, Alabama plantation in the late 1830s.¹¹⁷⁶

Diogo Dias Querido, of Amsterdam, was reportedly involved in "large-scale operations on the west coast of Africa," employing 10 ships and "many smaller ships and boats." He held "several Negro slaves" whom he trained to be interpreters of African languages for his operation. In 1611, the authorities of the Inquisition charged Querido with instructing the Africans in, and converting them to, judaism.¹¹⁷⁷

B. L. Ramirez owned Indian slaves and was factotum of his Mexico City synagogue.¹¹⁷⁸

Moses Raphael was a commercial lawyer and owner of a plantation called *Esquiline Hill* near Columbus, Georgia. Forty-seven Blacks raised peaches and plums for him in chattel slavery.¹¹⁷⁹

Solomon Raphael of Richmond held Blacks captive named "Pricilla," "Sylvia," and her child "Nelly."¹¹⁸⁰

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Rabbi Morris Jacob Raphall of Congregation *B'nai Jeshurun* in New York was America's most prominent rabbi. He gave a sermon on January 4, 1861 which was used extensively by Jews and Christians in their defense of slavery. Raphall said, in part:

...it remains a fact which cannot be gainsaid that in his own native home, and generally throughout the world, the unfortunate negro is indeed the meanest of slaves. Much had been said respecting the

¹¹⁷³ Hershkowitz, *Wills*, pp. 21-4, Pool, p. 454; Lebeson, p. 203; Friedman, "Wills," pp. 157-58; Rosenbloom, p. 144; *MCAJI*, p. 99.

¹¹⁷⁴ Arkin, *AJEH*, p. 205; Herbert I. Bloom, "A Study of Brazilian Jewish History," *PAJHS*, vol. 33 (1934), p. 76.

¹¹⁷⁵ Max J. Kohler, "The Jews in Newport," *PAJHS*, vol. 6 (1897), p. 73.

¹¹⁷⁶ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 180, *EJ*, vol. 15, p. 412.

¹¹⁷⁷ Wiznitzer, *Jews in Colonial Brazil*, pp. 46-7.

¹¹⁷⁸ Seymour B. Liebman, "The Mestizo Jews of Mexico," *AJA*, vol. 19 (April, 1967), p. 168.

¹¹⁷⁹ Feingold, *Zion*, p. 60; Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 180; Feldstein, p. 82. 1181

¹¹⁸⁰ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 187; Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, pp. 78, 80; Bermon, p. 163; *MUSJI*, p. 133; "Selected Acquisitions," *AJA*, vol. 19 (April, 1967), p. 94.

inferiority of his intellectual powers, and that no man of his race has ever inscribed his name on the Parthenon of human excellence, either mental or moral.¹¹⁸¹

Samuel Reese worked with the notorious Davis brothers in their slave dealings.¹¹⁸²

Zalma Rehine (1757-1843) of Richmond, "became the nucleus around which the first Jewish congregation in the state was formed." According to the 1830 census, he owned 2 slaves.¹¹⁸³

Pedro Gomez Reinal was granted the exclusive right to import slaves into the colonies by King John IV of Portugal. The contract contained a clause permitting Gomez to have two Portuguese on his ship who would be in charge of the sale of the Africans and do anything else necessary "among the people of the sea."¹¹⁸⁴

Judith Risson of Barbados, owned two slaves in 1680.¹¹⁸⁵

Jacob Rodriguez Rivera (1717-1789) was the president of the Newport, Rhode Island's Congregation *Jeshuat Israel* in 1760, notorious African slave dealer and was considered to be the second wealthiest jew behind his son-in-law **Aaron Lopez**. His diverse connections included work with the **Monsantos** of New Orleans as well as with **Samuel Moses** and **Isaac Elizer** to outfit slave ships with leg irons and handcuffs and other hardware of [294]bondage. At his home he had twelve slaves serving six people.¹¹⁸⁶

Gaspar de Robles was born in Portugal and was raised by his aunt and uncle. When he was fourteen:

his uncles, Vicente Enriquez and Caspar Mendez, took him to Angola, from where they brought Negroes and transported them to Brazil, Jamaica, and New Spain. While in Angola, his uncles taught him about judaism and persuaded him to leave the Christian faith. His uncles taught him... many details of how to live as a jew.¹¹⁸⁷

Ruben Levin Rochelle was a prominent Louisiana Jew whose estate included "some slaves." There is one recorded sale of an African man in 1807. Dr. Korn described an incident at the commission brokerage house in New Orleans, operated by Rochelle and Hart Moses Shiff, in which a slave working there (but owned by a Louisiana judge) had escaped. The judge demanded the slave's return and Rochelle & Shiff placed the following notice in the *Louisiana Gazette* of January 18, 1812:

20 Dollars Reward. Absconded from the house of the subscribers, on the night of the 16th inst. a mulatto boy, named Ovid, (the property of Judge A. Trouard, of the German Coast) about 17 years of age, about five feet high, he had a grey coloured coate, with black velvet collar and plated buttons, a grey waistcoat, white nankeen pantaloons, and short boots. Whoever will deliver him to the subscribers, or to his owner, or secure him in any Jail, shall receive a reward of twenty dollars, be-

¹¹⁸¹ Simonhoff, *Jewish Notables*, p. 327; Robert V. Friedenberg, "Hear O Israel," *The History of American Jewish Preaching, 1654-1970* (Tuscaloosa and London: University of Alabama Press, 1989), pp. 42-58. See this document's section entitled "Jews, Slavery and the Civil War."

¹¹⁸² Bermon, p. 167.

¹¹⁸³ Ira Rosenwaike, "The Founding of Baltimore's First Jewish Congregation: Fact vs. Fiction," *AJA*, vol. 28 (1976), p. 124.

¹¹⁸⁴ Seymour B. Liebman, *New World Jewry, 1493-1825: Requiem for the Forgotten* (New York: KTAV, 1982), p. 170.

¹¹⁸⁵ Samuel, p. 43.

¹¹⁸⁶ *JRM/Docs*, p. 446; Feldstein, p. 12; Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, p. 9; *MCAJ3*, p. 1529; Rhodes, p. 8; See also Jacob Rader Marcus, *Jews and the American Revolution: A Bicentennial Documentary* (reprinted from *AJA*, November, 1975), pp. 231-32, for a letter from Rivera to his ship captain, Nathaniel Briggs, in 1785, informing him of a profitable slaving voyage by an associate; Rosenbloom, p. 149.

¹¹⁸⁷ Liebman, *The Jews in New Spain*, p. 226.

sides all reasonable charges. Masters of vessels are forewarned from harboring or carrying off said boy at their peril.¹¹⁸⁸

Fernando Rodriguez was the leader of of the Veracruz jewish community. "He was a broker and trader of Negro slaves"¹¹⁸⁹

Sam Rothschild; His Jewish partner, **Philip Sartorius**, recalled that in 1850, Rothschild: gambled all our money off and sold [our trading] boat and stock to another flat boat man for a Negro girl, took her to New Orleans and traded her off for tobacco.¹¹⁹⁰

Philip Moses Russell (c. 1745-1830) held Blacks as slaves in Philadelphia, was a surgeon, merchant and prominent member of his synagogue.¹¹⁹¹

Hyman Samuel, a watch and clockmaker from London, resettled in Petersburg, Virginia and in 1792, he is listed as the owner "1 negro over 16 years of age."¹¹⁹²

Francis Salvador (1747-1776) was born in London to a wealthy Jewish family. In 1773, he left his wife and four children and came to South Carolina where he owned a 6 or 7 thousand acre indigo plantation with "at least thirty slaves." He was the first jew to hold a South Carolina State office and was considered one of "the foremost men of the Commonwealth." In 1776, "Salvador was shot and falling among the bushes was discovered by the Indians and scalped."¹¹⁹³

Philip Sartorius (1830-1913); Between 1853 and 1857 he owned several slaves. He once joined a posse of slave hunters in pursuit of a dozen Africans who had run from the Jeffries plantation in Jefferson county. When they found the Blacks the 12 bloodhounds severely attacked them. Sartorius claimed to be repulsed by the sight.¹¹⁹⁴

Abraham Sarzedas (d. c. 1779) lived in Newport, New York, the West Indies and Georgia where his plantation was absolutely dependent upon the forced labor of kidnapped Africans. He claimed that he owned just three slaves to tend his 500 acre farm and in 1774 he and his wife Caty enslaved four Blacks while living in Newport, Rhode Island.¹¹⁹⁵

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Sasportas Family owned plantations in the South where many Black captives were held.¹¹⁹⁶

Wolf bar Schemuel (alias **Samuel**) was an overseer of "94 Negroes" on the plantation of Stephen Boyd (see above). He complained in an 1820 letter that, "I had to work in the water... with three Niggers, for a whole month." When he returned to the big house, he wrote: "my old master and mistress gave me black looks."¹¹⁹⁷

Henry Seessel (1822-1911) was a German jewish immigrant migrated to New Orleans in about 1843. He went to Memphis as a businessman and bought four Africans "for our own use," for \$3,100.¹¹⁹⁸

¹¹⁸⁸ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, pp. 128,133; Sharfman, p. 150.

¹¹⁸⁹ Liebman, *The jews in New Spain*, p. 256.

¹¹⁹⁰ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 193.

¹¹⁹¹ Wolf and Whiteman, pp. 190-91; *EJ*, vol. 16, p. 163; Rosenbloom, p. 150.

¹¹⁹² Ginsberg, p. 9.

¹¹⁹³ Simonhoff, *Jewish Notables*, pp. 1-4; Feldstein, p. 13; See Leon Hühner, "Francis Salvador: A Prominent Patriot of the Revolutionary War," *Karp, JEA1*, pp. 276-91, as well as Hühner's, "The jews of Georgia In Colonial Times," *PAJHS*, vol. 10 (1902), pp. 68-9; Albert M. Hyainson, *A History of the jew in England* (London: Methuen Company, Ltd., 1908), p. 213; Rosenbloom, p. 151.

¹¹⁹⁴ *JRM/Memoirs* 2, pp. 45,51 and see quote on page 28.

¹¹⁹⁵ Wolf and Whiteman, p. 190; *MCAJ2*, p. 580; *MEA2*, p. 328; Rosenbloom, p. 152.

¹¹⁹⁶ Wolf and Whiteman, p. 190, *EJ*, vol. 12, p. 1446; Rosenboom, p. 153.

¹¹⁹⁷ Blau and Baron, vol. 3, p. 800; Isaac M. Fein, *The Making of An American Jewish Community*, p. 11.

¹¹⁹⁸ *MEAJ1*, p. 367; *JRM/Memoirs* 1, p. 367.

Abraham Mendes Seixas (1750 or 1751-1799); The brother of the famous colonial New York Jewish leader, **Gershom Mendes Seixas**, he was typically reprobate in his attitude about the Black man and woman evidenced by this poem he authored and published in the *South Carolina State Gazette*, September 6, 1794 (Seixas rhymes with gracious).¹¹⁹⁹

ABRAHAM SEIXAS,
All so gracious,
Once again does offer
His services pure
For to secure
Money in the coffer.

He has for sale
Some Negroes, male,
Will suit full well grooms.
He has likewise
Some of their wives
Can make clean, dirty rooms.

For planting too,
He has a few
To sell, all for the cash,
Of various price,
To work the rice
Or bring them to the lash.

The young ones true,
If that will do
May some be had of him
To learn your trade
They may be made,
Or bring them to your trim.

The boatmen great,
Will you elate
They are so brisk and free;
What e'er you say,
They will obey,
If you buy them from me.

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David G. Seixas and partner **Benjamin S. Spitzer** owned three slaves; "a woman who cooked their meals and kept house for them, and two males who worked in their store."¹²⁰⁰ **Seixas** is reported to have smuggled Africans into the United States after the government ban on the importation of slaves.¹²⁰¹

Eleanor Cohen Seixas, the daughter of Philip Melvin Cohen of Charleston wrote in a diary about her resentment of the abolition of slavery:

I believe deeply in the institution of slavery [and] regret deeply its being abolished. I am accustomed to have them wait on me, and I dislike white servants very much.¹²⁰²

David and Jacob Senior were slave "entrepreneurs" who came to Curaçao from Amsterdam in 1685. Jacob and his wife Esther are recorded as having sold two slaves in Barbados on March 7, 1694 or 1695.¹²⁰³

Dr. John de Sequeyra (1712-1795), a Williamsburg, Virginia physician who treated the governor of that state, held at least 2 Africans as slaves. He was a leading physician for 50 years.¹²⁰⁴

Simon Vaez de Sevilla was a 17th century Jewish Mexican slave shipper.¹²⁰⁵

¹¹⁹⁹ *MEAJ2*, p. 256; Golden, pp. 107-8; Libo and Howe, p. 61.

¹²⁰⁰ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, p. 93.

¹²⁰¹ Sharfman, pp. 145-46.

¹²⁰² Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 212; "Acquisitions," *AJA*, vol. 3 (1951), p. 43.

¹²⁰³ *EJJ*, p. 273; Stern, "Notes on the Jews of Nevis," p. 159.

¹²⁰⁴ Robert Shosteck, "Notes on an Early Virginia Physician," *AJA*, vol. 23 (1971), p. 212.

¹²⁰⁵ *MCAJI*, pp. 46-7.

Shetfall Family was one of the most enterprising Jewish slave dealing operations of Savannah, Georgia. At 27, **Benjamin** (1692-1765), owned 1,000 acres and nine Africans. In 1756, he claimed to have 2 hostages for his 200 acres though it is probable that he had dozens. In 1763, he claimed that 5 Black human beings slaved over an additional 50 acres. Benjamin also participated in the family's slave enterprise. His property was once attacked by the British who carried off some of the Africans to Florida.¹²⁰⁶

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In 1766, his brother **Levi** (d. 1775) reported 9 Black slaves for his 350 acres and by 1769, he claimed to have 15 slaves and was granted another 300 acres. This is how Jacob Rader Marcus describes the "indefatigable industry" of Levi Shetfall:

Taking the advice of Captain John Milledge of the Georgia Rangers, Sheftall - then about eighteen years of age - finally entered into the butcher business with a German Christian partner. In order to acquire capital, he saved every cent he made, never spending a shilling on himself except for the barest necessities, literally working day and night, and reducing his sleep to an absolute minimum. In the first year of his partnership he saved £150, working with a slave - and like a slave. By the early 1760's Levi owned a house, a lot, and six or eight Negroes, and could boast that in a period of six years he had never spent a penny on himself and had not tasted his first drink till he was twenty. Then he turned to another business, and the £1,500 he had saved disappeared. In 1768, after a couple of unhappy love affairs, he married and soon lost his second fortune - through no fault of his own, for he had forfeited it very likely by signing notes for the family or close friends. Once more he addressed himself to making money. He continued in the butcher business, opened a tanyard, acquired a wharf, a plantation, and forty-four slaves - all this in four years. Then came the Revolution and once more Levi lost everything, a fortune he valued at more than £10,000. He was then about thirty-five years of age.¹²⁰⁷

The son of Benjamin, **Mordecai** (1735-1797), enslaved at least nine Blacks to work his 1000 acres. Three of those he named "Joe," "Anthony" and "Phillis," were disposed of in the following contract:

And the said Modicai Sheftall for the considerations herein before mentioned, hath bargained, sold, and delivered, and by these presents doth bargain, sell, and deliver, unto the said Isaac Dacosta, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, all those three negroe slaves known by the names of Joe, Anthony, and Phillis, together with the future issue and increase of Phillis; and also all his estate, right, title, and interest, whatsoever of, in, or to the before mentioned real estate and every part thereof, and of, in, and to the before named negroe slaves, to have and to hold the said parcel of six hundred and fifty acres of land, and two town lots hereinbefore [299] mentioned, or intended to be hereby bargained and sold, and every part thereof, with the appurtenances and also the three before named negroe slaves, together with the future issue and increase of the female slave, unto the said Isaac Dacosta, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns.¹²⁰⁸

Mordecai also issued warrants against runaway slaves. Shetfall Shetfall, while in custody of the British, received a letter from his wife Frances that read in part:

... I am obliged to take in needle work to make a living for my family, so I leave you to judge what a living that must be. Our Negroes have every one been at the point of death, so that they have been of no use to me for this six weeks past...¹²⁰⁹

Esther Shetfall (b. 1771) directed the executors of her estate in her will of 1828:

I order and direct that my Negro woman Caty be sold by my Executors at private or public sale, and the proceeds of the sale to go toward the payment of my debts and the erection of a stone over mine

¹²⁰⁶ *MEAJ2*, pp. 344-47; *MCAJ2*, p. 822; Simonhoff, *Jewish Notables*, p. 181; *JRM/Docs*, pp. 62-4, 80, 353; Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 190; Rosenwaike, "Jewish Population in 1790," p. 67; David T. Morgan, "The Shetfalls of Savannah," *PAJHS*, vol. 62 (1973), p. 350; Rubin, p. 81; *EJ*, vol. 14, p. 1337; Rosenbloom, pp. 15758.

¹²⁰⁷ *MCAJ2*, pp. 811-12.

¹²⁰⁸ *JRM/Docs*, p. 353. See also Edmund H. Abrahams, "Some Notes on the Early History of the Shetfalls of Georgia," *PAJHS*, vol. 17 (1909), p. 183, states that Mordecai had "two negro servants." He apparently placed advertisements in the *Georgia Gazette* Nov. 22, 1764 for the return of runaway slaves Peter or Bosan or Boson. See Windley, vol. 4, p. 8

¹²⁰⁹ *MEAJ2*, pp. 361-63; Marcus, *The American Jewish Woman*, p. 30.

and my late sister Perla's grave. The surplus if any to be divided between my brothers Shetfall and Moses.¹²¹⁰

Elias Silva of New Amsterdam (New York) was charged in 1656 with "having a carnal conversation with a Negress slave."¹²¹¹

J. Da Silva of Jamaica joined two other Jews, **J. Adolfus**, and **L. Spyers**, in the 1812 attack on a jamaican assemblyman's house because he advocated rights for Blacks.¹²¹²

Joseph De Silva a merchant of the parish of St. Peter, Barbados, "knowing the uncertainty of Humane life" prepared his will dated April 17, 1725 which dispensed "my two niggers Peggy a woman & Gracy a girl ."¹²¹³

Joseph Simon (1712-1804) was a wealthy shopkeeper operating as an Indian trader out of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He was involved [300] in no less than 12 partnerships in the regional trade and is considered to be one of the first white men to reach the Mississippi from the Pennsylvania area during the 1740s and 50s.

In 1759, Simon is listed as the owner of "a slave age 20, one horse and one cattle." By 1763, Simon had "three slaves aged 10, 15 and 20, one horse, two cattle and a tenant." Ten years later he owned three, ages 12, 30 and 40. He once owned a Black man named John "who had to be chained and thrown into jail after almost killing a man." Simon eventually sold him at a loss. There is a deed dated December 25, 1793, in which Simon sold to Christian Barr "a Negro boy named Cudago, age 15, weight 65 pounds, to be held until age 29." Among his correspondence there is a reference to Simon's sending slaves to Fort Pitt for various people. In 1776, a Philadelphia newspaper ran an ad seeking to locate "A Negro named John, slave of a Mr. Bogle, of Cumberland County, formerly belonging to Joseph Simon of the Borough of Lancaster."

Among his varied array of merchandise he sold drugs, and medicines, silk, wampum, tomahawks, lumber, white indentured servants, "Negroes" for sale or hire, ships, lottery tickets, and an item of uncertain description listed in one transaction called "Negroe knives." Simon himself is recorded as having claimed to have a monopoly on such trade in the region.

Simon came under suspicion for aiding the British war effort during the American Revolution by trading in banned British goods including tea. By the 1780s, Simon and fellow Jew Michael Gratz of Philadelphia became joint owners of vast tracks of land west of the Susquehanna.¹²¹⁴

Joseph Simon, described as a "Confederate veteran" from New Orleans, purchased a slave according to a receipt. Slavery was presumed, however, to have ended in 1865.¹²¹⁵

Michael Simon helped his brother-in-law, **Simon Frank**, establish a dry goods store in Woodville, Louisiana in 1850, under the name S. Frank & Company. By 1853, Michael Simon was "sufficiently well off to have bought a small plantation worked by about ten slaves."¹²¹⁶

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¹²¹⁰ Marcus, *The American Jewish Woman*, pp. 113-14; *MUSJI*, p. 210.

¹²¹¹ Grollman, vol. 3, no. 1, p. 10, *MCAJI*, p. 239; Rosenbloom, p. 159.

¹²¹² Hurwitz and Hurwitz, p. 46.

¹²¹³ Samuel, p. 60.

¹²¹⁴ Brener, pp. 8-20.

¹²¹⁵ Isidore S. Meyer, "The American jew in the Civil War," *PAJHS*, vol. 50 (196061),fi 287.

¹²¹⁶ Ashkenazi, p. 149.

Benjamin Simons, of Charleston placed several advertisements for runaway slaves in local papers. In the *South-Carolina Gazette and Country Journal*, April 19, 1774:

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber about the 23d day of July last, a negro man named PRINCE, he is about 30 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a blemish in one eye, which was caused by the small-pox; he had on when he went away, a blue waistcoat, and a pair of light coloured breeches. He was brought up to the blacksmith's business in New-York. He was seen a few days after he absented himself, with a cart, about five miles from town. Whoever will deliver said negro man to me in Charles-Town, or to the warden of the work-house, shall receive FIVE POUNDS currency reward, and all reasonable charges, from Benjamin Simons.¹²¹⁷

Simons apparently sought "Abraham" in an advertisement in the *South-Carolina Gazette*, November 9 to November 16, 1767. The *South-Carolina and American General Gazette* of April 17 to May 1, 1776:

RUN away about the first of April last, a stout, well made Negro Man named JUNE, formerly belonging to James Witter of James Island, and used to attend the Market, but was employed in the Ferryboat from Scott's Ferry in Town; he has been seen in Town, where he is harboured, and on James Island. Ten Pounds Reward will be paid to whoever will apprehend and deliver him to the Warden of the Workhouse.¹²¹⁸

Moses Simons was the nephew of Savannah's **Saul Simons**. In his will, the elder Simons stipulated that his executors were to hire out four Black slaves and the total annual income, \$200, was to be used to keep young Moses at school.¹²¹⁹

Samuel Simons (ci. 1824) of Charleston, enslaved Africans named "Maria Chapman," "Pompey" and "Peggy." There is some evidence that "Maria," described as "a free woman of color", was sexually exploited by Simons.¹²²⁰

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Nathan Simson (ci. 1725) was a New York merchant and shipper born in Germany. In 1717 and 1721, two of Simson's ships, the *Crown* and the *New York Postillion*, ... sailed into the northern harbor with a total load of 217 Negroes. The shipments came directly from the African coast, two of the largest slave cargoes to be brought into New York in the first half of the eighteenth century.¹²²¹

Sampson Simson "appears to [have been] the largest trader among New York Jews," and "one of the most prominent members of the New York Chamber of Commerce." He was one of the drafters of New York's constitution, served repeatedly as a member of its arbitration committee for grievances of New York merchants, was on its Committee on Regulation of Coinage and its Fishery Committee.¹²²² According to historian Myer Isaacs, "He retained in his household several old family servants, some of whom had been slaves..."¹²²³

Benjamin Solomon; In 1798, according to Richmond, Virginia court records, he accused an African woman named "Polly" of stealing two dollars worth of sugar. She was sentenced to five lashes on her bare back and the branding of her left hand.¹²²⁴

Ezekiel Solomon participated in the 1776 sale of a Black female child in Montreal.¹²²⁵

¹²¹⁷ Windley, vol. 3, pp. 692-93.

¹²¹⁸ Windley, vol. 3, pp. 483, 627.

¹²¹⁹ *MUSJI*, p. 411.

¹²²⁰ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 202. Korn cites this case as one of "only five instances in which documentary evidence indicates [the] cohabitation of Jews and Negro women..." See this study "Jews and the Rape of Black Woman"; Blau and Baron, vol. 3, p. 797, Rosenbloom, p. 160.

¹²²¹ *MEAJI*, pp. 64-5; Hugh H. Smythe, Martin S. Price, "The American Jew and Negro Slavery," *The Midwest Journal*, vol. 7, no. 4 (1955-56), p. 316; Rosenbloom, p. 161.

¹²²² Kohler, "New York," p. 83.

¹²²³ Myer S. Isaacs, "Sampson Simson," *PAJHS*, vol. 10 (1902), p. 112.

¹²²⁴ Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, p. 190.

Haym M. Solomon (b. 1740) held as hostage a 10 year old Black child named "Anna".¹²²⁶

Henry E. Solomon; In 1825, he used 6 Black people as collateral on a debt owed to Morton Waring.¹²²⁷
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Moses Solomon; In 1802, he was Charleston's constable whose job was to punish freedom seeking Blacks.¹²²⁸

Myer Solomon of Lancaster, Pennsylvania "had two houses, two horses, one cattle and one slave."¹²²⁹

Victor Souza of New Orleans skipped out on some debts in 1834 for which four of his African slaves were auctioned. He was caught, tried, convicted and sent to prison.¹²³⁰

Benjamin Solomon Spitzer of St. Louis, along with **Gershorn Mendes Seixas**, held three slaves who kept their house and ran their store. Spitzer also invested in the slave ships *Nancy* and *Jane*.¹²³¹

L. Spyers of Jamaica joined two other Jews, **J. Da Silva** and **J. Adolfus** in the 1812 attack on a Jamaican assemblyman who advocated equal rights for Blacks.¹²³²

Emanuel Stern (d. 1828); A Jew from New Orleans who ordered his 12 year old Black child "Mathilda" to be auctioned off after his death. She was sold for \$400 though valued at \$250.¹²³³

Louis Stix, according to Stanley Feldstein, expressed sympathy for the plight of Blacks but did nothing to promote their liberation. Though he classified himself as an "outspoken" opponent of all involuntary servitude, he still advocated gradual emancipation and a government indemnity for "[his] southern neighbors" for their pecuniary losses in parting with their slaves.¹²³⁴

A. F. Strauss of New Orleans was a major dealer in Black and White humans and would advertise the sale of as many as a hundred at a time.¹²³⁵
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J. L. Tobias purchased a slave from David Derrick on January 26, 1857. The receipt reads, in part:

I, David Derrick, for and in consideration of the sum of One Thousand and Fifty Dollars - to me - in hand paid, at and before the sealing and delivery of these Presents, by J. L. Tobias has bargained and sold, and by these Presents, do bargain, sell, and deliver to the said J. L. Tobias the Negro slave Stephen Warranted Sound to have and to hold the said Negro slave Stephen unto the said J. L. Tobias his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, from and against all persons, shall and will Warrant and forever defend by these Presents.¹²³⁶

¹²²⁵ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 190; "Acquisitions," *AJA*, vol. 3 (1951), p. 44; *MCAJ3*, p. 1503.

¹²²⁶ Scchappes, p. 599; Meyer, p. 285, and *PAJHS*, vol. 37 (1947), pp. 447-48.

¹²²⁷ A. S. Diamond, "Problems of the London Sephardic Community: 1720-1733," *Jewish Historical Society of New England*, vol. 21, p. 400.

¹²²⁸ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 190.

¹²²⁹ Brener, p. 8.

¹²³⁰ Korn, *Civil War*, p. 167.

¹²³¹ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, pp. 93; *EJ*, vol. 15, p. 285 and vol. 14, p. 958.

¹²³² Hurwitz and Hurwitz, p. 46.

¹²³³ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 184.

¹²³⁴ Feldstein, p. 98.

¹²³⁵ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, p. 163.

¹²³⁶ Meyer, pp. 286-87,

Joseph Tobias (1745 or 1764-1810) of Charleston, bought a Black woman named Jenny" from Dr. James Cletherall for \$500 on July 23, 1798.¹²³⁷

Joseph Tobias (1684-1761) was a shipowner in Charlestown and president of Beth Etohim synagogue. He was the purchaser of six Black slaves, two men and four women, "probably all households servants."¹²³⁸

Judica Torres, a Barbadian jewess, owned two slaves.¹²³⁹

Simja De Torres (d. 1746) was a New York slave trader, who imported seven Blacks from Jamaica on at least two recorded occasions in 1728 and 1742. One of the Africans was a three-year-old child. Another was named "Menasseh Perirei." She was also one of the leading benefactors of the Mill Street Synagogue (*Shearith Israel*) in New York City. She left to her nieces Rachel, Rebecca and Sinya, "one negro girl" each.¹²⁴⁰

Judah Touro (1775-1854) was born in Newport and became the *hazzan* (minister) of *Yeshuat Israel* Synagogue which he bought and renovated. Jewish historians claim that he was a humanitarian who abhorred slavery to such an extent that he bought slaves just to free them. Contrarily, wrote Leon Hühner, [305] he bought slaves "to wait on him, or to work in his various enterprises."¹²⁴¹ In 1809, he profited from the auctioning of 12 African people, and in 1812, advertised rewards for the apprehension of seven Black runaways. He also did extensive business in merchandise, such as rag clothing, specifically to be used by slaves.¹²⁴²

He was "one of the earliest of prominent American philanthropists," but Jewish historian Morris U. Schappes notes that "Negro institutions and causes, perhaps needing assistance most, were not among Touro's beneficiaries." As late as 1947, Blacks were not admitted to the hospital facilities of the Touro Infirmary in New Orleans.¹²⁴³

Max Ullman of Mississippi, was a private in the Confederate army who served all through the war, was twice wounded, and nearly thirty years later became rabbi of a congregation in Birmingham, Alabama.¹²⁴⁴

Simon Valentine (full name; **Simon Valentine Vander Wilden**), "probably in the late 1680's... did business on [Jamaica]... handling chiefly indigo, flour, sugar, and Negroes." He owned a 500 acre plantation in 1699 on the outskirts of Charlestown worked by many African hostages.¹²⁴⁵ He was a respected and successful merchant in the year 1701.¹²⁴⁶

Elias Valverde (c. 1691-1739 or 1740) was a Barbados merchant and slave owner who left money to his children expressly to buy still more African citizens. His last will and testament states that he left to his "Dear & Well Beloved Wife,"

¹²³⁷ Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 187, Rosenwaike, "Jemsh Population in 1790," p. 61; *EJ*, vol. 15, p. 1181; Rosenbloom, p. 168.

¹²³⁸ Thomas J. Tobias, "Joseph Tobias of Charles Town: 'Linguister'," *Karp, JEA1*, p. 118; Rosenbloom, p. 168.

¹²³⁹ Samuel, p. 43,

¹²⁴⁰ Hershkovitz, "Wills (1743-1774)," pp. 79-81; Pool, pp. 468-69; Friedman, "Wills," p. 153; Rosenbloom, p. 169.

¹²⁴¹ Leon Hühner, *The Life of Judah Touro, 1775-1854* (Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America, 1946), passim.

¹²⁴² *EJ*, vol. 12, p. 1043; Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, p. 89; Rosenbloom, pp. 69-70.

¹²⁴³ Schappes, pp. 333-41, 656-62.

¹²⁴⁴ Rufus Lears, *The Jews in America: A History* (New York: KTAV Publishing House, Inc., 1972), p. 98.

¹²⁴⁵ Feldstein, p. 13; *MEAJ2*, p. 229; Rosenbloom, p. 171.

¹²⁴⁶ *MCAJ2*, p. 823.

... the Negro Woman named Peggy & her two children called Santo & Rose girls, also a life interest only in my Negroes Primus, Sarah & Phillis. To son Jacob Valverde £450 as also a Negro Man named Cudjoe. To my grand-daughters on marriage or 18th birthday £50 to be layd out in purchasing Negroes for them or put out at interest or otherwise Employed for their best advantage... And I will that [306] the Negro Punch shall serve and attend my said son during his life or till he shall have his Sight when I give and bequeath the said Negro to him and his heirs for ever But if he should not have his Sight then at his death I direct the said Negro to be sold and its produce with the said sum of Six hundred pounds to be equally divided among my Residuary Legatees(sic).¹²⁴⁷

Jacob Valverde, a 1680 resident of St. Michael, Barbados, doled out his "negros" in his will dated April 19, 1725:

To well-beloved daughter Jael Valverde: "my negro woman called Rose also the negro wench call'd Mariba as also the negro wench called Great Quasiba."

To well beloved daughter Lunah: "the negro woman Aba the negro girl Doegood & the negro woman Boss."

To well beloved son Abraham: "my Pentateuchus or 5 books of Moses which I have in our synagogue as also the sylver ornaments or bells thereto belonging... (also) ... the two negroes viz. Primus & August."

To son Isaac: "the negro man nam'd London & the negro woman nam'd Diana."

To son David: "the negro man call'd Manuel as also the negro boy call'd Antony."

To daughter Esther: "the negro woman call'd Bella the young negro girl Bessy the said Bella's child & the negro woman Mall."

To daughter Rebecca: "The Indian Wench Sary as also the negro wench Mainba."

To daughter Simha: "the negro woman call'd Jenny & the negro girl call'd Quassiba the daughter of the said Jenny."

To son Moses: "the negro woman called Nanny & her son call'd John Lopy as also the negroe boy call'd Purim."

To son Aaron: "the negro woman called Esparansa as also the negroe boy call'd February."

To daughter Lea: "the negroe girl call'd Peguey & alsoe the negro girl call'd Lilly... (also)... one gold spangle chain."¹²⁴⁸

Daniel Warburg (1826-1859) of New Orleans had two "mulatto sons named "Eugene" and "Daniel," as products of the rape of a Cuban Black woman named "Marie Rose."¹²⁴⁹
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Moses Abraham Waterman sold whole gangs of African men, women and children into slavery.¹²⁵⁰

Judah Wechsler was a Jewish spiritual leader and vocal supporter of the African slave system.¹²⁵¹

Julius Weis of New Orleans, was described by Jacob Rader Marcus, as "probably the most distinguished jew in New Orleans." He terrorized several Blacks in the period from

¹²⁴⁷ Pool, pp. 464-65; Samuel, p. 89; Rosenbloom, p. 171.

¹²⁴⁸ Samuel, pp. 35, 61.

¹²⁴⁹ Korn, *Jews of New Orleans*, p. 181.

¹²⁵⁰ Bermon, p. 166.

¹²⁵¹ Feingold, *Zion*, p. 90.

1853-1857 and purchased a Black barber in 1862.¹²⁵² He "chase[d] after runaway Negroes, who were tracked down and brutally rounded up with the aid of bloodhounds."¹²⁵³

Theodore Wiener proclaimed himself to be a "rank pro-slavery man."¹²⁵⁴

Isaac Mayer Wise; The leader of the American Reform Movement viewed Blacks as "representing all that is debased and inferior in the hopeless barbarity and heathenism of six thousand years." He also said that "The Negro was never free; and his bondage in Africa was simply duplicated in a milder form when he was imported here." He considered abolitionists to be "fanatics," "demagogues" and "demons of hatred and destruction,"

... and habitual revolutionaries, who feed on excitement and delight in civil wars, German atheism coupled with American puritanism who know of no limits to their fanaticism, visionary philanthropists and wicked preachers who have that religion which is most suitable to their congregations.¹²⁵⁵

Wise's biographer, James G. Heller, said of his subject, "Clearly the Abolitionists... were men whom he would detest and of whom he would disapprove with all the force of his soul. In his opinion they degraded religion, used it as a tool, and proved themselves unscrupulous and intemperate."¹²⁵⁶ "Christian clergymen are the most violent abolitionists," charged Rabbi [308] Wise, and further accused Protestant priests of causing Jefferson Davis' rebellion.¹²⁵⁷ "The whole host of priests would rather see this country crushed and crippled than discard their fanaticism or give up their political influence."¹²⁵⁸

"Do you think the Israelites of the South must be your white slaves," he asked, "as you in your naturalization laws treat the foreigner, placing him below the negro?"¹²⁵⁹ During the Civil War he frequently intervened for the release of Confederate Jews from Union prisons and carried on a campaign for foodstuffs for Southern Jews.¹²⁶⁰

When the issues of war and peace, freedom and slavery arose, Wise, as publisher of *The Israelite*, decided that "silence must henceforth be our policy, silence on all the questions of the day... But we shall be obliged to abstain entirely from all and every commentary on the odd occurrences of the day."¹²⁶¹ Historian Bertram W. Korn wrote that "Peace and Union at any cost were his objectives in the weeks before the outbreak of war, even if the price involved the everlasting legalization of slavery."¹²⁶²

Rabbi Wise wrote of the Abolitionist's reaction to General Grant's Order #11 expelling Jews from certain jurisdictions: "if so many Negroes had been injured as were Hebrews by the order of General Grant,... you would have cried as loudly as the people of Sodom and Gomorrah; but for the white Hebrew who gave you a God and a religion, you had not a word to say."¹²⁶³

¹²⁵² *JRM/Memoirs* 2, p. 47; Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 211

¹²⁵³ *JRM/Memoirs* 1, p. 20.

¹²⁵⁴ "Trail Blazers of the Trans-Mississippi West," *AJA*, vol. 8 (1956), p. 92.

¹²⁵⁵ Bertram W. Korn, *Eventful Years and Experiences* (Cincinnati: American Jewish Archives, 1954), p. 131.

¹²⁵⁶ James G. Heller, Isaac M. Wise, *His Life and Work and Thought* (New York: Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 1965), p. 340.

¹²⁵⁷ Korn, *Eventful Years*, p. 149.

¹²⁵⁸ Korn, *Eventful Years*, p. 132.

¹²⁵⁹ Korn, *Eventful Years*, p. 132.

¹²⁶⁰ Segal, *Fascinating Facts*, p. 85.

¹²⁶¹ Korn, *Eventful Years*, p. 126.

¹²⁶² Korn, *Eventful Years*, p. 126; Heller, p. 344: "Certainly... it is true that Wise would have agreed to the continuation of slavery forever, if that would have called a halt to, or would have prevented, bloodshed."

¹²⁶³ Korn, *Eventful Years*, p. 133. It is interesting to note what Isaac M. Wise said of Lincoln in the *Cincinnati Commercial*, April 20, 1865: "Brethren, the lamented Abraham Lincoln, believed to be bone from our bone and flesh from our flesh. He was supposed to be a descendant of Hebrew parentage. He said so in my presence. And,

His rage against the Black man may have stemmed from his belief that "the Hyksos of Manetho, who oppressed the Israelites in Egypt, were Negroes."¹²⁶⁴ In June, 1867, Wise visited [309] Richmond and was bitter in his reaction to the Blacks who seemed destined to assume control of the entire Southland. He wrote of their roaming the streets at will, while the Whites remained in their homes. "Undoubtedly," wrote Dr. Korn, "he was absorbing the propaganda line of the defeated Confederates when he predicted that the whites would eventually be forced to leave the South; then the negroes would be in full command and would stimulate a flood of negro immigration from Africa."¹²⁶⁵

Wise's beliefs about the Indian were somewhat more beneficent. Of the California Indians he wrote:

... though not total savages, [they] are very primitive and ignorant... [They do] nothing besides loafing and begging... They catch trout in the river, and then sell them to buy ammunition, shoot rabbits, birds, eat various roots and wild plants, also snakes, frogs, dogs, cats, and rats, and say, "Me work no." In conversation with several of them I found that they have no particular home and are heathens.¹²⁶⁶

Benjamin Wolfe owned a store in Richmond, Virginia which was burglarized in 1797, and about \$500 in merchandise stolen. "Three negro slaves were tried for the offence. Isaac (lucky name) and Billy were acquitted, but on January 3, 1798, the day on which all three were brought to trial, Tom was found guilty and ordered to be hung, at the usual place, on the second Friday of February."¹²⁶⁷

Jacob Woolf advertised for the return of his runaway slaves: *South Carolina Gazette*, July 7 to July 14, 1758:

RUN AWAY from the Brig. Exbury, the subscriber master, a very likely negro fellow named [not shown], about 5 feet 7 inches high, and about 19 years of age, born in the West-Indies, and speaks very good English; had on black stockings, blue breeches, white flannel [310] jacket, and a blue cap bound with red bays. Whoever brings him to me, shall have 40 sh. reward.¹²⁶⁸

The *South-Carolina Gazette*, November 10 to November 17, 1759:

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, a negro man named GEORGE PRESTON, about 24 years of age, Jamaica born, speaks good English, and was brought up to the sea; he has a scar on his right eyelash, and had on when he went away either a new pea blue jacket, or a blue coat with yellow lining, blue breeches or trowsers. Whoever apprehends the said negro and brings him to me, shall receive a reward of TEN POUNDS.¹²⁶⁹

Solomon Woolf of No. 9, Broad Street in Charleston advertised in the *Gazette Extraordinary* of the State of South Carolina on July 15, 1784:

RAN AWAY

From the subscriber, the 8th instant, a Negro Wench named SUSANNA, 28 or 30 years of age, about 5 feet 2 inches high, thick lips, is coal black, speaks tolerable good English. Had on when she

indeed, he presented numerous features of the Hebrew race, both in countenance and character." See Sama and Klein, *Jews of Cincinnati*, p. 53.

¹²⁶⁴ Korn, *Eventful Years*, p. 148; More on Wise's attitude toward Blacks and slavery in Marcus, *Studies in American Jewish History*, pp. 189-93; See also Heller, p. 347, who quotes Wise:

Negro slavery, if it could have been brought under the control of the Mosaic or similar laws, must have tended to the blessing of the Negro race by frequent emigration of civilized Negroes back to the interior of Africa; and even now that race might reap the benefit of its enslaved members, if the latter or the best instructed among them were sent back to the interior of Africa.

¹²⁶⁵ Korn, *Eventful Years*, p. 150.

¹²⁶⁶ William M. Kramer, editor, *The Western Journal of Isaac Mayer Wise, 1877* (Berkeley, California: Western Jewish History Center, 1974), pp. 19, 21.

¹²⁶⁷ Ezekiel and Lichtenstein, pp. 77-8; Korn, "Jews and Negro Slavery," p. 190; *EJ*, vol. 14, p. 160; Rosenbloom, p. 174.

¹²⁶⁸ Windley, vol. 3, p. 161.

¹²⁶⁹ Windley, vol. 3, p. 177.

went away, a blue and white calico wrapper, red flannel and Huckaback coat. Whoever apprehends the above negro, and will deliver her to her master, or secure her in any [jail] or work house, so that he may get her again, shall receive Five Guineas Reward. All masters of vessels and others, are forbid to harbour or take her off on their peril.

N.B. The said wench formerly belonged to Mrs. Russell, of Savannah, and has perhaps gone that way.¹²⁷⁰

David Yulee (born Levy) had risen to political prominence and enjoyed the distinction of being the first Jew elected to the U.S. Senate. His strong oratory embraced the enslavement of Blacks for the use of Whites and won him the first Senate seat from Florida. In February, 1848, he offered a resolution in reference to New Mexico and Southern California, protesting against the abolition of slavery there on the ground that these territories belonged to all the citizens of all the states and that slave property could therefore rightfully be brought into them.¹²⁷¹ In [311] 1850, Yulee bitterly opposed an anti-slavery resolution of the legislature of Vermont on the grounds that its language was insulting to the South.

Florida passed her ordinance of secession on January 10, 1861, and on January 21, Yulee gave the first speech in the Senate to announce the secession of a Southern state.¹²⁷² "What is advisable," he said, is the earliest possible organization of Southern Confederacy and of a Southern Army. The North is rapidly consolidating against us upon the plan of force. A strong government, as eight States will make, promptly organized, and a strong army with Jeff Davis for General in Chief, will bring them to a reasonable sense of the gravity of the crisis.

Have a Southern government as soon as possible adopting the present Federal Constitution for the time, and a Southern army.¹²⁷³

¹²⁷⁰ Windley, vol. 3, p. 383.

¹²⁷¹ He changed his name from Levy to Yulee to marry non-jew Nancy Wickliffe.; Leon Hühner, "David L. Yulee, Florida's First Senator," *PAJHS*, vol. 25 (1917), p. 22.

¹²⁷² Hühner, "David L. Yulee, Florida's First Senator," p. 2-1; Mrs. Archibald Dixon, *The True History of the Missouri Compromise and its Repeal* (Cincinnati, 1899), p. 234; Lears, p. 96. See also Sinnonhoff, *Jewish Participants in the Civil War*, pp. 266-68; Feingold, *Zion*, p. 89; Leonard Dinnerstein, "Neglected Aspects of Southern Jewish History," *AJHQ* (1971-72), p. 54; *El*, vol. 16, p~ 894; Peter Wiernik, *The History of Jews in America: From the Period of the Discovery of the New World to the Present Time* (New York: Hermon Press, pub. 1912, rev. 1931, reprinted 1972 by Greenwood Press, Westport, Connecticut), pp. 207-8; G. Cohen, p. 87.

¹²⁷³ Hühner, "David L. Yulee, Florida's First Senator," p. 24.

Ode to a Black Man and Brother called "George"

The following letter was written to the Jewish owner of an African Black Man called "George." It exemplifies the courage, spirit and dignity of the Black Man as he fought his Jewish oppressor.¹²⁷⁴

Reading, March 2, 1772

Mr. Bernard Gratz, Merchant in Philadelphia

Sir:

I took your negroe George, some time ago, home, thinking I might be the better able to sell him, who, after being with me a night, behaved himself in such an insolent manner I immediately re-manded back to the jail.

About a week since, I put him up for sale at Christopher Witman's tavern, where there was a number of persons who inclined to purchase him. But he protested publickly that he would not be sold, and if anyone should purchase him, he would be the death of him, and words to the like purpose, which deterred the people from bidding.

I then sent him back again with directions to the jailer to keep him at hard labour, which he refuses to do, and goes on in such an insolent manner that it is impossible to get a master for him here.

I therefore request you'll send for him on sight hereof, or send me a line by Drinkhouse, or the first opportunity, what I shall do with him.

He's now almost naked, and if not furnished soon with some clothes, I fear he'll perish.

Pray let me hear from [you] and, in the mean time, I remain, with great regard, sir,

Your humble servant,

George Nagel

N. B. He's now chained and handcuffed on account of his threats.

¹²⁷⁴ *JRM/Docs*, p. 419; Marcus, *Studies in American Jewish History*, p. 28. Some terms clarified from the old English spelling.

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Sincerely,

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Jews of the Black Holocaust



All of the following "Chosen People" are confirmed to have participated in the Black African slave trade. According to their own literature, each one is a prominent historical figure and most are highly regarded and respected by Jews themselves. Even the most prominent of Jewish Americans never voiced any reservation whatsoever about this practice.

Writes Rabbi Bertram W. Korn, "it is realistic to conclude that any Jew who could afford to own slaves [and needed them] would do so." In fact, "Jews participated in every aspect and process of the exploitation of the defenseless blacks. Here, in alphabetical order, is a partial listing of just a few of those:

Mordecai Abraham
Jacob Alder
Samuel Alexander
Solomon Alexander
Jacob Barrett
Abraham Baruch
Dr. Simon Baruch
Don Manuel Belmonte
Judah P. Benjamin
Dr. Joseph Bensadon
Francisco Lopez Blandon
Abraham Block
David Perayra Brandon
Saul Brown
Joseph Bueno
Mathias Bush
Moses Nunez Cardozo
The Cohens of Baltimore
Abraham Cohen
Jacob I. Cohen
Samuel Myers Cohen
Jacob De Cordova
Jacob Cardozo
Isaac Da Costa
Joseph Darmstadt
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De Wolf Family
Luis Dias
Isaac Elizer
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Sam Fecheimer

Isaac Franks
Minger Goldsmith
The Gomez Family
Rev. Bernhard Gotthelf
Edward Gottschalk
Abraham Gradis
The Gratz Family
Isaac Harby
Isaac Hart
Nathan Hart
Isaac Hermann
Aaron Hirsch
Levi Hyman
Solomon Isaacs
David Israel
Rabbi George Jacobs
Israel I. Jones
Isaac H. Judah
Benjamin D. Lazarus
Edwin De Leon
Abraham Levi
Jacob Levin
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Moses Elias Levy
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Isaac Miranda

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Benjamin Nones
Alexander Phillips
Jonas Phillips
Myer Pollack
Rabbi Morris Jacob Raphall
Jacob Rodriguez Rivera
Sam Rothschild
Abraham Mendes Seixas
David Senior
Jacob Senior
Shetfall Family
Joseph Simon
Benjamin Simons
Benjamin Solomon Spitzer
J.L. Tobias
Joseph Tobias
Judah Touro
Daniel Warburg
Moses Abraham Waterman
Judah Wechsler
Julius Weiss
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David (Levy) Yulee

* Founder of Reform
Judaism

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Verily I say unto you,
Inasmuch as ye have done it
unto one of the least of these
my brethren, ye have done it
unto me. (Matthew 25:40)

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Thessalonians 5:21, 1 John 4:1-3, John 14:26, John 16:26, Revelation 12:10, P1 14:15, Proverbs 18:13)

LEADERLESS RESISTANCE

by Louis Beam

published in [The Seditonist](#) #12, February 1992

written in 1983

The concept of Leaderless Resistance was proposed by Col. Ulius Louis Amoss, who was the founder of International Service of Information Incorporated, located in Baltimore, Maryland. Col. Amoss died more than fifteen years ago, but during his life was a tireless opponent of communism, as well as a skilled Intelligence Officer. Col. Amoss first wrote of Leaderless Resistance on April 17, 1962. His theories of organization were primarily directed against the threat of eventual Communist take-over in the United States. The present writer, with the benefit of having lived many years beyond Col. Amoss, has taken his theories and expounded upon them. Col. Amoss feared the Communists. This author fears the federal government. Communism now represents a threat to no one in the United States, while federal tyranny represents a threat to everyone . The writer has joyfully lived long enough to see the dying breaths of communism, but may, unhappily, remain long enough to see the last grasps of freedom in America.

In the hope that, somehow, America can still produce the brave sons and daughters necessary to fight off ever increasing persecution and oppression, this essay is offered. Frankly, it is too close to call at this point. Those who love liberty, and believe in freedom enough to fight for it are rare today, but within the bosom of every once great nation, there remains secreted, the pearls of former greatness. They are there. I have looked into their sparking eyes; sharing a brief moment in time with them as I passed through this life. Relished their friendship, endured their pain, and they mine. We are a band of brothers, native to the soil gaining strength one from another as we have rushed head long into a battle that all the weaker, timid men, say we can not win. Perhaps...but then again, perhaps we can. It's not over till the last freedom fighter is buried or imprisoned, or the same happens to those who would destroy their freedom.

Barring any cataclysmic events, the struggle will yet go on for years. The passage of time will make it clear to even the more slow among us that the government is the foremost threat to the life, and liberty of the folk. The government will no doubt make today's oppressiveness look like grade school work compared to what they have planned in the future. Meanwhile, there are those of us who continue to hope that somehow the few can do what the many have not. We are cognizant that before things get better they will

certainly get worse as government shows a willingness to use ever more severe police state measures against dissidents. This changing situation makes it clear that those who oppose state repression must be prepared to alter, adapt, and modify their behavior, strategy, and tactics as circumstances warrant. Failure to consider new methods and implement them as necessary will make the government's efforts at suppression uncomplicated. It is the duty of every patriot to make the tyrant's life miserable. When one fails to do so he not only fails himself, but his people.

With this in mind, current methods of resistance to tyranny employed by those who love our race, culture, and heritage must pass a litmus test of soundness. Methods must be objectively measured as to their effectiveness, as well as to whether they make the government's intention of repression more possible or more difficult. Those not working to aid our objectives must be discarded or the government benefits from our failure to do so.

As honest men who have banded together into groups or associations of a political or religious nature are falsely labeled "domestic terrorists" or "cultists" and suppressed, it will become necessary to consider other methods of organization — or as the case may very well call for: non-organization. One should keep in mind that it is not in the government's interest to eliminate all groups. Some few must remain in order to perpetuate the smoke and mirrors vision for the masses that America is a "free democratic country" where dissent is allowed. Most organizations, however, that possess the potential for effective resistance will not be allowed to continue. Anyone who is so naive as to believe the most powerful government on earth will not crush any who pose a real threat to that power, should not be active, but rather, at home studying political history.

The question as to who is to be left alone and who is not, will be answered by how groups and individuals deal with several factors such as: avoidance of conspiracy plots, rejection of feeble minded malcontents, insistence upon quality of the participants, avoidance of all contact with the front men for the federals — the news media — and, finally, camouflage (which can be defined as the ability to blend in the public's eye the more committed groups of resistance with mainstream "kosher" associations that are generally seen as harmless.) Primarily though, whether any organization is allowed to continue in the future will be a matter of how big a threat a group represents. Not a threat in terms of armed might or political ability, for there is none of either for the present, but rather, threat in terms of potentiality. It is potential the federals fear most. Whether that potential exists in an individual or group is incidental. The federals measure potential threat in terms of what might happen given a situation conducive to action on the part of a restive organization or individual. Accurate intelligence gathering allows them to assess the potential. Showing one's hand before the bets are made, is a sure way to loose.

The movement for freedom is rapidly approaching the point where for many people, the option of belonging to a group will be nonexistent. For others, group membership will be a viable option for only the immediate future. Eventually, and perhaps much sooner than most believe possible, the price paid for membership will exceed any perceived benefit. But for now, some of the groups that do exist often serve a useful purpose either for the

newcomer who can be indoctrinated into the ideology of the struggle, or for generating positive propaganda to reach potential freedom fighters. It is sure that, for the most part, this struggle is rapidly becoming a matter of individual action, each of its participants making a private decision in the quietness of his heart to resist: to resist by any means necessary. It is hard to know what others will do, for no man truly knows another man's heart. It is enough to know what one himself will do. A great teacher once said "know thyself." Few men really do, but let each of us, promise ourselves, not to go quietly to the fate our would-be masters have planned.

The concept of Leaderless Resistance is nothing less than a fundamental departure in theories of organization. The orthodox scheme of organization is diagrammatically represented by the pyramid, with the mass at the bottom and the leader at the top. This fundamental of organization is to be seen not only in armies, which are of course, the best illustration of the pyramid structure, with the mass of soldiery, the privates, at the bottom responsible to corporals who are in turn responsible to sergeants, and so on up the entire chain of command to the generals at the top. But the same structure is seen in corporations, ladies' garden clubs and in our political system itself. This orthodox "pyramid" scheme of organization is to be seen basically in all existing political, social and religious structures in the world today from the Federal government to the Roman Catholic Church. The Constitution of the United States, in the wisdom of the Founders, tried to sublimate the essential dictatorial nature of pyramidal organization by dividing authority into three: executive, legislative and judicial. But the pyramid remains essentially untouched.

This scheme of organization, the pyramid, is however, not only useless, but extremely dangerous for the participants when it is utilized in a resistance movement against state tyranny. Especially is this so in technologically advanced societies where electronic surveillance can often penetrate the structure revealing its chain of command. Experience has revealed over and over again that anti-state, political organizations utilizing this method of command and control are easy prey for government infiltration, entrapment, and destruction of the personnel involved. This has been seen repeatedly in the United States where pro-government infiltrators or agent provocateurs weasel their way into patriotic groups and destroy them from within.

In the pyramid type of organization, an infiltrator can destroy anything which is beneath his level of infiltration and often those above him as well. If the traitor has infiltrated at the top, then the entire organization from the top down is compromised and may be traduced at will.

An alternative to the pyramid type of organization is the cell system. In the past, many political groups (both right and left) have used the cell system to further their objectives. Two examples will suffice. During the American Revolution "committees of correspondence" were formed throughout the Thirteen colonies.

Their purpose was to subvert the government and thereby aid the cause of independence. The "Sons of Liberty", who made a name for themselves dumping government taxed tea into the harbor at Boston, were the action arm of the committees of correspondence. Each

committee was a secret cell that operated totally independently of the other cells. Information on the government was passed from committee to committee, from colony to colony, and then acted upon on a local basis. Yet even in these bygone days of poor communication, of weeks to months for a letter to be delivered, the committees without any central direction whatsoever, were remarkable similar in tactics employed to resist government tyranny. It was, as the first American patriots knew, totally unnecessary for anyone to give an order for anything. Information was made available to each committee, and each committee acted as it saw fit. A recent example of the cell system taken from the left wing of politics are the Communists. The Communist, in order to get around the obvious problems involved in pyramidal organization, developed to an art the cell system. They had numerous independent cells which operated completely isolated from one another and particularly with no knowledge of each other, but were orchestrated together by a central headquarters. For instance, during World War II, in Washington, it is known that there were at least six secret Communist cells operating at high levels in the United States government (plus all the open Communists who were protected and promoted by President Roosevelt), however, only one of the cells was rooted out and destroyed. How many more actually were operating no one can say for sure.

The Communist cells which operated in the U.S until late 1991 under Soviet control could have at their command a leader, who held a social position which appeared to be very lowly. He could be, for example, a busboy in a restaurant, but in reality a colonel or a general in the Soviet Secret Service, the KGB. Under him could be a number of cells and a person active in one cell would almost never have knowledge of individuals who are active in another cell. The value of this is that while any one cell can be infiltrated, exposed or destroyed, such action will have no effect on the other cells; in fact, the members of the other cells will be supporting that cell which is under attack and ordinarily would lend very strong support to it in many ways. This is at least part of the reason, no doubt, that whenever in the past Communists were attacked in this country, support for them sprang up in many unexpected places.

The efficient and effective operation of a cell system after the Communist model, is of course, dependent upon central direction, which means impressive organization, funding from the top, and outside support, all of which the Communists had. Obviously, American patriots have none of these things at the top or anywhere else, and so an effective cell organization based upon the Soviet system of operation is impossible.

Two things become clear from the above discussion. First, that the pyramid type of organization can be penetrated quite easily and it thus is not a sound method of organization in situations where the government has the resources and desire to penetrate the structure; which is the situation in this country. Secondly, that the normal qualifications for the cell structure based upon the Red model does not exist in the U.S. for patriots. This understood, the question arises "What method is left for those resisting state tyranny?" The answer comes from Col. Amoss who proposed the "Phantom Cell" mode of organization. Which he described as Leaderless Resistance. A system of organization that is based upon the cell organization, but does not have any central control or direction, that is in fact almost identical to the methods used by the Committees of Correspondence during the American Revolution. Utilizing the Leaderless

Resistance concept, all individuals and groups operate independently of each other, and never report to a central headquarters or single leader for direction or instruction, as would those who belong to a typical pyramid organization.

At first glance, such a type of organization seems unrealistic, primarily because there appears to be no organization. The natural question thus arises as to how are the "Phantom cells" and individuals to cooperate with each other when there is no intercommunication or central direction? The answer to this question is that participants in a program of Leaderless Resistance through phantom cell or individual action must know exactly what they are doing, and how to do it. It becomes the responsibility of the individual to acquire the necessary skills and information as to what is to be done. This is by no means as impractical as it appears, because it is certainly true that in any movement, all persons involved have the same general outlook, are acquainted with the same philosophy, and generally react to given situations in similar ways. The previous history of the committees of correspondence during the American Revolution show this to be true.

Since the entire purpose of Leaderless Resistance is to defeat state tyranny (at least insofar as this essay is concerned), all members of phantom cells or individuals will tend to react to objective events in the same way through usual tactics of resistance. Organs of information distribution such as newspapers, leaflets, computers, etc., which are widely available to all, keep each person informed of events, allowing for a planned response that will take many variations. No one need issue an order to anyone. Those idealist truly committed to the cause of freedom will act when they feel the time is ripe, or will take their cue from others who precede them. While it is true that much could be said against this type of structure as a method of resistance, it must be kept in mind that Leaderless Resistance is a child of necessity. The alternatives to it have been shown to be unworkable or impractical. Leaderless Resistance has worked before in the American Revolution, and if the truly committed put it to use for themselves, it will work now.

It goes almost without saying that Leaderless Resistance leads to very small or even one man cells of resistance. Those who join organizations to play "let's pretend" or who are "groupies" will quickly be weeded out. While for those who are serious about their opposition to federal despotism, this is exactly what is desired.

From the point of view of tyrants and would be potentates in the federal bureaucracy and police agencies, nothing is more desirable than that those who oppose them be UNIFIED in their command structure, and that every person who opposes them belong to a pyramid type group. Such groups and organizations are an easy kill. Especially in light of the fact that the Justice (sic) Department promised in 1987 that there would never be another group that opposed them that they did not have at least one informer in. These federal "friends of government" are intelligence agents. They gather information that can be used at the whim of a federal D.A. to prosecute. The line of battle has been drawn. Patriots are required therefore, to make a conscious decision to either aid the government in its illegal spying, by continuing with old methods of organization and resistance, or to make the enemy's job more difficult by implementing effective countermeasures.

Now there will, no doubt, be mentally handicapped people out there who, while standing at a podium with an American flag draped in the background, and a lone eagle soaring in the sky above, will state emphatically in their best sounding red, white, and blue voice, "So what if the government is spying? We are not violating any laws." Such crippled thinking by any serious person is the best example that there is a need for special education classes. The person making such a statement is totally out of contact with political reality in this country, and unfit for leadership of any thing more than a dog sleigh in the Alaskan wilderness. The old "Born on the fourth of July" mentality that has influenced so much of the American patriot's thinking in the past will not save him from the government in the future. "Reeducation" for non-thinkers of this type will take place in the federal prison system where there are no flags or eagles, but abundance of men who were "not violating any law."

Most groups who "unify" their disparate associates into a single structure have short political lives. Therefore, those movement leaders constantly calling for unity of organization rather than the desirable unity of purpose, usually fall into one of three categories.

They may not be sound political tacticians, but rather, just committed men who feel unity would help their cause, while not realizing that the government would greatly benefit from such efforts. The Federal objective, to imprison or destroy all who oppose them, is made easier in pyramid organizations. Or perhaps, they do not fully understand the struggle they are involved in and that the government they oppose has declared a state of war against those fighting for faith, folk, freedom and constitutional liberty. Those in power will use any means to rid themselves of opposition. The third class calling for unity and let us hope this is the minority of the three, are men more desirous of the supposed power that a large organization would bestow, than of actually achieving their stated purpose.

Conversely, the last thing Federal snoops would have, if they had any choice in the matter, is a thousand different small phantom cells opposing them. It is easy to see why. Such a situation is an intelligence nightmare for a government intent upon knowing everything they possibly can about those who oppose them. The Federals, able to amass overwhelming strength of numbers, manpower, resources, intelligence gathering, and capability at any given time, need only a focal point to direct their anger. A single penetration of a pyramid type of organization can lead to the destruction of the whole. Whereas, Leaderless Resistance presents no single opportunity for the Federals to destroy a significant portion of the Resistance.

With the announcement by the Department of Justice (sic) that 300 FBI agents formerly assigned to watching Soviet spies in the US (domestic counter intelligence) are now to be used to "combat crime", the federal government is preparing the way for a major assault upon those persons opposed to their policies. Many anti-government groups dedicated to the preservation of the America of our forefathers can expect shortly to feel the brunt of a new federal assault upon liberty.

It is clear, therefore, that it is time to rethink traditional strategy and tactics when it comes

to opposing a modern police state. America is quickly moving into a long dark night of police state tyranny, where the rights now accepted by most as being inalienable will disappear. Let the coming night be filled with a thousand points of resistance. Like the fog which forms when conditions are right and disappears when they are not, so must the resistance to tyranny be.

[Back to the Reactor Core]

Verily I say unto you,
Inasmuch as ye have done it
unto one of the least of these
my brethren, ye have done it
unto me. (Matthew 25:40)

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Thessalonians 5:21, 1 John 4:1-3, John 14:26, John 16:26, Revelation 12:10, Psalms 14:15, Proverbs 18:13)

Ad Dei Gloriam

Jews and the Rape of Black Women



The female slave was a sex tool beneath the level of moral considerations. She was an economic good, useful, in addition to her menial labor, for breeding more slaves. To attain that purpose, the master mated her promiscuously according to his breeding plans.

The master himself and his sons and other members of his household took turns with her for the increase of the family wealth, as well as for satisfaction of their extramarital sex desires. Guests and neighbors too were invited to that luxury.

The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews Volume 1, page 196

store.finalcall.com/products/the-secret-relationship-between-blacks-and-jews-volume-1

Slave Auction Sales

Jews Selling Blacks



Slave Sale Advertising By American Jews

Published By The Nation Of Islam

store.finalcall.com/products/jews-selling-blacks



"The mission will never be fully accomplished until our people have and understand the knowledge contained in that book."

—The Honorable Minister Louis Farrakhan



Highlights & Key Points of The Secret Relationship Between Blacks & Jews

LEHMAN, ABRAHAM & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner Gravier and Baronne streets,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
E. and M. Lehman, New York.
H. Abraham, M. Stern, New Orleans.
sl-1m

MEYER, WEIS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 186 and 188 Common st.,
NEW ORLEANS.
38 Exchange Place,
sl-1m NEW YORK.

BEN. GERSON & SON,

COTTON FACTORS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
61 Carondelet street,
sl-1m NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Sam Hymam, Hart Lichtenstein, Jonas Hiller.

HYMAN, LICHTENSTEIN & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 34 Perdido street,

Nation of Islam

Important Quotes

The Most Honorable Elijah Muhammad, 1964 Laborers' Meeting:

“We have been all but universally attacked....The hound wants me most of all. And you must arm yourself with truth from Scripture standpoints to prove my position. If you don't come out first and attack the enemy that attacks me—If you sit down and wait until I attack, then you are not much of a help. I'm just telling you frankly. Any time that your leader is attacked, you is attacked. And you should go after the attacker with everything you have, you know, of truth to defend yourself and your leader....”

Message to the Blackman in America

“Observe the operations of the white man. He is successful. He makes no excuses for his failures. He works hard in a collective manner. You do the same.”

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH):

“One learned man is harder on the devil than a thousand ignorant worshippers.”

“The ink of the scholar is more precious than the blood of the martyr.”

The Hon. Minister Louis Farrakhan (2009):

“I wish that my Black brothers and sisters would help Brother Farrakhan to get out of prison. I am not in a prison of ‘steel bars’—I am in a prison of public opinion manipulated by the media and their hatred of the truth that is in my mouth that would set our people free. Help me to get out of prison. Stop looking at the Nation of Islam as though we are some enemy to Black people.”



(Iran, 2018):

“Allah says in the Quran that the people who have been writing about me—it says: they altered the word of Allah after they knew it out of its place [HQ 2:75-79; 4:44-46; 5:41]. So if they would alter the word of God Himself, what chance

do I have that my word, my character, my reputation would not be altered by these same Satans? What is it that you fear about Louis Farrakhan? It is that God has blessed us to know the truth of Shaitan [Satan]. This is the day that Shaitan must be unmasked and revealed to the world. That mission has been given to me. It's a very dangerous assignment.

Jesus, John 8:44

Ye are of your father the devil, and the lusts of your father ye will do. He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own: for he is a liar, and the father of it.

Exodus 15:3 [KJV]

“The LORD is a man of war: the LORD is his name.”

Revelation 2:9

“I know your afflictions and your poverty—yet you are rich! I know about the slander of those who say they are Jews and are not, but are a synagogue of Satan.”

Revelation 3:9

“I will make those who are of the synagogue of Satan, who claim to be Jews though they are not, but are liars—I will make them come and fall down at your feet and acknowledge that I have loved you.”

MINISTER LOUIS FARRAKHAN & THE JEWS: WHAT IS THE TRUTH?

Attack on FARRAKHAN: The REAL Beginning

Most people think that the conflict between the Nation of Islam and members of the Jewish community began in 1984 with the controversy surrounding the Rev. Jesse Jackson's presidential campaign. But it goes back much further than that.

Jews had for centuries sold Black human beings on auction blocks all over the world but Master Fard Muhammad's presence in Black Bottom, Detroit, in **1930** marks the first Jewish confrontation with the Nation of Islam. This is where the Jewish criminal enterprise known as the Purple Gang had flooded the Black community with drugs, liquor, and vice, and it is where the Saviour came to loosen that Jewish stranglehold on the Black man and woman.



More Jewish treachery followed

1942 A recently uncovered secret memorandum written in 1942 titled "Temple of Islam Infiltration" boasts that a "Negro employed by us" proved "quite instrumental" in an FBI raid on the Chicago mosque which resulted in the arrests of 82 Muslims in Chicago. That "us" in the memo is the Jewish Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, a.k.a. the ADL.

1959 A *Time Magazine* article accuses the NOI of "anti-Semitism." The American Jewish Committee sent Black spies from the Urban League to The Messenger's Newark, New Jersey, appearance. In 1960, the chairman of the American Jewish Congress, Nathan Edelstein, wrote that "We doubt whether the bulk of its followers are presently committed to anti-Semitism." In response to the *Time* article, the head of the ADL, Arnold Forster, admitted in a secret memo that "we have no documentable evidence of anti-Semitism on the part of the Temples of Islam movement or Elijah Muhammad." Yet Jewish organizations publicly continued to label the NOI as "anti-Semitic."

1963 The *Jewish Chronicle* of Pittsburgh labeled the NOI "the anti-Semitic Negro extremist group known as the 'Black Muslims.'"

1974 Minister Louis Farrakhan was interviewed in *Muhammad Speaks*, Feb. 1:

JOE WALKER:—"In 1959, the heads of the civil rights groups came out publicly and criticized the Hon. Elijah Muhammad; this hasn't happened in recent years. Has there been a change?"

FARRAKHAN: "[I]n 1959 Jews were in control of every major Black organization: the NAACP, the Urban League, CORE, SNCC, and SCLC headed by Martin Luther King. So, at that time, they were able to get Mr. Wilkins, Dr. Bunche, Thurgood Marshall, A. Philip Randolph, Bayard Rustin, Dr. King, Whitney Young and others to speak against the Hon. Elijah Muhammad very strongly and very vehemently.

"But since that time, the Honorable Elijah Muhammad's positive accomplishments among Black people have silenced his critics and since that time, there has been a lessening of Jewish power and influence over the Blacks in these groups. The Black leaders are not able nor willing to speak against Messenger Muhammad as they did back in 1959."

Ruin Jesse Ruin! **Jesse Jackson's Presidential Campaign**

1983 The Reverend Jesse Jackson became the symbol of Black political advancement, registering thousands of Blacks and poor Whites to vote in local and national elections. Some Jews organized a group calling themselves "**Jews Against Jackson**" to oppose the presidential candidacy of the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson, the Black civil rights leader and founder of "People United to Save Humanity" (PUSH). The Jews Against Jackson vehemently opposed Jackson's advocacy of a more fair and balanced policy stance for the Palestinian people, who were and are in a state of apartheid in Israel. The Jewish group protested by taking out an attack ad in the *New York Times* with the slogan "**Ruin Jesse, Ruin**," mocking the slogan of Jackson's supporters, "Run, Jesse, Run." The November 11, 1983, ad said: "JESSE JACKSON IS NO GOOD FOR JEWS, FOR ISRAEL OR FOR AMERICA. STOP HIM. RUIN JESSE, NOW."

Hundreds of threats against the life of Rev. Jackson and his family were recorded and several arrests were made. The remains of mutilated animals were left at the home of Rev. Jackson, and his campaign headquarters in two cities were bombed. Rev. Jackson enlisted the support of Min. Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam, whose security force, "Fruit Of Islam," secured the life of the candidate.

**DO YOU BELIEVE THAT ANY JEW
SHOULD SUPPORT THIS MAN?
SHOULD ANY DECENT AMERICAN?**



WE BELIEVE THAT JESSE JACKSON IS A DANGER TO AMERICAN JEWS, TO THE STATE OF ISRAEL AND TO AMERICA ITSELF. AND WE ARE APPALLED AT THE ABSOLUTE SILENCE OF THE LIBERAL COMMUNITY AND, MOST IMPORTANTLY, OF JEWISH LEADERS AND ORGANIZATIONS!

Consider this:

- "When it came to the division of power we did not get from the Jews the slice of cake we deserved... the Jews do not share with us control of wealth, broadcasting stations and other centers of power."
(Jesse Jackson on CBS *Sixty Minutes*, Sep. 16, 1979)
- "The conflict (with the Jews) began when we started our quest for power. Jews were willing to share decency but not power."
(Jesse Jackson in *The N.Y. Times*, Aug. 19, 1979)
- "One who does not think (Yasir) Arafat is a true hero does not read the situation correctly."
(Jesse Jackson in *Israel*, as quoted in *Israel's largest newspaper, Maariv*, September 27, 1979)
- "Arafat is educated, urbane, reasonable. I think his commitment to justice is an absolute one."
(Jesse Jackson in *Penthouse* magazine, Feb. 1981)
- "Jesse Jackson blames Israel for tying the hands of the U.S. and endangering her national and economic interests... He warned against a development of anti-Semitism if Israel continued to erode American interests."
(*Maariv*, September 25, 1979)

In light of these outrageous statements against Jews and Israel, and in view of Jackson's support of the PLQ architects of murder of women and children, we ask?

HOW CAN JEWISH LEADERSHIP BE SO UTTERLY SILENT? HAS JESSE JACKSON BEEN WHITE, WOULD THE LIBERAL ESTABLISHMENT AND JEWISH LEADERSHIP BE SO CRAVENLY TIMID?

We believe that Jesse Jackson is far more powerful than most think. We believe that he is successfully building a coalition of malcontents who will be a disaster for Jews, for Israel, for America, for the free world. We believe that he is successfully moving to a position of power within the Democratic party. We are afraid and we intend to act.

WE ARE FORMING CHAPTERS OF JEWS AGAINST JACKSON in every community for the purpose of alerting Jews and non Jews alike, to the very real threat this man represents. We intend to pressure national and local political leaders to openly condemn Jesse Jackson and cut all political ties and funds to him. WE WILL EXPOSE JESSE JACKSON FOR THE DANGER HE REALLY IS: RUIN, JESSE, RUIN.

As Jews and as Americans you have a deep obligation to join us and DO. The Jackson machine is more powerful than you know and we must stop it. YOU CAN STOP IT.

TODAY, fill out the coupon below and help us with the desperately needed funds to make this a nationwide campaign of success. BECOME INVOLVED. Help set up a local Jews Against Jackson group in your neighborhood NOW.

JESSE JACKSON IS NO GOOD FOR JEWS, FOR ISRAEL OR FOR AMERICA. STOP HIM. RUIN JESSE, NOW.

I, too, am afraid of Jesse Jackson's threat and want to join in stopping him.

Enclosed is my contribution of \$ _____

I want to start a local chapter of Jews Against Jackson in _____ Please contact me.

NAME _____ PHONE _____

ADDRESS _____

Please make checks payable to: Jews Against Jackson and mail to:
1916 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11229. Attn: Fern Rosenblatt-Director

**"Jews Against Jackson" New York
Times attack ad of Nov. 11, 1983.**

Hymie, Hymietown, and Jesse

Milton Coleman, a Black *Washington Post* reporter, mentioned to a white reporter that he heard Jesse Jackson refer to Jews as “Hymies” and to New York as “Hymietown.” Those remarks were uttered by Jackson in a private conversation with Coleman and other Black journalists. The white reporter then reported these 18 words in an article the next day (Feb. 13, 1984): **“In private conversations with reporters, Jackson has referred to Jews as ‘Hymie’ and to New York as ‘Hymietown.’”**



The “Hitler” Remark—What’s the Truth?

In a **February 25, 1984**, speech given by Minister Farrakhan at a rally for Jackson, Min. Farrakhan noted the unusually bitter attacks on Jackson by Jewish leaders and organizations. The following is an extended excerpt of that speech. (The widely reported words are in **bold print**):

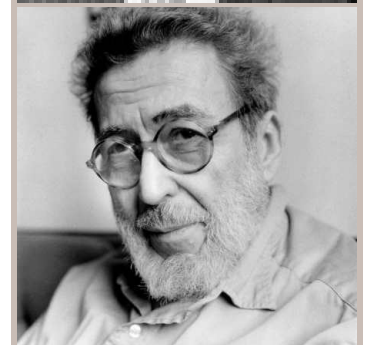
“Now, whether you know it or not, anytime a Black man stands up with justice in his mouth, his life is on the line. You know that, don’t you brothers and sisters? When Jesse decided to run, Jesse decided to put his life on the line. It is unthinkable that we should let our brother go down into the valley of the shadow of death and we say ‘Watch Jesse run. Look at Jesse go.’ It is unthinkable that we should not go down with him so that we may go up with him. I say whether we know it or not, there have been over a hundred real threats on this man’s life already and several people are already in jail for thinking, planning to do harm to this brother. What has he done to merit this kind of thinking in the American public? What has he done? I’ll tell you what he’s done. He’s freed the minds of these young Black boys and girls who will never again think that Black people cannot rule themselves and go to the top, this is what he’s done. What has he done? He stands up for the poor, the oppressed and the locked out. What has he done? He’s extended his hand to the American Indian, the owners of the country who languish on reservations while others live from the riches of their land. He reaches out to the Mexican American, to the Hispanic American. He reaches out to the poor and to the women. But there’s another segment that he reaches out to. He reaches out to Arab Americans. No president or no presidential candidate goes to the Arab seeking Arab American votes. Reverend Jesse Jackson has the nerve to do that and because he had the nerve to want to include all, not some, he’s hated.”

“I’m saying to the Jewish people who may not like our brother, it is not Jesse Jackson that you are attacking. Remember this now. You’re not attacking an individual. Jesse’s gone past that now. When you attack him, you attack the millions that are lining up with him. You’re attacking all of us. That’s not intelligent. That’s not an intelligent thing to do. That’s not wise. We know that Blacks and Jews have had a good relationship in the past. We’ve gotten along well, because you’re a suffering people and so are we. But my dear Jewish friends, you must understand that everything comes of age. We cannot define our self interest in terms of your self interest. And because our self interests differ because we’ve come of age, why dislike us? Why attack our champion? Why hurl stones at him? Why feed the Press so that they can create a climate into which hatred and bitterness and strife can be poured, creating the same kind of climate that led to the assassination of John Kennedy, the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr., Malcolm X and Bobby Kennedy. Why create that kind of climate when you have the power to turn it around and show the world that you have sense? Don’t you realize what you’re doing? Press, don’t you realize what you’re doing? Are you as blind as the government? And if the blind lead the blind, both fall in the ditch. You are blind.

“You do not realize there are 35 to 45 percent of your armed forces are Black. It is we who you will send to Nicaragua. It is we who you sent to Grenada. It is we who you sent to Lebanon. It is we who will be sent to fight your wars. This is our brother. This is our son. This is our champion. If you harm this brother, what do you think we should do about it? How can we fight for America, if America kills all of our fighters who fight for our justice? This is a foolish thing that you are doing.

*“I say to you as intelligent people, sit down and talk with Rev. Jackson. Sit down, Jewish leaders, and talk with us. We are ready to talk with you. Sit down and talk like intelligent people who have a future at stake. **But if you harm this brother, I warn you in the name of Allah, this will be the last one you harm.** We are not making any idle threats, we have no weapons, we don’t carry so much as a pen knife. But I do tell the world that Almighty God Allah is backing us up in what we say and what we do, and we warn you in His name—leave this servant of Almighty God alone. Leave him alone. If you want to defeat him, defeat him at the polls. We can stand to lose an election, but we cannot stand to lose our brother...”*

On February 27, 1984, **Nathan Perlmutter** of the ADL referred to Minister Farrakhan as a “**Black Hitler.**” Nat Hentoff, a Jewish leader and columnist for the *Village Voice*, participated in a New York radio call-in show and also characterized the Muslim leader as a “**Black Hitler.**” On March 11, 1984, Min. Farrakhan responded to the insults in a radio broadcast from Chicago:



Nathan Perlmutter
Nat Hentoff

*“So I said to the members of the press, ‘Why won’t you go and look into what we are saying about the threats on Reverend Jackson’s life?’ **Here the Jews don’t like Farrakhan and so they call me ‘Hitler.’ Well, that’s a good name. Hitler was a very great man.** He wasn’t great for me as a Black man but he was a great German and he rose Germany up from the ashes of her defeat by the united force of all of Europe and America after the First World War. Yet Hitler took Germany from the ashes and rose her up and made her the greatest fighting machine of the twentieth century, brothers and sisters, and even though Europe and America had deciphered the code that Hitler was using to speak to his chiefs of staff, they still had trouble defeating Hitler even after knowing his plans in advance. Now, I’m not proud of Hitler’s evil toward Jewish people, but that’s a matter of record. He rose Germany up from nothing. Well, in a sense you could say there is a similarity in that we are rising our people up from nothing, but don’t compare me with your wicked killers.*

“Why would we tolerate this? I’ve been among Black people as a teacher from the Honorable Elijah Muhammad for nearly thirty years. I’m not a stranger in America. I have lectured in every major university and college and theological seminary in this country. I’m well known by my brothers and sisters who are scholarly. I have addressed every major Black organization that there is. I ask, why should we submit when a white man calls one of our Black brothers a “Hitler” that we don’t rise up and take them to task? You wait for Farrakhan to come and defend himself, though I am a defender of Black people. Not that it matters to me whether you defend me or defend me not. That’s up to you. But that would show some gratitude on your part for the work of your brother. I am defended by God and He’s sufficient for me—He and His Apostle—but when you can allow the enemy to call your leaders anything they want to and get away with it, then you are selling yourself again into slavery.”

Immediately the media was filled with Jewish charges that Minister Farrakhan “praised Adolf Hitler.” The Nation of Islam responded:

“Great” is a word that is assigned to anything that has a lasting influence or consequence. The *Oxford English Dictionary* uses four full pages to define “great” and only one of the definitions suggests a positive connotation. The others refer to the size or magnitude, quantity or scope of a thing or event. *Webster’s* goes even further. Its primary definition refers to a “large spatial dimension,” but it later defines it as somebody who is prominent or of renown, and then uses the examples of “a politician” or “a dictator” or “a creator of political confusion.” Adolf Hitler was all three.

Also, Jewish author Dr. Cecil Roth writes in his 1932 book *History of the Marranos* that Jews of Surinam were the “foremost in the suppression of the successive negro revolts, from 1690 to 1722: these as a matter of fact were largely directed against them, as being the greatest slave-holders of the region.” Does “great” here mean “good”?

Judaism a “gutter religion”?

Some Jews claim that Min. Farrakhan called Judaism a “gutter religion.” In fact, he used the term “dirty religion” to describe the practices of the state of Israel that are widely condemned as being illegal and racist. Here is The Minister’s actual statement from a speech on his return to America from Libya, June 24, 1984:

*“...America and England and the nations backed Israel’s existence. Therefore when you aid and abet someone in a criminal conspiracy, you are a part of that criminal conspiracy. So America and England and the nations are criminals in the sight of almighty God. **Now, that nation called Israel never has had any peace in forty years and she will never have any peace because there can never be any peace structured on injustice, thievery, lying and deceit and using the name of God to shield your dirty religion under His holy and righteous name.**”*

“America and England and the nations, because of their backing of Israel, are being drawn into the heat of the Third World War, which is called Armageddon. Oh America, you have blundered so. And instead of recognizing the mistake you have made and make a turn for the better, you persist in your evil. And so the consequences of evil must come. You hate us because we dare to say that we are the chosen people of God and can back it up...”

The term “dirty religion” is a universal concept and refers to the hypocrisy of those who promote evil and commit wickedness in the name of religion. Minister Farrakhan was referring to the Nation of Islam’s “**LOST FOUND MUSLIM LESSON NO. 1,**” in which it is written that many “Christians” claim Jesus but they only “[use] his name to shield [their] dirty religion...”

Minister Farrakhan used the term “dirty religion” to describe the practices of some Zionist Jews in the State of Israel. Reasonable people may argue that even Moses would condemn Israelis who

- develop nuclear weapons for apartheid South Africa
- put the Palestinians in what Archbishop Desmond Tutu called a state of apartheid
- train apartheid South Africa’s military and police
- train America’s police forces, which target Black males
- torture those Palestinians who have been illegally detained
- have implemented outwardly racist policies against dark-skinned Jews

Minister Farrakhan often teaches that Muslim “sheiks who live in opulence when their people live in squalor are practicing a dirty religion.” Christians that give the poor a Bible and then exploit their faith and take their natural resources, in the name of God, have dirtied the religion. TV evangelists who misuse the faith of the gullible and the ignorant have dirtied the religion. This concept is universal.

***The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Volume 1:
The Jewish Role in the Enslavement of the African***



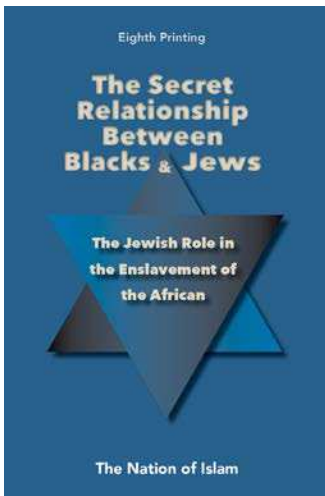
“The mission will never be fully accomplished until our people have and understand the knowledge contained in that book.”

“This book is really the companion of *Message to the Blackman*, in my humble judgement...”

Book Summary

In 1991 the **Honorable Minister Louis Farrakhan**, National Representative of **The Most Honorable Elijah Muhammad** and the Nation of Islam (NOI), released the first of several volumes in the scholarly series titled ***The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews***. This research was prepared by the NOI’s Historical Research Department in response to the increasingly vicious calumnies made against Minister Farrakhan, namely, that he was “anti-Semitic” and that he had somehow wounded the “special relationship” that Jews claimed had always existed between Blacks and Jews.

In its 334 pages ***The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Volume One***, conclusively proved the veracity of The Minister’s position, revealing that Jews were in fact at the very center of the trans-Atlantic slave trade as merchants, financiers, shippers, and insurers and among the leading international marketers of the products of African slave labor. That information was compiled from texts written by prominent Jewish scholars and historians such as **Dr. Jacob Rader Marcus, Dr. Marc**



Lee Raphael, Dr. Bertram W. Korn, Dr. Abraham Karp, Dr. Herbert I. Bloom, Isaac S. Emmanuel, and Leo Turitz—all of whom were also rabbis. Today *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Volume One*, can be found in the collections of every major academic library, including those of every Ivy League college and university. Since its publication in 1991, the critics of the Nation of Islam have quietly abandoned the persistent but mythological claim that Jews were either co-sufferers or innocent bystanders in the Black Holocaust.

To appreciate the Jewish attitude and behavior toward America’s Black citizens in the slavery era, it is important at the outset to review the substance of the Black–Jewish relationship in that time, from Europe’s “discovery” of America to the Civil War. In 1992, **Dr. Abraham Peck**, of the prestigious **American Jewish Archives**, was unmistakably clear about the history:

“The first two centuries of the Black–Jewish encounter in America were highlighted by a fairly extensive record of Jewish slave-holding. Indeed, during the colonial period, in the small Jewish community of the time, almost every Jewish household of any form, North or South, possessed at least one slave.”

All of the Jewish sources collected, quoted, and cited in the Nation of Islam’s 334-page *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Vol. 1*, are there for all to see and evaluate. The book uses Jewish wills, rabbinical sermons, runaway slave and slave auction notices, slave-sale advertisements, shipping port records, court records, private correspondence, among its array of source materials. Even with this wide-ranging use of Jewish documentation, University of Chicago African Studies professor and Jewish historian **Ralph A. Austen** has written—accurately—that “[t]he authors of *The Secret Relationship* underestimate the structural importance of the Jews in the early stages of the New World slave trade.”

The fact that Jews were essential participants in slavery’s and the slave trade’s formation, growth, maintenance, and profitability is no longer open to serious debate. The historical record supports every word of that assessment:

Jews in the Early Slave Trade

Jewish merchants owned, insured, and financed slave ships and outfitted them with chains and shackles. Jews were auctioneers, brokers, and wholesalers, keeping the slave economy oiled with money, markets, and supplies.

Christopher Columbus—a “half original” man whose trans-Atlantic expeditions initiated the genocide of the Red man and forecasted the African Holocaust—was financed by Spanish Jews and is claimed to be a Jew himself.

A Jewish shipper had a monopoly on trade to the notorious slave dungeon at **Gorée Island**—the Auschwitz of the Black Holocaust.



Christopher Columbus

Brazil: The Largest Slave Market in the World

Nine out of ten Africans were shipped to Brazil. Jewish scholar **Dr. Arnold Wiznitzer** described the early Jewish presence there:

Besides their important position in the sugar industry and in tax farming, they dominated the slave trade....The buyers who appeared at the auctions were almost always Jews, and because of this lack of competitors they could buy slaves at low prices.

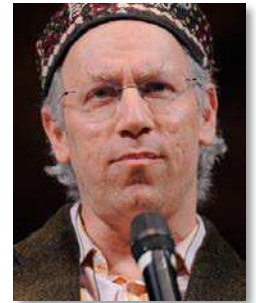


Arnold Wiznitzer

According to **Simon Wiesenthal Center** scholar **Dr. Harold Brackman**, during the 1600s “slave trading in Brazil became a ‘Jewish’ mercantile specialty in much the same way it had been in early medieval Europe.”

Jewish scholar **Jonathan Schorsch** wrote, “Jewish merchants routinely possessed enormous numbers of slaves temporarily before selling them off.”

The *Jewish Encyclopedia* adds that “Jewish commercial activity” in this time included a “monopoly of the slave trade.”



Jonathan Schorsch

The synagogue in Brazil imposed a tax on its members’ slaves. Slave auctions were postponed if they fell on a Jewish holiday.

Caribbean & South America

The Jews of Surinam owned plantations with Hebrew names like Machanayim, Nachamu, and Goshen, where, according to **Dr. Marcus Arkin**, they used “many thousands” of Black slaves. **Rabbi Herbert I. Bloom** added that the “slave trade was one of the most important Jewish activities...”

In 1694, Jews owned 9,000 Africans, and by 1791 there were 100 “**Jewish mulattoes**” in **Surinam**—the unwanted result of the rape of African women by their Jewish enslavers.

Jewish historian **Dr. Cecil Roth** wrote that the slave revolts in parts of South America “were largely directed against [Jews], as being the **greatest slave-holders** of the region.”

The first Hebrew poem written in the “New World” was a bitter attack on the Black Maroon leader.



Dr. Cecil Roth



The Jews of **Barbados**, wrote one Jewish scholar, “made a good deal of their money by purchasing and hiring out negroes...” All Barbadian Jews—including the rabbi—owned Black slaves.

Jews warehoused so many African slaves in Barbados that Gentile authorities moved to limit the number of captives they could possess.

Jews set up militias with the sole purpose of fighting the **Black Maroons**, the escaped Africans who were fighting to free their enslaved brethren. The Jewish militias murdered the Maroons and cut off their hands to award as **trophies**.

Jews became the major traders in “**refuse slaves**”—Africans who were weak and sick from the **Middle Passage** voyage. Jewish traders “fattened them up” and sold them at a profit.

Jewish scholars **Isaac and Susan Emmanuel** reported that in **Curaçao**, which was a major slave-trading depot, “the shipping business was mainly a Jewish enterprise.” **Rabbi Marc Lee Raphael** wrote that in Curaçao in the seventeenth century, as well as in Barbados and **Jamaica** in the eighteenth century, “Jewish merchants played a major role in the slave trade.”

American Jewish Slavers

There were **rabbis** who owned, rented, and sold slaves and denounced the abolitionists, calling them “demagogues” and “demons of hatred and destruction” and “fanatics.” There were rabbis who believed abolitionism “was the major threat to Jewish existence.”

Sugar fueled and expanded the slave trade, and according to Jewish scholars, Jews “**acquired large sugarcane plantations** and became the leading entrepreneurs in the sugar trade.”

The **first Jewish settlement** in the United States was a **Florida** sugar plantation supported entirely by the labor of enslaved Africans.

When early **New Yorkers** sought to purchase slaves, they contacted “**the jobbers and the Jews**,” who were the recognized international dealers. The largest shipments of Africans arriving in New York in the first half of the 1700s were commissioned by Jewish merchants.

Jews & Native Americans

European encroachment created lethal conflict with the Indigenous communities, and Jewish traders often supplied the Europeans with weapons and critical provisions.

Once the Red man was removed, it was often the Jewish traders who acquired the valuable land. One actually held title to the entire Grand Canyon.



Jewish Slave-Catchers/Smugglers/Breeders

Jews **smuggled slaves** to places where slavery was illegal, rented them when they did not want to buy, and **bred African women** for sexual purposes.

Slave smugglers and pirates like the Jewish **Lafitte brothers** continued the international slave trade for years after its legal end in 1807.

Jew Sells Black Human Beings With Poetry

ABRAHAM SEIXAS,
All so gracious,
Once again does offer
His services pure
For to secure
Money in the coffer.
He has for sale
Some Negroes, male,
Will suit full well grooms.
He has likewise
Some of their wives
Can make clean, dirty rooms.
For planting too, He has a few
To sell, all for the cash,
Of various price,
To work the rice
Or bring them to the lash.
The young ones true,
If that will do
May some be had of him
To learn your trade
They may be made,
Or bring them to your trim.
The boatmen great,
Will you elate
They are so brisk and free;
What e'er you say,
They will obey,
If you buy them from me.

*South Carolina State Gazette, September 6, 1794
(Seixas rhymes with gracious)*

Jews ran jails and imprisoned and punished Black slaves; they served as constables, sheriffs, detectives, and bounty hunters in the slavocracy and participated in the dehumanization of Black Africans.

Itinerant Jewish peddlers were known to search for and capture runaway slaves and bring them in for the bounty. Jews advertised openly for the return of their “runaways.”

The founders of **Richmond, Virginia**’s Jewish community were all slaveholders.

When slavery was outlawed in the colony of **Georgia**, Jews left; they returned once slavery was reinstated.

In **Newport, Rhode Island**—the center of the rum and slave trade—every Jewish family owned Black slaves. Even their synagogue was built by slaves “of some skill.”

All 22 Newport distilleries serving the triangular slave trade were owned by Jews.

Forty Shillings Reward.
RAN-AWAY from the subscriber last night, an Indented NEGRO GIRL, named *BELL*, about 16 years of age, about 5 feet high: she formerly was the property of Mr. Daniel Dupcy, of this city; her mother is the property of Mr. William Coats, and now lives in his family. Whoever will bring said Negro Bell, to the subscriber, or lodge her in any jail, so that she may be had again, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges.
ISAAC FRANKS.
N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring said Negro Bell, or taking her off.
 Philadelphia, Nov. 29. dtf

Jews & Civil War & Slavery

The leading abolitionist organization bitterly complained that Jews “have never taken any steps whatever” against slavery.

The nation’s highest paid clergyman, **Rabbi Morris Raphall** of New York, defended slavery and claimed God Himself had sanctioned it.

Jewish Scholar Says Slaves Used As “Sex Tools”

“The female slave was a sex tool beneath the level of moral considerations. She was an economic good, useful, in addition to her menial labor, for breeding more slaves. To attain that purpose, the master mated her promiscuously according to his breeding plans. The master himself and his sons and other members of his household took turns with her for the increase of the family wealth, as well as for satisfaction of their extra-marital sex desires. Guests and neighbors too were invited to that luxury.”

Louis M. Epstein, Sex Laws and Customs in Judaism

The one rabbi who forcefully attacked slavery, Baltimore’s **David Einhorn**, was thrown out of his own Jewish congregation and forced to flee the city.

The Jewish writer **Mordecai Manuel Noah** was such a virulent racist that the very first Black newspaper, the *Freedom’s Journal*, was started in 1827 just to combat his racist attacks.

More than 3,000 Jewish soldiers fought for the slaveholders in the Civil War, and a Jewish owner of a 140-slave plantation, **Judah P. Benjamin**, was secretary of state for the Confederacy. His picture is engraved on Confederate currency.



Jews were known to “free” their Black chattel but only after they became elderly and unable to work, forcing them to fend for themselves in their old age.

Jews bequeathed Black human beings from one generation to another, and they sold Black children and babies away from their parents.

Jews suppressed slave uprisings and in 1831, Jews were involved in hunting down the great Nat Turner and his freedom fighters.

The first Jew elected to the U.S. Senate, Florida’s **David Yulee**, was one of the most strident haters of Indians and defenders of slavery.

Dr. Harold Brackman wrote, “Jews were about twice as likely to be slave owners as the average white Southerner.”

Rabbi and historian **Dr. Bertram W. Korn**, the acknowledged expert on 19th-century American Jewry, wrote:

“It would seem to be realistic to conclude that any Jew who could afford to own slaves and had need for their services would do so....Jews participated in every aspect and process of the exploitation of the defenseless blacks.”

And though some of these open acts of racial persecution might be attributed to individual Jews acting on their own, nearly all the offenders were members of larger Jewish communities and enjoyed a prominent and honored place among their coreligionists.



Benjamin, Yulee, Korn



Raphall, Noah, Brackman

The profits from their slavery-based enterprises helped finance Jewish community development, built synagogues, homes, schools, businesses, and institutions, and in many untold ways enriched their lives, congregations, and communities.

By permission of the Ordinary of Charleston district,
On THURSDAY,
 The 27th of December next,
Precisely at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, before the Exchange of Charleston,
By Jacob Jacobs, V. M.
 About forty valuable **NEGRO SLAVES**, belonging to the estate of John Wilson, Esq; deceased. The qualifications of the negroes and terms of sale, will be made known by some future advertisement.
John Ward, Admr.
 November 1.

Field Hands and House Servants.
By B. Mordecai.
TO-MORROW, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock, will be sold, at Messrs. Ryan & Son's Lot, Chalmers street,
 The following **NEGROES**:
WOMAN PATTY, 20 years old, good washer and ironer, first rate child's nurse, fair seamstress and house servant. She is very likely.
CHARLOTTE, good washer and ironer, child's nurse, and house servant, 28 years old.
BETSY, good plain cook, washer and ironer, 33 years old.
NANNY, 20 years old, and her two Children, one 2 years, and one 2 months; field hand.
MAN ABRAHAM, 45 years old, and his wife,
CLARA, 50 years old, both field hands.
WOMAN PHOENIX, 15 years old, with her infant, four months; field hand.
MAN MINGO, 50 years old, good marketman and farm hand.
MAN LAWRENCE, 40 years old, prime field hand.
 January 28

The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Vol. 2



The Honorable Minister Louis FARRAKHAN at The Watergate Hotel

The Honorable Minister Louis Farrakhan

“[H]ave you ever noticed that no matter how rich and powerful some of us have become, we have never been shown how to network with the wealthy and learned of our people, pooling our resources that we may produce for our people that which would grow us from a begging position as little children to become masters of our own destiny?”

The Jewish people have maximized their wealth by networking with their people and others in America and the World, thus they have become masters in banking, trade, commerce and have parlayed their wealth to become masters in every field of human endeavor. At the same time, we as their friends amass wealth for ourselves, our families and a few people who benefit from us but never have we done anything collectively to benefit the masses of our people. It is not that we would not desire to do this; it is because we have not been shown how. Our distrust and disunity prohibits us from doing what the Jewish people have done.

These books that the Historical Research Department of the Nation of Islam has published, The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews: How Jews Gained Control of the Black American Economy Volume 2 and Jews Selling Blacks are being shared with our people to show us how we were completely undone and how others have benefited from what has happened and continues to happen to us. We cannot deal effectively with our so-called friends as men and women without this vital knowledge.

*Whenever the Light of Truth has been shone on them [members of the Jewish community], they reach for you [Black Leadership] to defend them against the Truth that uncovers the horror that has been done to us. They have always been successful pitting us against each other thus keeping them from facing the Truth of their real relationship with us. As they call upon you to denounce me as an anti-Semite and, because of the favor you believe you owe them for what they have done to help make life comfortable for you; I am asking you to **stand down**. I am asking you to read this research and then discuss it with your Jewish friends. Would you condemn me as an anti-Semite for exposing the research that shows them as being anti-Black? I am asking you to stand down and let them come out to me to defend their record and history of their relationship with us that we compiled from that which was written by their own scholars, historians, and Rabbis.”*

—excerpt from Minister Farrakhan’s OPEN LETTER TO BLACK LEADERSHIP, July 19, 2010

Business = Life

Here is part of what Minister Farrakhan and Brother Jabril Muhammad discussed concerning a critical aspect of the relationship between ignorance and business. The fuller discussion is recorded in the 2006 book *Closing the Gap*:

Brother Jabril: *Brother Minister, the Honorable Elijah Muhammad said that there were three scientific fields of knowledge that the slave master did not want the slave to ever learn. What are those areas of knowledge and what has that ignorance produced in us as a people? ...*

Minister Farrakhan: *The three sciences, as I recall, were: number 1) the science of business, 2) science of warfare, 3) the science of mating.*

In the word business is: b-u-s-i, and the “i” is interchangeable with “y,” “busy.”

When a person is busy, they’re active. So the science of business is the science of the life activity. The life activity, that is dictated by the nature in which we’re created, is that we must utilize what God has given to us; develop it through knowledge and use that with what God has already put here to become productive; to be producers.

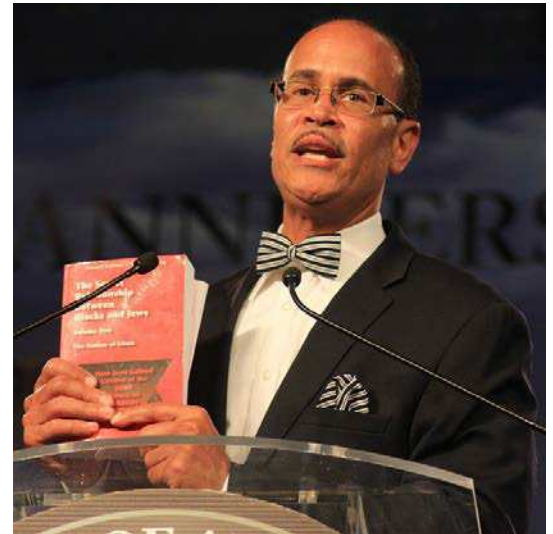
The science of business is the knowledge of how to satisfy the natural needs of a human being in the manner that pleases God. Business, which takes, of course, into consideration the acquisition of wealth; the proper use of wealth or the creation of wealth; the making of a product; the sale and distribution of what one makes; the creation of a means of satisfying necessities—food, clothing, shelter, trade, and commerce—all of this is really a science.

When one does not know it, then we are subjected to the one who does know it. We become their servant, and, at worse, their slave.

Book Summary

The Minister shared these words with the NOI researchers on October 23, 2009, after reading the *Secret Relationship Between Blacks & Jews, Volume 2*, manuscript:

“...I must tell you [*The Secret Relationship Between Blacks & Jews, Volume 2*] is one of the most powerful readings I have read....Such a book as this makes it almost seem impossible without the intervention of God for us to attain real freedom because these people are at every turn. They are so well positioned that we cannot be free in any sense of the word until we are freed from them. And that is a speech that I have to make, and I need the widest possible audience for such a speech [Atlanta, 2010] and whatever the consequences are, we must be ready to pay them.



“I picked it up the other day and I started reading...about cotton and how these people became so tremendously wealthy and politically powerful even though many times they didn’t run for political office, but they controlled it. And in every city in the South I went into I was observant of their power—to this day. Our people will never be free until they understand this, because the real enslaver—not only of us but of the gentiles—is here [points to manuscript]. So I have to stand on this and deliver what may be for me, the best or the worst in terms of highlighting what has happened to us and then ask the people to get the book and judge for themselves...”

“It has nothing to do with anti-Semitism; it has everything to do with liberation of our people and the gentiles of this nation and the world. And even the liberation of Jews who love God and the Torah and are willing to live by the laws of God, they must be liberated from these political people who have no root in God, at all...”

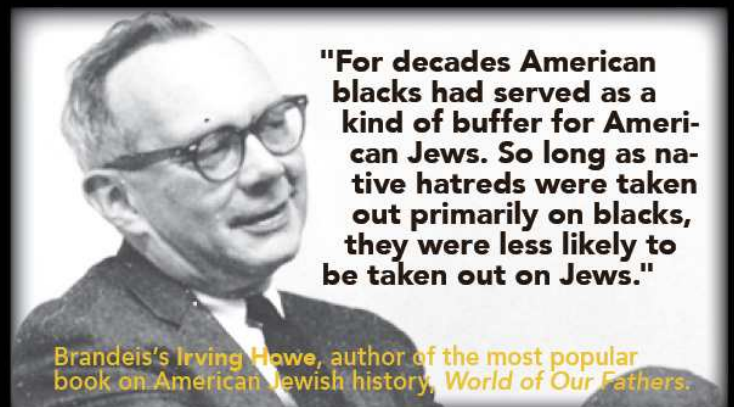
Description

The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Vol. 2: How Jews Gained Control of the Black American Economy, has 512 pages, with hundreds of footnotes, a full index, and a selected bibliography. It examines the Black-Jewish relationship after the Emancipation Proclamation and the Civil War. It looks at the comparative economic, political, and social condition of Blacks and Jews in the Jim Crow South.

Blacks never received the promised 40 acres or the mules; they instead struggled to survive in the aftermath of three centuries of chattel enslavement. At the same time, Jewish immigrants came to the South in ever-increasing numbers. They found a nation determined to re-enslave Blacks and force them back onto the plantations, where they would once again be the driving force of America’s cotton economy. *The Secret Relationship, Vol. 2*, reveals how the growing community of Jewish politicians and Jewish businessmen, the Jewish press, the Jewish clergy, and the Jewish-led organized-labor movement all participated in that white-supremacist strategy to choke off all economic prospects of the Black ex-slave.

Jews were elected to office in the South in surprising numbers, and Jewish politicians helped create and enforce the odious Jim Crow laws that kept Blacks from developing an economic and educational foundation after slavery. Jews even altered the practice of their religion to accommodate the racist Southern traditions—all in an environment almost totally free of anti-Semitism. In fact, they encountered a Southern culture and environment that was overwhelmingly philo-Semitic.

Scholar Admits Blacks Are Scapegoats for Jews



As merchants and businessmen, Jews were leaders in the financial exploitation of the oppressed Black population. In fact, *The Secret Relationship, Vol. 2*, answers the provocative question, “If Blacks *did not* receive the promised 40 acres and a mule, *Who did?*”

Jewish merchants settled where the Black populations were the heaviest and targeted Black cotton sharecroppers, growing extremely wealthy in the process. Many notable Jewish families and institutions, including the **Lehman Brothers**, **Neiman Marcus**, and even the infamous **Rothschild family** of international bankers, can trace their wealth to the cotton fields of the American South.

After slavery Blacks, who dominated the skilled crafts and construction trades, found work and began to make a living for their families. Blacks, in fact, held a virtual monopoly of almost all labor. Ninety-five per cent of all the industrial work of the Southern States was in the Black man’s hands. The American Labor Movement emerged from white America’s determination to forcibly remove Blacks from all skilled work and replace them with white immigrants. A Jew, **Samuel Gompers**, led this movement to **ethnically cleanse Blacks from the American workforce**. Under Gompers’ direction Black participation in the skilled labor market was almost totally obliterated. His leading role in the oppression of Asian Americans, as well as his attempts to have them excluded from the country, was especially vicious; and many rabbis, the Jewish press, Jewish businessmen, and Jewish politicians acted on behalf of that racist campaign.

Jews were even found collaborating with and financing the racial terrorist group the **Ku Klux Klan**. When wanton lynchings, torture, and massacres occurred in America, Jewish people often praised those outrages, and some in the Jewish press cheered them on. When some Jews wanted to confront the violent terrorists in their midst, the most prominent Jew in America, **Louis Marshall**, founder of the **American Jewish Committee**, demanded that they leave the Klan alone!

This is shocking material that is fully supported by data from the Jewish historical record, and it is all detailed and documented within the extensive footnotes in *The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Volume 2*. Here are some hidden facts:

Jews in the South

By 1860, approximately 33,000 Jews lived in the South, nearly a quarter of those in Louisiana.

At least **23 towns in the South are named for Jews**, including Manassas, Virginia; Kaplan, Louisiana; Felsenthal, Goldman, and Levy, Arkansas; Marks, Mississippi; and even Jewtown, Georgia. Many streets are named after Jews, including Weinstock, Holzman, March, Bernstein, Levy, and Levin Streets. Even the Fort Myers military base was named after the **Jewish Confederate officer Abraham Myers**.

Jewish merchants and peddlers collaborated with slavery, selling to plantations everything from **slaves, drugs, rope, and slaves’ clothing to food, tools, weapons, shackles and chains**,



Jewish peddlers swarmed into the South to help expand slavery and Jim Crow.

and dry goods. They financed plantation operations and even bought and sold whole plantations—slaves and all.

Jewish scholars actually admitted that Jews benefited from the **racist scapegoating of Blacks** in American society.

Jews redesigned the *practice* of Judaism to accommodate American racism and slavery.

A common Jewish term for the Devil is *der Schwarzer*, the “Black One,” or *der schwarze Mann*, “Black Man.”

Jews were openly espousing **Ku Klux Klan-like beliefs.** Southern Jews talked about the “necessity” of “exterminating” Black people. Jews actually instigated and participated in massacres of Blacks. The Jewish owner and editor of the *Atlanta Journal* “whipped whites into a frenzy” of race hate that ultimately led to the Atlanta Massacre of 1906. Jews were involved in that massacre of as many as 40 innocent Blacks and probably many more.

In the post-Civil War era Jews **sold sheets and guns to the Ku Klux Klan.** They financed its beginning and served as KKK officials. Atlanta Jews held a fundraiser and the mayor and the governor—both well-known Klansmen—“attended the affair as guests of honor.”

The Jewish owner and editor of the *Atlanta Journal* was the son of a rabbi and “high in the councils of the Ku Klux Klan.”

Jews supported and helped set up, maintain, and strengthen America’s **slave codes and Jim Crow law system** through an extensive Jewish banking and financing network.

There were over **100 Jewish mayors and literally hundreds of Jewish public officials** in the slavery and Jim Crow South. They held the offices of congressman, senator, and state legislator.

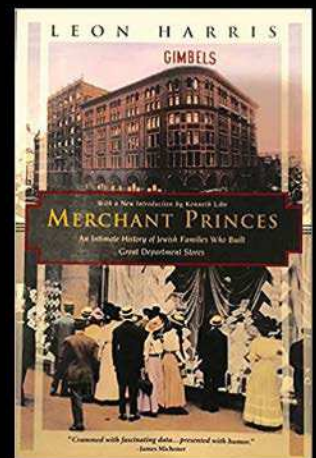
Jews served as **police chiefs and as sheriffs** in the South and performed critical roles as lawmakers within the plantation/sharecropping culture.

Jews routinely held seats on Southern school boards and created racially segregated “colored” school systems—the same kind of system that **Brown vs. Board** tried to end. In one southern city, the curriculum for whites (beyond the three Rs) included Latin, history, geology, astronomy, rhetoric, physiology, and algebra, while education for Blacks focused solely on “manual training.”

Scholar Says “Hatred of the niggers” was good for Jews

Leon Harris, author of *Merchant Princes*, discusses the remarkable rise of Jewish-owned department stores in the South, like Neiman-Marcus and Rich’s, and reasons that

“After the War and Reconstruction, the exploitation and consequent hatred of the ‘niggers’ on the part of many Southern whites diverted much of the hostility that might otherwise have been directed at Jews.”



After Emancipation, a Southern Jewish newspaper declared: “**The white man will rule by fair means or by foul**...God Almighty never created the negro the white man’s equal and even an act of Congress will not change ...his supremacy.”

One of the most prominent Jews of Atlanta, Ga., publicly advocated that **Blacks carry I.D. papers**—just like the Nazis required of Jews 25 years later.

Jews Wealthiest Americans

Jews quickly rose to the heights of economic security by reaping the profits of slavery and sharecropping. They had no interest in assisting the Black man out of his degraded condition and sought no alliance, friendship, or co-operation. According to scholars:

- “the rise in the social and economic position of the Jews has been extremely rapid, far surpassing that which can be shown for any other immigrant group.”
- “[N]o group experienced such startling success as the Jews.”
- “American Jews have long enjoyed a comparative income advantage, earning considerably more, on average, than other ethnoreligious groups.”

Plantation supply and the marketing of slave-produced goods like cotton, sugar, and tobacco were the sectors in which the largest Jewish fortunes were to be found.

Jewish Commerce in the Slavery/Jim Crow South

Jewish peddlers “invaded” the Deep South and targeted the Black ex-slave and “secured...a great amount of the Negro’s trade.” One scholar wrote that Jewish merchants “flocked to the South [and] preyed upon naïve Negroes.” When Blacks started to leave the South for the Northern cities, Jewish merchants followed them to big cities as well. They made huge profits selling overpriced and inferior goods intended for the “negro market.” THIS IS WHAT IS MEANT WHEN THEY SAY THAT IN AMERICA, “THE STREETS ARE PAVED WITH GOLD.”



Jews **dominated the retail/wholesale trade in the racist apartheid South**. Stores closed on Jewish holidays, and the main streets of Southern cities as a result were “dead.”

Jews held a monopoly on many necessities, and their commerce fueled the plantation/ sharecropping economy.

Ninety-five percent of America's slavery-produced sugar was grown by a Louisiana Jew, known as the "**Sugar King**."

A Jew **controlled the world trade of bananas**—the most popular fruit.

A Jewish family controlled more than **six million acres of ranch land in Texas** in the years after the Civil War.

A Jew was called the "**kingpin**" of the cotton trade; another Jewish merchant "held the key to the cotton trade of the world"; still another was known as the "**cotton king**."

A San Francisco Jew came to be known as California's "**grain king**," dominating the state's wheat market.



Jews played a critical part in setting up the crop lien system that kept Black sharecroppers in crushing debt. In fact, the system was identical to and originated from that method described in the Jewish "holy book" **Talmud**.

The strategy of racial economic targeting had been so effective at building wealth for Jews that it was readily employed in the major Black population centers of the North, and remains the dominant economic model of the American inner city. One Jewish family believed, **Blacks "needed money no more than turtles."**

Jewish Department Stores

Jewish merchants parlayed their plantation profits into major retail outlets. Jewish family-owned department stores dominated retail streets in almost every small town and city. **Sakowitz's** in Houston; **Godchaux's** in New Orleans; **Rich's** in Atlanta; **Garfinckels** in Washington, DC; **Thalhimer's** in Virginia; **Guggenheimer's** of Lynchburg; **Goldsmith's** in Memphis. **Neiman-Marcus** and even the largest jewelry chain, **Zales**, originated as tiny Jewish retailers in the Jim Crow South.

All Jewish department stores practiced Jim Crow discrimination in hiring and sales. They had become so well known for their racist policies that the **Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King and civil rights activists often targeted them** with their protests.

Racial exclusion by the big Jewish retailers funneled Black trade to those Jewish merchants operating in the Black sections of town. These merchants set artificially high prices for their shoddy goods.

Jews as Moneylenders

Jews were always the moneylenders of Europe; they acted as the European region's "dominant" bankers, often charging usurious rates of interest and arousing the ire of the peasant class. King Louis XIV of France voiced the frustration of the commoners when he said that "**credit supports agriculture, as the cord supports the hanged.**" Jews played the same role among Blacks in America—they controlled the availability of credit in the Jim Crow economy. And as The Most Honorable Elijah Muhammad pointed out in *Message To The Blackman in America* (pp. 37-38): Black farmers "encountered credit difficulties, hardships of repayment of loans and hardship with white executives from whom the loans must be asked."

Jews set up an **exclusive banking network** throughout the South that gave them a monopoly on credit and investment. Over and over they invested in the very profitable slave trade and in the Jim Crow infrastructure.

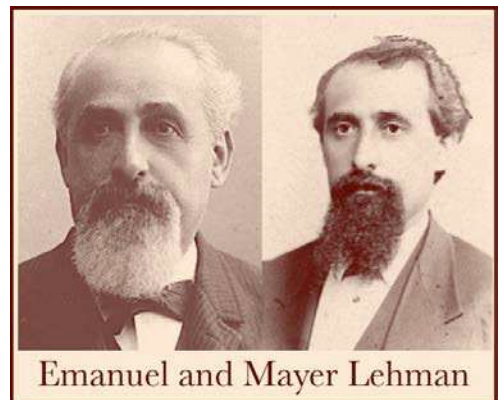
The reality of southern Black life—the shack housing; the unpaved roads; the lack of clean water, plumbing, and electricity; the substandard or nonexistent schools and health services (all problems easily managed through bank-financed infrastructure projects)—was never addressed by the thriving Jewish banking network operating in the American South.

Jewish merchants in their country stores acted as bankers and kept Black sharecroppers producing cotton by **manipulating their debt** and using the harsh Jim Crow laws to keep the cotton coming.

The present-day 400 percent interest "payday" loans, the extortionate credit card multi-charges, the "easy-pay" loans, the subprime mortgages with ballooning interest rates, and the home equity loan swindles—all designed to ensnare the working poor—have their origins in the aggressive targeting of the newly freed Black man and woman in the Deep South, who were trapped by the **predatory practices** of Jewish merchants.

The financial giant **Lehman Brothers** began as the owner of "a string of plantations" and slaves.

When the Jewish-owned **Moses Brothers Bank of Montgomery, Alabama**, folded, the savings of "hundreds of negro depositors" amounting to as much as half a million dollars were simply "swept away." Blacks were left "gazing wistfully" at the locked doors, with no legal recourse.



Emanuel and Mayer Lehman

Sharecropping and the Crop-Lien Mortgage System: Debt and Usury

Under sharecropping, Black ex-slaves became rent-paying tenants on a white man's plantation, renting under the worst possible terms. But the critical foundation of this scheme was the enactment of **crop-lien laws**, under which the merchant supplied critical necessities to the sharecropper on credit but took collateral in the form of the sharecropper's future crop. This gave the local merchants, the overwhelming majority of whom were Jewish, the central role in enforcing this **new form of Black slavery**. Most Black farmers under this system quickly found themselves hopelessly in debt.

Origins of Sharecropping: The source of the Sharecropping system that re-enslaved Blacks after Emancipation was the Jewish “holy book **Talmud**,” which established elaborate rules for operating an agrarian economy that included sharecropping, credit arrangements, liens, and even the use of slaves. Ancient rabbis were large land owners who managed slaves, tenant farmers, and sharecroppers—a strikingly similar arrangement to that established in the American South.

The **Talmud** is also the source of the *Curse of Ham* myth—rabbis applied a “curse” of blackness specifically to the African. The Hamitic Myth was used in the South as the divine rationale for slavery and anti-African violence. **Prominent American rabbis taught that Blacks were Ham-cursed slaves** and that permanent slavery for the Black man and woman was God’s will.

Merchants **took liens on the sharecroppers’ farms and the white Gentiles’ plantations and soon took the farms.** The merchants as lien holders came into possession of many plantations, and **the Black man was returned to virtual slavery.**

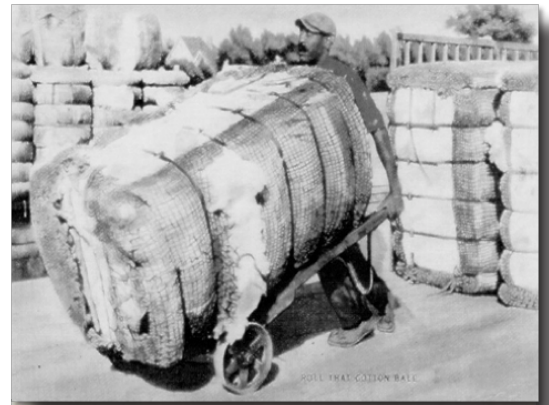
The **slang expression “The Man,”** which Black America once used to describe white authorities, was previously used to describe this lien-holding merchant.

Jewish merchants and peddlers kept “**little ledger books**” filled with **hieroglyphic scribble** only they could decipher. They called it “keeping a book on the **schwartzers**” (the Yiddish term for *niggers*), and its secret debt and payment codes became the method by which the merchants loaded on the debt and monitored and controlled the day-to-day affairs of the Black sharecropper. Some merchants reportedly charged Blacks 10 percent interest per week.

Charges, overcharges, late fees, handling charges, service charges, supervision fees, and a host of other unscrupulously imaginative fees were deducted for “taxes,” clothing, shoes, food, or any other item (whether it was actually purchased or not), and were based on the “credit prices,” which had marked up the items by as much as 400 percent—and that was before the usurious interest was applied.

Throughout history Jews were so much identified with the **crime of usury** that the subject has its own entry in the *Jewish Encyclopedia*.

Under the sharecropping system, the **hardest-working and most productive farmers were actually penalized** by the merchant—their debt was increased to keep them locked on the land for generations. Blacks who challenged this system of exploitation often found themselves or their family members imprisoned, beaten, or murdered.



Black sharecroppers did ALL the work in producing cotton.

The **credit schemes** of Southern merchants were said to have drained \$75 million from farmers in just one year of overcharges. In today's dollars that equals \$2.3 trillion.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois concluded that fully **three-quarters of the wages due Black farmers since the Civil War were simply stolen** from them.

Cotton: Jewish Gold

Jews were MAJOR dealers of slave-picked cotton, as well as owners of cotton mills. Many of them became millionaires at a time when the vast majority of Black farm workers were trying to support families on a daily wage of about 50 cents.

For 134 years **cotton was America's largest export and the single biggest engine of western expansion**. Cotton was at the very foundation of the American economy, and it drove the textile and clothing industries in New England and turbo-fueled economic and industrial growth worldwide.

After Black Sharecroppers Grew the COTTON...

"Most remarkable has been the growth of the clothing trade, of which there are 241 manufacturers in the city of New York. Of these, 234 are Hebrew firms, some of which employ as many as 2,000 hands, while the great majority of the 30,000 people engaged in the clothing trade throughout the United States are also Hebrews....In the manufacture of shirts the Hebrews have secured a monopoly, it being estimated that 25,000 men and women are directly and indirectly employed in New York City by Hebrew firms alone. The wealthiest concerns in the trade, which include several millionaires..."

— Isaac Markens, Jewish historian, 1888

Cotton was to the world economy in its era what oil is to the present. It is the single biggest proof that western civilization was built by the sweat, blood, and tears of Black African men, women, and children.

***Jewish Encyclopedia:* "[T]he cotton-plantations in many parts of the South were wholly in the hands of the Jews, and as a consequence slavery found its advocates among them."**

Cotton was arguably the most important single factor in the American Jews' phenomenal acquisition of wealth and, at the same time, the commodity most responsible for the oppression and economic decline of Blacks in America. Cotton was known as "**Jewish Gold.**"

Alabama appointed Jewish merchant **Mayer Lehman (founder of the giant, and now defunct, Lehman Brothers investment house)** as cotton agent for the state! This put Lehman in charge of managing the state's chief asset—a million-bale annual cotton crop—as well as the state's 435,000 enslaved Africans.

Much of the cotton picked by Black slaves and sharecroppers fed Jewish clothing and textile manufacturers known as the **needle trades**. According to the *Universal Jewish Encyclopedia*, "The needle trades have been the most distinctively Jewish group of industries in the United States."



Confederate Army uniforms supplied by Jewish clothing firms.

Jews supplied clothing specifically for slaves; they **supplied the Confederate Army** with uniforms; and they **supplied the Ku Klux Klan with hoods and sheets for their terrorist raids and lynch mobs.**

In New York City alone, **“80 percent of all retail, and 90 percent of all wholesale clothing firms, were owned by Jews.** In the rest of the country, 75 per cent of the clothing companies were Jewish, and most of them were controlled by Jews.”

The Rothschilds & Black Slavery

The Rothschild family of international bankers was the **richest in world history**; by 1825 they were ten times the size of their nearest rivals. A larger portion of their income came from the sale of cotton cloth manufactured at the factories of England—cotton that came direct from the colonial plantations of the New World.



Nathan Mayer Rothschild

The Rothschilds’ unparalleled success was **based on their extensive trading in African slave-produced commodities.** The Rothschilds financed railroads in Africa; America’s war to seize Mexico; both the Panama and Suez Canals; the mines of South Africa (and the development of the notorious Apartheid system); and the tobacco trade in the slavery-entrenched island of Cuba.

Jews Could Have Helped Us But Didn’t

Without the capital needed for investment in its infrastructure, slavery and Jim Crow would certainly have died a quick and worthy death. Instead, Jewish merchants brought capital investment to their fellow racists. These merchants supplied a life-line, the economic oxygen to keep alive a system so injurious to Blacks that the effects are still prominently felt to this day—a century and a half after so-called emancipation.

Blacks supplied 100 percent of the hard labor, while Jewish attainment of wealth in this critical post-Civil War era was unmatched in Jewish history. Other commodities Jews controlled, like corn, wheat, and rice, were grown to feed the “cotton slaves” and support the cotton economy.

The Racist Founder of the American Jewish Committee

Louis Marshall, the founder of the AJC [1906], was a race eugenicist long before Hitler applied eugenics laws to Jews in Nazi Germany. Eugenicists believe that “superior races” should breed out “genetically inferior races.” Marshall, a lawyer, advised the **American Breeders Association** how to make its program of “sterilization of criminals and degenerates” constitutionally acceptable. Ultimately, eugenics practitioners coercively sterilized some 60,000 Americans.

Marshall used his influence to protect the **Ku Klux Klan** and helped **defeat the NAACP’s federal anti-lynching bill**, using “state’s rights” as his reason.



And despite their lucrative post–Civil War experience in America, **Jews never used their immense financial power to redress the racial injustices** at any time during their presence in Dixie—no boycotts, no protests, no restricting of credit or simply withdrawing from the slave economies in which they carried on their most profitable trade.

Jewish historians universally refer to the Jim Crow era as the Jewish “Golden Age.”

A white founder of the NAACP was moved to declare: *“[I]t is a fact that some of the most rabid anti-Negro Southerners that I have met during my life have been Jews.”*

It was a Jew that went to Congress to argue successfully for the **Compromise of 1877**, which ended Reconstruction and forced the Black ex-slaves back into virtual slavery. **The date of this American betrayal of the Black man and woman was February 26, 1877—the very same day that the Saviour, Master Fard Muhammad, was born.**

Jews ETHNICALLY CLEANSED the U.S. Labor Force of Blacks

Even before the Civil War, **Black slaves were so dominant in the workforce** that some of the most racist whites, unable to compete, became abolitionists just to break up the Black monopoly.

Moreover, many of these **Black slaves were the major breadwinners for the white families** that enslaved them.

Affirmative Action: Some states, seeking to give the white man an advantage, passed laws prohibiting the hiring of Blacks—slave or free—when a white man could be found to do the work. These were the first affirmative action laws in American history, entirely for the benefit of the white man. The white worker was unable to compete on equal footing with a solid Black résumé of 310 years.

After slavery Blacks dominated the skilled crafts and construction trades. Ninety-five per cent of all the industrial work of the Southern States was in the Black man’s hands. Blacks, in fact, held a virtual monopoly of almost all labor.

Jews assumed the leadership of the **American Labor Movement** and helped to engineer the racial policies specifically designed to choke off the economic prospects of the Black laborer. Under Jewish founder and president **Samuel Gompers**, the American Federation of Labor (AFL) successfully bludgeoned industrialists into a **whites-only hiring policy** that would come to characterize the labor market for the next century. AFL unions became the “instrument of white working class racism,” and began systematically forcing Black workers out of a variety of occupations they once dominated.

The AFL even proposed its own **Final Solution:** colonization of America’s Blacks to Cuba or Liberia.

Gompers’ union movement **recruited many Ku Klux Klan** members, who influenced union activity throughout the 20th century.



Samuel Gompers:
Responsible for massive Black unemployment and poverty

Samuel Gompers' union used violence to remove Blacks from the American workforce. W.E.B. Du Bois charged Gompers—the most prominent and powerful Jew in America—with “**engineering**” a massacre of scores of innocent Blacks in East St. Louis in 1917 (more than 200 Blacks killed); \$7 million in property destroyed; 10,000 Blacks forced to flee their homes.

Labor unions were the instrument that forced Black workers out of the jobs they had held for many years by replacing them with newly arriving white immigrants. **This represented a far greater assault on Black progress than any midnight raid of the Ku Klux Klan.**

Black women were forced into the labor market as maids and caretakers in white homes because their Black husbands were limited to work in the lowest-paying occupations. Between 1890 and 1920 the number of white female domestic servants declined by one-third, while Black women domestics increased by 43 percent—a direct reflection of the loss of opportunity for Blacks and the consequent enrichment of whites.



Jewish scholars who have studied the “startling” success of Jewish immigrants attribute their rapid rise directly to the advantages they received through their union membership. The very people who had built the nation—having laid the roads, cleared the farmland, constructed the homes, the bridges, the water-ways, the dams, having grown and harvested the cotton, wheat, rice, corn, and sugar—were **by the twentieth century almost entirely un- or under-employed.**

Jews, like Rep. **Julius Kahn**, were among the leaders of America's anti-Asian campaigns. The **Labor Movement served as the hub of anti-Asian activities**, which included a series of racist legislative initiatives, a vile public-relations onslaught, and pervasive Klan-like mob violence.

In the same year that the Russians enacted severe laws restricting the movements and conduct of Jews, Gompers successfully lobbied the U.S. Congress to pass the **Asian Exclusion Acts**, which banned Asians—the main economic competition for Jews—from the country for 20 years. These federal laws were the first to discriminate against any immigrant group, setting a disturbing legal precedent in the “land of the free.”

Long before Hitler, **American Jews were intimately involved in the hateful “Yellow Peril” frenzy**, including many prominent Jewish figures (a supreme court justice, labor leaders, congressmen, bankers, rabbis, politicians, newspaper owners, and journalists, as well as the Jewish press).

KKK, Jews, & Freemasonry

Jews supplied the KKK terrorists with sheets, hoods, and guns. Said one merchant: “I used to sell ’em the sheets, and Sam the tailor made them into robes. Let me tell you we had a good business going.”

The most prominent Jew in the South, **Judah P. Benjamin**, financed the Klan (by selling bales of slave-picked cotton). Many renowned American Jews were Ku Klux Klan members, sympathizers, and supporters.

Jews were a **major force in Freemasonry** and, according to the *Jewish Encyclopedia*, “it is probable that Jews were the first to introduce the movement into the country.”

A prominent rabbi was unequivocal about the Jewish role in Freemasonry: “**Masonry is a Jewish institution whose history, degrees, charges, passwords and explanations are Jewish from the beginning to the end...**” One Jewish scholar could not have been clearer: “At the turn of the century, a Masonic lodge was of higher priority than a synagogue.”

At least one **Masonic Lodge had a slave-auction room.**

A Jewish storeowner reportedly paid the Klan initiation fees for his employees.

Jewish lawyers handled legal issues for the Ku Klux Klan.

At the same time that there were record lynchings of Black people, **the Klan in Atlanta had an office next door to the headquarters of the Federation of Jewish Charities.**

The future Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black was invited by a Jew to join the Klan.

One Southern rabbi claimed, “**some of my best friends**” are Klan members.

A rabbi defended the Ku Klux Klan, who he said were “determined that the negro should not wield the scepter of government over the white man.... It served its purpose admirably. It functioned with a certain amount of law and decency.”



In 1924, Fairfield, Illinois, businessman Emanuel Steiner was presented with fifty roses by hooded klansmen in broad daylight at the city's park. They were honoring the Jewish store owner on his "golden business anniversary." Jews were members and supporters of the KKK from its very beginning.

Jews & Lynching

In the period from 1882 to 1927, at least 4,951 persons were lynched in the United States, the overwhelming majority of lynchings occurring in the Southern states. Of these, 3,513 were Blacks, including 76 Black women, and many victims were so mutilated that their remains were not even identifiable. These atrocities frequently occurred in places where Jews served as community leaders and elected officials.

Prominent Jews were most often heard publicly supporting the lynching of Blacks. The Jewish press defended lynching: “[T]he white man is not only superior to the black man, but will assert his supremacy at the proper time and in the proper manner.”

The Talmudic roots of lynching: The fact is such horrific violence is described in exacting detail in the Jewish “holy book” Talmud. The ancient rabbis actually “prescribed” the way to carry out their form of Jewish justice—a method that was eerily similar to the tragedies that befell many Black Americans.

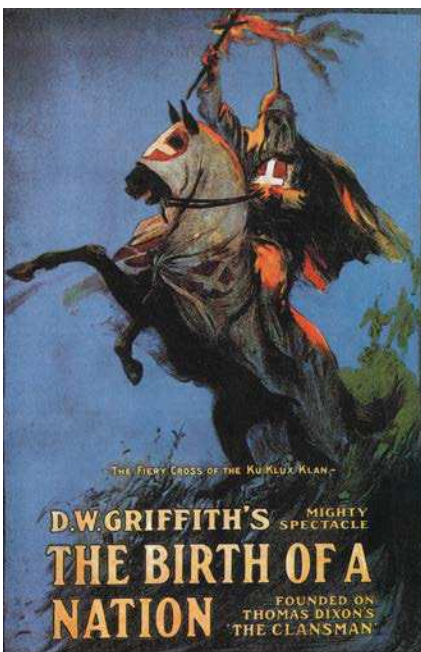
Jews participated in mob violence against Blacks. **A Russian Jew led a mob in the commission of at least seven murders and the destruction of 40 homes and 24 businesses**—in Springfield, Illinois (1908). The NAACP formed in response to that act.

The Jewish-owned *New York Times* (bought in 1896 by **Adolph Ochs**, pronounced ox) was a white supremacist newspaper: he published racist articles and editorials indistinguishable from the attitudes and beliefs of the Ku Klux Klan. The paper used terms like “nigger,” “coon,” and “darkey” to describe Blacks. The Ku Klux Klan capitalized “Negro” in its publications years before the *New York Times* would.

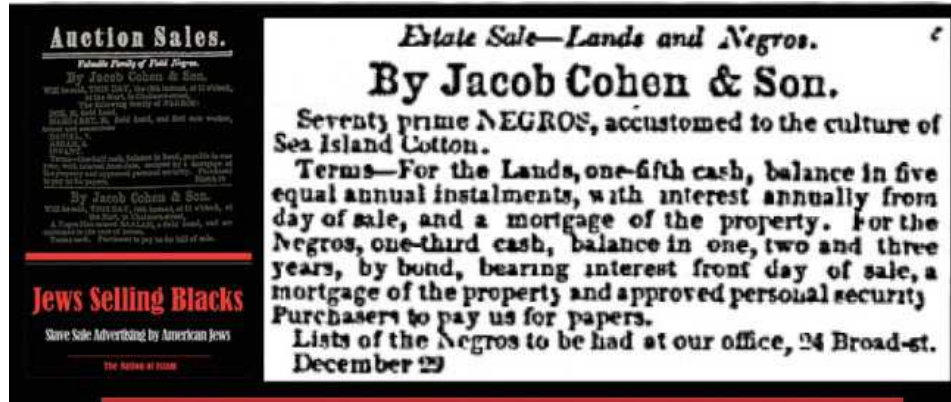
The well-known Jewish retailer **Saks & Company** was advertising “new fall skirts for women” in Ochs’s paper. It assured potential customers that if they didn’t want blue stripes, black, or navy, they also had them in **“nigger brown.”**

Jews had publicly and contemptuously asserted that **“the Negro forms the mud at [the] base” of civilization.**

Jewish investors financed the production of “the most racist movie ever made”—*Birth of a Nation*—a movie that glorifies anti-Black violence and deifies the Ku Klux Klan. It made so much money for Louis B. Mayer that he started the movie studio MGM.



Jews Selling Blacks: Slave-Sale Advertising By American Jews



Q: Why did you release the book *Jews Selling Blacks*? My little boy was shocked by the contents.

Minister Farrakhan: Anyone who reads the real truth of what has been done to us would be shocked at first by that knowledge. But it is something we must know in order that we will make sure that what our parents, grandparents and great grandparents suffered, we will never let it happen again.

Jews Selling Blacks: Slave-Sale Advertising By American Jews presents disturbing evidence of American Jewish participation in the Black African slave trade. Jewish merchants from all over the world participated in the inhumane trade in Black human beings, often dominating some of the most important slave-trading markets. Jews were particularly active in Brazil and the Caribbean, and much of their activity occurred outside the eventual boundaries of the United States, long before it was established as a nation in 1776.

In effect, this collection of Jewish advertisements is the “dashcam video” of Black-Jewish history. These newspaper ads placed by Jews are rock-solid proof of Jewish treachery—not filtered through their historians, rabbis, or scholars. They **PAID** to place these ads and the graphic detail can not be explained away.

Some Jewish scholars have used U.S. census records, which show “modest” Jewish slaveholding, to diminish the role of Jews as major “owners” of Black human beings. This, however, is highly misleading. Jews were twice as likely as the general population of American whites to “own” Africans. Moreover, many Jewish merchants were simultaneously retailing dozens, even hundreds, of Africans through their business enterprises. The 1830 census shows that all the Jews of Charleston, South Carolina, claimed to “own” a total of 104 Black human beings. But a single Jew, Jacob Cohen, on a single day in 1857, offered for sale “125 rice negroes.” That same year, the same Mr. Cohen teamed with a Gentile and advertised almost twice that number—210—in a single day.

Retail outlets of slaves were fed by an extensive cadre of Jewish businessmen running high-volume operations as wholesalers. Jewish merchants “routinely possessed enormous numbers of slaves temporarily before selling them off.” Jewish slave traders, by economic necessity, tried to “turn over” their Black human merchandise as quickly as possible, and this brief “ownership” of Africans by many Jewish merchants is not reflected in the census records. Nevertheless, in marketing the products of slave labor and supplying plantations with items of commerce—even buying and selling whole plantations along with the slaves—Jewish merchants helped make slavery profitable in America.

The language used in these slave advertisements by Jewish merchants—many of them serving as high synagogue officials and pillars of the Jewish community—betrays their comfort with the horrors of Black slavery. “Cargoes” of “Likely Negroes” were bought and sold alongside farm animals and furniture; whole plantations are sold with all “negroes” included in the purchase; shipping services are offered with “roomy accommodations for slaves”; insurance is offered for slave ships; “negro” and “mulatto” “wenches” are put on the auction block as “temptresses”—all these “bargains” publicly offered by Jews in America’s city newspapers.

Whole “gangs of negroes”—some advertised “in families”—are publicly traded as objects of commerce for pure profit. The image of an ad by Jacob Cohen & Son on the book’s front cover is a perverse example of a JEWISH FAMILY selling a BLACK FAMILY! It shows the Cohens giving financing terms for the sale, a business practice that proves the complicity of a Jewish financial network.

One merchant has “Sundry Negro Slaves in families.” Another sells a plantation with a “gang of about 60 Negroes,” with “negro houses” to accommodate 50 slaves; and another Jewish merchant guarantees the “lowest” prices on “real estate, negroes, horses, etc.” One merchant sells “40 valuable Negroes” consisting of “house servants and field slaves”; another sells “a prime gang of 43.” Another merchant sells “choice Negroes,” 80 at one time; and yet another has “65 prime negroes at a private sale.” Children 5-years-old, 9-years-old, 11, 16, 17, 2-months-old—even infants—are all sold without any concern for their welfare or for their families. One advertises a “valuable family of field slaves,” including an “infant” and a “2-year old” (both of whom the Jewish seller already determined to be “field slaves”).

One Jewish businessman seeks to hire 150 “young, healthy, able-bodied Working Negroes.” Evidently, he felt it necessary to explain that the “Negroes” would be “treated with humanity.” He offered a special deal to sellers: he would not charge for the temporary lodging of “sucking children of Negroes sent to [him to] sell.” Africans are advertised as good housekeepers for elderly whites, and it is chilling to consider the fate of the many Black girls and boys advertised for sale. One Jewish auctioneer sells

NEGROES, NEGROES.



The undersigned has just arrived in Lumpkin from Virginia, with a likely lot of negroes, about 40 in number, embracing every shade and variety. He has seamstresses, chamber maids, field hands, and doubts not that he is able to fill the bill of any who may want to buy. He has sold over two hundred negroes in this section, mostly in this county, and flatters himself that he has so far given satisfaction to his purchasers. Being a regular trader to this market he has nothing to gain by misrepresentation, and will, therefore, warrant every negro sold to come up to the bill, squarely and completely. Give him a call at his Mart.

J. F. MOSES.

Lumpkin, Ga., Nov. 14th, 1859.

Negroes at Auction.

BY J. & L. T. LEVIN.

WILL be sold, on MONDAY, the 3d January next, at the Court House, at 10 o'clock,

22 LIKELY NEGROES, the larger number of which are young and desirable. Among them are Field Hands, Hostlers and Carriage Drivers, House Servants, &c., and of the following ages: Robinson 40, Eelsey 34, Yanaky 13, Sylla 11, Anikee 8, Robinson 6, Candy 3, Infant 9, Thomas 35, Die 38, Amey 18, Eldridge 13, Charles 6, Sarah 60, Baket 50, Mary 18, Betty 16, Guy 12, Tilla 9, Lydia 24, Rachel 4, Scippio 2.

The above Negroes are sold for the purpose of making some other investment of the proceeds, the sale will therefore be positive.

Terms—a credit of one, two and three years, for notes payable at either of the Banks, with two or more approved endorsers, with interest from date. Purchasers to pay for papers. Dec 8 43

Black River Watchman will copy the above and forward bill to the auctioneers for payment.

“rice field Negroes”; another sold “10 Long Cotton Negroes.” One Jewish dealer offered 100 “prime Virginia slaves,” but later had to take out an ad to rebut rumors that he was instead fraudulently selling “Kentucky slaves.”

Freedom-seeking self-emancipated Blacks are branded “runaways” and doggedly pursued through newspaper notices: one Jew chased a Black woman for years, advertising for the return of “my negro girl” when she was 25 and again when she was 31. Other Jews captured and held “runaways” for the bounty.

Jews are found serving the plantation masters, selling “negro jackets,” “negro shoes,” “negro clothes”—one selling 7 bales of “American cloth for plantation Negroes.” One merchant offers “newly clothed negroes,” for which he added \$3 to the sale price; another entices slave owners with “splendid accommodations for negro sales.” One Jew seeks in an advertisement to hire an “overseer” for her plantation. The Jewish slave-dealers distinguish whether their Black human chattel are “colored” or “mulatto,” foreign-born Africans or native-born “negroes,” and much of this Black merchandise is “warranted” “sober and honest,” “of good character,” and documented as having made no attempts to run away. One group of Blacks “for sale” is advertised to have



had just one previous owner. Jewish brokers receive commissions on their slave sales, one offering special terms for “negroes”: “bond with interest and security,” payable in one year—Black slaves on layaway.

Synagogue officials and even rabbis sold Black people. Rabbi Jacob Levin sold “22 likely Negroes” for “investment” purposes, he states in his ad. Long before the Nazis forced Jews to wear yellow stars, Jewish police were threatening Charleston Blacks with “corporal punishment” if they did not present their “slave badges” to any white man who asked. A Jew seeking his “runaway negro” informs the public that she had badge #2090, which proved that she was his property. Other Jewish constables incarcerated

Blacks they suspected of being “runaways” and advertised their descriptions in the public newspapers. Another Jew in the role of city assessor reminded his fellow Charleston citizens through a newspaper notice that taxes were due on their slave property. Any one who might assist his runaway, one Jew threatens, “shall be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.”

These advertisements represent proof of substantial Jewish involvement in the greatest criminal endeavor in the history of the world—the Black Holocaust.

***The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Vol. 3,
The Leo Frank Case: The Lynching of a Guilty Man***

Point Number 9 of "What the Muslims Believe":

"WE BELIEVE that the offer of integration is hypocritical and is made by those who are trying to deceive the Black peoples into believing that their 400-year-old open enemies of freedom, justice and equality are, all of a sudden, their 'friends.' Furthermore, we believe that such deception is intended to prevent Black people from realizing that the time in history has arrived for the separation from the Whites of this nation."

THE SUPREME WISDOM Lessons, VII. English Lesson No. C1

25. CAN THE DEVIL FOOL A MUSLIM?

26. NOT NOWADAYS.

The Messenger of Allah, **The Most Honorable Elijah Muhammad**, wrote that Blacks are being deceived into believing that our 400-year enemy is "all of a sudden" our best friend. In the Bible (Job 2:1), Allah finds Satan walking and intermingling with the unsuspecting angels. When He calls Satan out, the angels are in disbelief. How did Satan himself convince the angels that he was one of them? How, today, have the Jewish people, with such an odious history of slave trading and brutal racism, been so successful in deceiving Blacks into believing that Jews have been downtrodden and oppressed "just the same as Black people"? **The answer is Leo Frank.**



James Conley, Mary Phagan, Leo M. Frank

The Secret Relationship Between Blacks and Jews, Volume Three: The Leo Frank Case, The Lynching of a Guilty Man has 536 pages with 1,227 footnotes, a full index and bibliography, multiple illustrations, maps, diagrams, photos, and graphics that touch on every aspect of the controversial case. NOI researchers combed through thousands of pages of evidence, including court records, confidential memoranda, unpublished dissertations, private letters, historical newspapers, and other documents that have been buried for over a century. Handwriting experts were employed to examine critical doc-

uments, and the personal papers of past scholars of the case were evaluated. In the two years since its publication, the NOI book has been acknowledged to be the most important study ever done on the case, by white Gentiles who see the book as having conclusively solved the case:

- The **family of the murder victim**, which has been seeking justice for over a century, has communicated their approval, calling the NOI book “**very factual.**”
- **The Hestia Society**: “This is by far the greatest book I’ve ever read written by blacks. It really made me understand where they’re (NOI) coming from in a big way because while the Jewish claims of anti-Semitism are completely unfounded....”
- **The American Mercury**: “[T]his book is the most valuable to come out on this subject...” The organization had even volunteered to turn it into an audiobook, which is now freely available to all.
- Noted Jewish writer **Ron Unz**: “I was tremendously impressed by the quality of the historical analysis. I think I have only very rarely encountered a research monograph on a controversial historical event that provided such an enormous wealth of carefully-argued analysis backed by such copious evidence. The authors seemed to display complete mastery of the major secondary literature of the last one hundred years while drawing very heavily upon the various primary sources, including court records, personal correspondence, and contemporaneous publications, with the overwhelming majority of the 1200 footnotes referencing newspaper and magazine articles of that era. The case they made for Frank’s guilt seemed absolutely overwhelming.”

The ADL MYTH of the Leo Frank Case

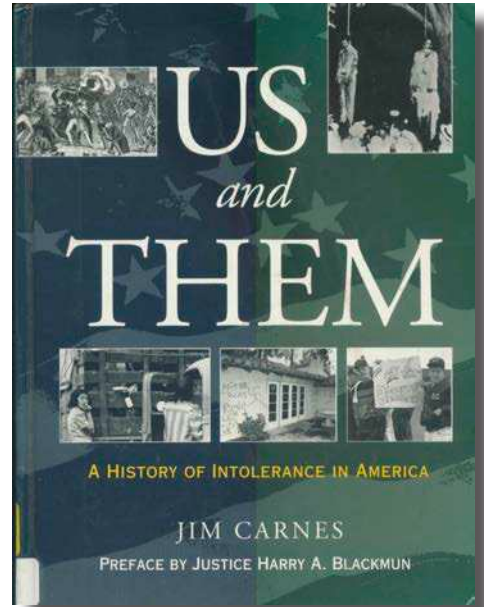
The 1913 Leo Frank case is still potent in the minds of American Jews and many white Gentiles. At least a dozen books and hundreds of articles have been written on the horrific Atlanta murder of a 13-year-old Gentile girl named Mary Phagan and the lynching of her convicted murderer, B’nai B’rith leader Leo Max Frank. And though the case is largely unknown to most, it is widely considered to be the “greatest example of anti-Semitism in American history.” From this one Atlanta tragedy have come, according to Jewish scholars, many significant events in Black history, and that is why the case required the intense focus of the Nation of Islam. It is claimed that the terrorist Ku Klux Klan was reignited as a result of the Leo Frank Affair and that the case influenced Jews to partner with Blacks in the early civil rights movement. The B’nai B’rith’s Anti-Defamation League (ADL) began in earnest in 1913 as a result of the case, giving Leo Frank a lofty position as the Founding Father of that racist Jewish spy organization.



1915 lynching of Leo Frank in Marietta, Georgia

Jews have used the Leo Frank case for no other reason than to invent a Jewish victimhood that does not exist anywhere in American history. And this ruse is entirely at the expense of Blacks, for Jews have claimed that a Black man actually committed the crime and that this Black man fooled the whites of Georgia into targeting the Jew. This makes the Black man—the factory’s janitor named James Conley—the first “Black anti-Semite.” Further, Jews have used the Leo Frank case to sully the reputation of **The Honorable Minister Louis Farrakhan**, as with this wicked 1995 publication of the SOUTHERN POVERTY LAW CENTER titled “Us and Them”:

The myth of a Jewish conspiracy is an old one that thrives on a mix of economic insecurities and cultural prejudice. During the recession of the 1980s, white supremacist groups recruited new members by arguing that Jews in business and government were responsible for the problems of working-class Protestant whites. In the 1990s, Nation of Islam leader, Louis Farrakhan, used similar reasoning to pronounce Jews the enemy of African Americans. In Georgia in 1913, the Jewish conspiracy myth found its focus in the murder of Mary Phagan, a 13-year old girl who worked for a Jewish factory superintendent named Leo Frank. ... More recently, Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan has charged that Jews ran the slave trade and continue to exploit African Americans economically. Farrakhan’s speeches echo many of the oldest myths of anti-Semitism.



The Leo Frank case has re-emerged in the wake of the recent 2018 attack on The Minister and the NOI. It is THE ONLY EXAMPLE IN AMERICAN HISTORY that Jews have used to claim, falsely, that they are victims in America. Leo Frank as sufferer of anti-Semitism is a complete HOAX. Jewish leaders have turned a legitimate, legal trial and conviction into a wicked and racist Jewish myth, a deceitfully false narrative that MUST be uprooted and destroyed—because Truth is on the March today and all things hidden will come to light.



The NOI TRUTH of the Leo Frank Case

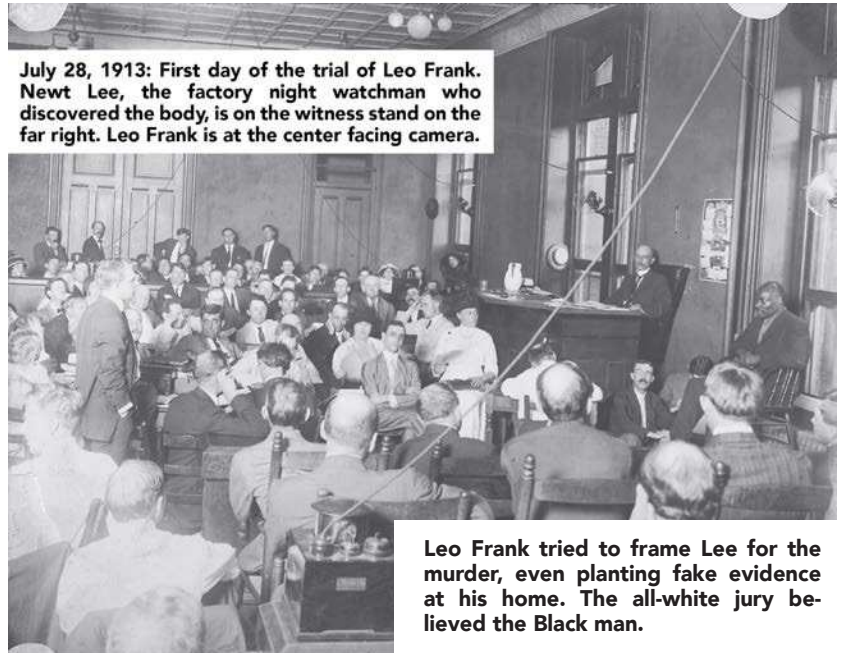
As president of the Atlanta chapter of the prestigious Jewish organization B’nai B’rith, Leo Frank was arguably the most important Jew in the American South. He was a businessman who managed the pencil factory where he employed the young murder victim. Atlanta police investigated the crime and within days Frank was charged with the murder. The trial in the summer of

1913 gripped the state of Georgia, and its extensive coverage by the three Atlanta daily newspapers even pushed World War One off the front pages. At the end of the longest and most expensive trial in Georgia’s history, Frank was convicted and sentenced to hang. It was a trial, Jews say, that was marred by anti-Se-

mitic mob violence and white terror.

Two years of unsuccessful legal appeals followed. Then the Georgia governor stepped in to commute Frank's sentence to life imprisonment. Within weeks, an unknown group of armed vigilantes kidnapped Frank from his prison cell, drove him to the girl's hometown, and lynched him from an oak tree. For Jews, that act—the only lynching of a Jew in American history—resonates deeply even today.

But almost none of the Jews' account of the Leo Frank case is true. Their recounting of the case is a monumental lie—a complete hoax—designed to create the historical impression that the Jews—who ran the slave trade and helped destroy the Native Americans—were “all of a sudden” a victim of bigotry who “all of a sudden” becomes our sympathetic friend. In fact, the Leo Frank case is one of the ugliest examples of anti-Black racism in the American legal system ever recorded. And that racism was NOT perpetrated by the white Gentile—it was perpetrated by the Jewish defendant, Leo Frank, and his Jewish handlers!



July 28, 1913: First day of the trial of Leo Frank. Newt Lee, the factory night watchman who discovered the body, is on the witness stand on the far right. Leo Frank is at the center facing camera.

Leo Frank tried to frame Lee for the murder, even planting fake evidence at his home. The all-white jury believed the Black man.

What REALLY Happened on April 26, 1913?

The power of this case is that it demonstrates the unbelievable and racist lengths white Jews went to free one of their own. Leo Frank was the Harvey Weinstein of his era. He used the power of his position to sexually harass and pursue the teenage white girls he employed. One girl resisted and he raped and then strangled her to death. And this is where the Jewish racism reached extraordinary heights. Here are some of the NOI revelations:

- Frank himself told a Jewish newspaper: “Anti-Semitism is absolutely not the reason for this libel [murder conviction] that has been framed against me. It isn’t the source nor the result of this sad story.”
- Leo Frank, as leader of B’nai B’rith, publicly and openly referred to Blacks as “niggers.” His defense attorneys used the word “nigger” and other racist slurs dozens of times in court. His main attorney told the jury: “If you put a nigger in a hopper, he’ll drip lies.”
- Frank argued in court that the many Black witnesses that testified should not be believed—simply because they were Black—and that “negro testimony” was by definition inferior and unreliable.
- Frank argued to the all-white jury of his peers that **murder, rape, and robbery were “negro crimes”** and thus, he, a white man, could not have committed the murder of Mary Phagan.
- Frank himself hired two of the most prominent (and expensive) private detective agencies in America and both **concluded that Leo Frank was the murderer** of Mary Phagan.
- Before Frank accused James Conley of the crime, Frank accused the innocent Black night watchman who found the body. Frank’s hired private eyes actually planted a blood-soaked shirt in

Newt Lee's home, and then told the police where they could find that damning "evidence." At the same time, Frank altered Lee's workplace time card in order to make Lee the prime suspect.

- Leo Frank's own Black maid, Minola McKnight, swore that she overheard Frank's wife and mother discussing how **Frank had confessed** that he had killed a girl.
- Powerful Jewish leaders rallied to Frank's defense, but privately they admitted that they could not stand Frank's personality and that he probably was guilty. Albert Lasker financed Frank's legal defense. His private view of the B'nai B'rith president was harsh and disturbing: "[H]e impressed us as a sexual pervert. Now, he may not have been, or rather a homeosexual [sic] or something like that." Lasker said, "**I hope he [Leo Frank] gets out...and when he gets out I hope he slips on a banana peel and breaks his neck.**"
- A dozen adolescent girls gave such powerful testimony about Leo Frank's sexual harassment at the factory that none of his bevy of highly paid attorneys dared to cross-examine them—not one.
- Frank supporters tried to **hire a Black woman to slip James Conley some poison** while he was in jail waiting to testify at Frank's new-trial hearing. She identified the plotters in open court as prominent members of the Jewish community.
- Leo Frank refused to take an oath on the Bible, and then refused to be cross-examined by prosecutors.

Leo Frank may be an iconic figure in Jewish history, but evidence shows Frank to be guilty of murdering Mary Phagan and guilty of attempting to pin his crime on two innocent Black men. In court Frank and his defenders moved to reinforce—not destroy—the most anti-civil rights doctrines imaginable in his scorched-earth effort to free himself at all costs. In addition, the NOI reveals that Jews are guilty of falsely accusing white Gentiles of anti-Semitism and deliberately lying about Gentile activities during the Frank affair.

Today, the racist Leo Frank is used as a symbol of a non-existent "anti-Semitism" by the Anti-Defamation League, which has used it as a bludgeon to muzzle Blacks and pretend to be their historical best friend.

On February 26, 2019, the Anti-Defamation League forced Amazon.com to ban The Secret Relationship Between Blacks & Jews book series.


It can be purchased here: <https://store.finalcall.com/collections/the-secret-relationship-between-blacks-and-jews>

Father of ADL, Leo Frank, Tried to Pin Murder on 2 Black Men

When accused of murder, Leo Frank announced:

"MARY PHAGAN'S MURDER WAS WORK OF A NEGRO!... No white man killed Mary Phagan. It's a negro's crime, through and through. No man with common sense would even suspect I did it."

Frank hired detectives to plant incriminating "evidence" against both these Black men.




ADL's Leo Frank and the 2 Black men he tried to have lynched.

'Father of the ADL' was a Rapist & a Murderer

Atlanta B'nai B'rith leader **Leo M. Frank** raped and murdered a 13-year-old white girl named Mary Phagan in 1913. When caught he cried "anti-Semitism" and claimed two "niggers" were the real killers. No one—Black or White—believed him and he was lynched in 1915.

For a century Jews have blamed Black men for Leo Frank's heinous crime. In 2015, the Nation of Islam researchers uncovered evidence proving that Leo Frank, the **Father of the ADL**, committed the crime.



From: [Matty Morissette via Change.org](#)
To: [Craig Etherton](#)
Subject: [Content warning] Proud Boys
Date: Saturday, January 09, 2021 7:13:05 AM

CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.



Warning: The following contains references to violence.

Craig — In the wake of violence and terror in Washington, DC this week, there are renewed calls to stop hate groups. One of those groups, the Proud Boys, has been instrumental in fomenting violence in DC. Petition starter Matty believes it's time to declare the Proud Boys a terrorist organization. They've rallied over 250,000 supporters on this petition, as President-elect Joe Biden prepares to take office. Matty hopes to send a loud message that the Proud Boys should be labeled a terrorist organization.



Declare the “Proud Boys” a Terrorist Organization.



192,492 have signed Matty Morissette's petition. Let's get to 200,000!



[Sign now with a click](#)

The Proud Boys, a radical, dangerous, racist, transphobic group were called to arms by President Trump to “Stand Back and Stand By” during the first Presidential political debate of 2020 on 9/29/2020. This was a call for National Terrorism. Within an hour this group had the slogan printed and were thrilled to be given direction by their leader. This vile group must be declared a Terrorist Organization before more deaths occur. Below is a history of the organization:

The Proud Boys was formed in 2016 by VICE Media co-founder, Gavin McInnes. In an op-ed in the far-right outlet Taki’s Magazine—notorious for its regular contributors, which included white supremacist Jared Taylor—McInnes announced the foundation of the group, describing its members as “Western chauvinists who refuse to apologise [sic] for creating the modern world,” and who “long for the days when ‘girls were girls and men were men.’” According to McInnes, the Proud Boys, whose name is taken from a song in the musical Aladdin, are a response and opposition to “politically correct culture.” McInnes’ orders were “We need more violence from the Trump supporters. Choke a bitch. Choke a tranny. Get your fingers around the windpipe. Get a gun.”

During the last three years, the Proud Boys have established themselves as a dominant force within the alt lite. Easily recognizable, thanks to their black and yellow Fred Perry polo shirts and red Make America Great Again baseball caps, members are regulars at far-

right demonstrations and Trump rallies. After several years of forging alliances with members of the Republican political establishment, the Proud Boys have carved out a niche for themselves as both a right-wing fight club and a volunteer security force for the GOP. Despite their associations with mainstream politicians, Proud Boys' actions and statements repeatedly land them in the company of white supremacists and right-wing extremists. Jason Kessler, the primary organizer of the deadly 2017 Unite the Right Rally in Charlottesville, is a former Proud Boy. Several members attended the violent August 12, 2017 demonstration that ended in the death of counter-protestor Heather Heyer.

During an October 2018 brawl outside the Metropolitan Republican Club in Manhattan, for which two Proud Boys members were convicted and sentenced to substantial prison terms, and seven others pled guilty, the Proud Boys were joined by the 211 Bootboys, an ultra-nationalist and violent skinhead gang based in New York City. In October 2019, members of the Denver chapter of the Proud Boys marched with members of Patriot Front and former members of the now-defunct neo-Nazi group Traditionalist Worker Party. These relationships show the Proud Boys to be less a pro-western drinking club and more an extreme, right-wing gang. Ideologically, members subscribe to a scattershot array of libertarian and nationalist tropes, referring to themselves as anti-communist and anti-political correctness.

Please sign so we can let our government know we will not stand for such injustice!

Sign now with a click

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Redaction Log

Total Number of Redactions in Document: 65

Redaction Reasons by Page

Page	Reason	Description	Occurrences
469	100.3	Unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (date of birth, ssn, home address and telephone number, etc.) [I.C. § 74-124(1)(c)]	4
470	100.3	Unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (date of birth, ssn, home address and telephone number, etc.) [I.C. § 74-124(1)(c)]	4
471	100.3	Unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (date of birth, ssn, home address and telephone number, etc.) [I.C. § 74-124(1)(c)]	4
472	100.3	Unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (date of birth, ssn, home address and telephone number, etc.) [I.C. § 74-124(1)(c)]	4
473	100.3	Unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (date of birth, ssn, home address and telephone number, etc.) [I.C. § 74-124(1)(c)]	4
474	100.3	Unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (date of birth, ssn, home address and telephone number, etc.) [I.C. § 74-124(1)(c)]	4
475	100.3	Unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (date of birth, ssn, home address and telephone number, etc.) [I.C. § 74-124(1)(c)]	4
476	100.3	Unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (date of birth, ssn, home address and telephone number, etc.) [I.C. § 74-124(1)(c)]	3
619	100	Investigatory records of law enforcement [I.C. § 74-105(1)]	3
620	100.3	Unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (date of birth, ssn, home address and telephone number, etc.) [I.C. § 74-124(1)(c)]	4
621	100.3	Unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (date of birth, ssn, home address and telephone number, etc.) [I.C. § 74-124(1)(c)]	4
622	100.3	Unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (date of birth, ssn, home address and telephone number, etc.) [I.C. § 74-124(1)(c)]	4

Redaction Log

Page	Reason	Description	Occurrences
623	100.3	Unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (date of birth, ssn, home address and telephone number, etc.) [I.C. § 74-124(1)(c)]	4
624	100.3	Unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (date of birth, ssn, home address and telephone number, etc.) [I.C. § 74-124(1)(c)]	4
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626	100.3	Unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (date of birth, ssn, home address and telephone number, etc.) [I.C. § 74-124(1)(c)]	4
627	100.3	Unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (date of birth, ssn, home address and telephone number, etc.) [I.C. § 74-124(1)(c)]	3

Redaction Log

Redaction Reasons by Exemption

Reason	Description	Pages (Count)
100	Investigatory records of law enforcement [I.C. § 74-105(1)]	619(3)
100.3	Unwarranted invasion of personal privacy (date of birth, ssn, home address and telephone number, etc.) [I.C. § 74-124(1)(c)]	469(4) 470(4) 471(4) 472(4) 473(4) 474(4) 475(4) 476(3) 620(4) 621(4) 622(4) 623(4) 624(4) 625(4) 626(4) 627(3)