

## U.S. LABOR PARTY CAMPAIGN REPORT



# The Battle Against Vote Fraud

Oct. 29 — In a few days, Americans are to choose a new president. At this late date, it is an open question whether Nov. 2 will see a fair election, or the worst fix in history. There are Republican and anti-Carter Democrats moving against fraud, adding their voice to the campaign the U.S. Labor Party has been waging since 1974. But Jimmy Carter, who cannot possibly win on Nov. 2 without fraud, is nevertheless dangerously close to being illegally installed as President of the United States.

The fraud capability of Jimmy Carter's Wall Street backers is significantly expanded, but not new. Its elements have been fully exposed by the U.S. Labor Party over a two year period. In state and municipal elections and contests for Federal office in 1974 and 1975, large-scale fraud was perpetrated against the Labor Party's candidates in all parts of the country. The Labor Party documented the fraud with affidavits, identified its modus operandi, took dozens of cases to court — many are still pending — and appealed to honest political forces to come forward to fight it. Few came forward, and almost nothing was done to eliminate Wall Street vote fraud. The apparatus that defrauded the Labor Party (and others) repeatedly in the past remains in place to rig a Carter victory on Nov. 2.

### Pre-Election Fraud

A vast pre-election fraud has already occurred in the registration of millions of "voters" by postcard and other "tombstone" methods, with no checks on eligibility, multiple registrations, or even to verify the existence of the alleged "voter." Ballot status has been granted to phony police-intelligence groups like the Communist Party, Socialist Workers Party, et al., and the Fabian agent Eugene McCarthy, none of whom have demonstrably significant voter support; they are to be used as a repository for votes stolen from elsewhere, principally from the Labor Party.

### Poll-Place Fraud

For using during the voting itself, the well-known "big city machine" methods of gooning, multiple voting and the rest are available in major cities throughout the country, with the extent of such planned ballot-box stuffing augmented by the "tombstones" which postcard registration has lined up for Carter-Mondale. Mayor Daley's notorious Cook County machine, for example, is "predicting" a 70 per cent vote for Carter. In Michigan, a state which Carter has all but conceded to President Ford, the UAW machine is mobilized to produce a fraudulent "surprise vote" for Carter. In major urban areas in dozens of states, Republicans are admitting that their poll-watchers fear physical violence, especially in areas where the UAW and AFL-CIO machines are present.

### Fraudulent Vote-Counting

In past elections, sophisticated methods of machine-fixing have been used, with the several instances of 1974 and 1975 tampering occurring at the level of the two intelligence agency controlled manufacturers of voting machines: AVM, Inc. and International Election Systems. Added to this capability has been the widespread introduction of computerized vote-counting by Computerized Election Systems, Inc., an IBM off-shoot, with programming designed for a miscount "untouched by human

hand." In a number of states, computerized processing of vote returns has been imposed in direct violation of the state constitution. The widespread introduction of computerized systems occurred after a study by the Rand Corporation (published in the May 1970 issue of *Datamation*) showed that one technician could modify a program to rig an election in such a way that it could not be detected.

All the methods and the agencies responsible have been exposed by the U.S. Labor Party. Now, Republican Party officials, anti-Carter Democrats and others, in California, Washington State, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and elsewhere, have begun to join the Labor Party in taking strong steps to prevent the fraud planned for the Presidential election. More strenuous action is needed by the U.S. population, which cannot afford to wait until after the election to seek legal and political remedies. The USLP's Fair Election Guidelines provide the basis for strong public statements and legal injunctions by ad hoc "Citizens' Fair Election Committees," prominent political figures and others. Pre-emptive action is needed, and it is needed now.

## Vote Fraud: Past And Present

### Massachusetts

**1975 Fraud:** USLP candidate Robert Gibbons received 1.1 per cent, or 1,100 votes in the Boston mayoral primary. One year earlier, a USLP Congressional candidate received 10 per cent in Boston. A WBZ radio pre-election poll gave Gibbons 19 per cent. Other straw polls gave Gibbons 25 per cent and up, including 40 per cent among the city's AFSCME membership according to a union-conducted poll.

**1976 Fraud:** The Kennedy machine controls the state, and uses methods of machine-tampering and old-fashioned precinct-by-precinct vote-stealing during the count. The Republicans have opened themselves to major fraud by conceding the state to Carter in advance.

**Anti-Fraud Action:** The U.S. Labor Party entered Federal court in Boston on Oct. 28 to seek injunctive relief and stipulation of procedural guidelines for conduct of all election officials on Nov. 2, using the 1975 case of municipal election fraud as an evidentiary basis.

### California

**1975 Fraud:** USLP candidate Nick Benton received .18 per cent, or 388 votes in the San Francisco mayoral election. Pre-election straw polls by the USLP and others showed 15-20 per cent voter preference for Benton, consistent with a New York Times poll recording 18 per cent as "undecided." Notarized affidavits from voters proved fraudulent counts in six precincts.

**1976 Fraud:** California now has the most voters of any state in the country, as a result of two months of registration by post-card, which increased rolls by 25-30 per cent, without checks or verifications. Rolls in Contra Nostra County alone are up 43 per cent, and in San Diego and Los Angeles counties, 25 per cent

each. In violation of state law, police intelligence gangs, the Communist Party, Socialist Workers Party and others, were permitted to pass out registration cards while gathering nominating signatures for their candidates, and achieved ballot status as a result. In a state with 8 million eligible voters, 22 million postcard registration forms were printed. No identification was required during registration, and no signature check is required before voting. The United Farm Workers Union has readied hundreds of thousands of farm workers, including aliens, into post-card registration. The UFW favors Jimmy Carter.

**Anti-Fraud Action:** The U.S. Labor Party filed suit Oct. 22 asking that Lyndon LaRouche be placed on the ballot, and that the CPUSA, SWP, McCarthy and others be removed for forgery and fraud utilizing "tombstone" voters through postcard registration. A Republican Party candidate for State Assembly, Dwight Tripp, warned Oct. 23 in San Francisco that his party "is extremely wary of the vote fraud that is taking place in California with the postcard registration. We want to alert the public to the danger. We have had elections stolen in San Francisco."

### Michigan

**1975 Fraud:** USLP candidate Pete Signorelli received an extremely low vote, including only 500 votes in Wayne County which includes Detroit, in the election for governor in 1974. In an earlier USLP campaign for Detroit Common Council lasting only 10 days, a party candidate received six times Signorelli's vote in Detroit — though Signorelli campaigned for 8 months. In April 1975, the Michigan State Legislature at urging from the United Auto Workers attempted to remove USLP presidential candidate LaRouche from the ballot by enacting a new law requiring a "Third Party primary." LaRouche was reinstated on the ballot by a three-judge Federal panel.

**1976 Fraud:** Although the Democrats have virtually conceded the state to Ford, UAW President Leonard Woodcock has spent millions of dollars in union funds to turn out a membership vote for Carter, deploying an army of union goons as "poll watchers" throughout the state. Millions of promotional packets for the Carter-Mondale ticket have been printed up and distributed by the UAW.

**Anti-Fraud Action:** The USLP will enter Federal court on Nov. 1 with evidence of 1974 vote fraud as the basis for a preliminary restraining order against the Carter-UAW machine. Republicans and honest Democrats are being contacted for collaboration.

### Washington

**1975 Fraud:** Treasurer candidate Carol Ruckert and city council candidate Marianna Stapel received 20 and 26 per cent respectively in November municipal elections in Seattle. Ruckert and Stapel received 18 and 14 per cent respectively in an earlier election with a much larger field of candidates. Twenty-five per cent of the municipal election vote was given to a Socialist Workers Party candidate unheard of in the city. The Board of elections used computerized vote counting, illegal under state law, eliminating vote totals at the precinct level, making post-election investigation impossible.

**1976 Fraud:** Seattle's computerized vote-counting system requires only one skilled operative to modify vote-counting to rig the election. The skilled operative will be provided by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration which established and supervises Seattle's system.

**Anti-Fraud Action:** The U.S. Labor Party's Fair Elections Guidelines have been endorsed by Republican state senator Kent Pullin. They will be the subject of a pre-election press conference to finger the LEAA operated computer terminal as the source of fraud. A USLP challenge to the 1975 elections was filed in Washington State Superior Court, but dismissed in December 1975 by a judge who pleaded that he could not rule that the entire

legislature had been illegally elected, though that may be the case. The case is being reviewed by the state Supreme Court, and may be re-opened in the lower court.

### New York

**1974 Fraud:** Tony Chaitkin was given a minimal vote in New York's gubernatorial race, including only 28 votes in his stronghold, the 69th A.D. on Manhattan's Upper West Side. A year earlier in mayoralty elections Chaitkin had received 82 votes there, and his recognition and support had since increased significantly.

**1976 Fraud:** New York City is a traditional stronghold of machine-rigging, ballot-box stuffing and arm-twisting at the polls — the old Tammany Hall techniques. This year, the Democrats' "postcard" registration system netted 1.2 million new "voters," increasing New York City's rolls by 557,000 or 25 per cent. The Labor Party proved some voters had registered to vote three or more times — but Board of Elections head Betty Dolan "planned no action."

**Anti-Fraud Action:** The USLP together with George Abrams, head of the Honest Ballot Association held a joint press conference Oct. 29, Abrams presenting evidence that at least 50,000 illegal ballots have been cast in every New York elections since the thirties. He charged that this year's post-card registration "will mean 550,000 illegal ballots."

### Illinois

**1976 Fraud:** Mayor Richard Daley's spokesmen have already announced that Jimmy Carter will receive 70 per cent of the Chicago vote, with 25 per cent going to Ford, and 5 per cent to McCarthy — nothing to the U.S. Labor Party. The "prediction" runs counter to all regional preference polls, which show Ford leading Carter in Illinois, and a vote for LaRouche ranging 20-25 per cent by USLP estimates. AFL-CIO officials will participate in realizing Daley's "prediction" by casting their members' ballots from computerized lists at their disposal. Computerized vote-counting has been introduced into Chicago's Republican suburbs only.

**Anti-Fraud Action:** The Illinois Attorney General is running a 300-man patrol car operation on election day, and Chicago's predominantly Republican Project LEAP is running a 1,000 man operation to check on computerized vote-counting machines and poll-watch in Chicago precincts.

### Pennsylvania

**1975 Fraud:** USLP candidate Bernard Salera received a tiny vote in Philadelphia City council elections which he probably won. He received only four votes in his home precinct where more than 40 members of his immediate family and campaign workers voted. Salera received a significantly higher vote in November 1974 Congressional elections, though fraud was proven by voters' affidavits in this case too. In Reading, Pa., where Mayor Kaminsky "wished he had a machine like the Labor Party," pre-municipal election polls showed 60 per cent preference for USLP mayoral and city council candidates, who received 1 and 1.6 per cent respectively.

**1976 Fraud:** An AFL-CIO Democrat "postcard" registration drive in the state has swelled voter rolls by up to 15 per cent in some areas. This machine is "capable of 100 per cent vote fraud" through "graveyard" voters registered by postcard, according to a charge issued by Republican Party officials this week.

**Anti-Fraud Action:** "Myself and Ford will win if there is no fraud," declared Republican Senatorial candidate Heinz in a Philadelphia press conference this week. The Republicans have assigned 31,000 persons to check postcard registrations, and mailed 12,000 letters to suspected non-existent or ineligible voters. Republicans are also preparing legal action against fraud, naming defendants highly-placed in the Carter-for-President apparatus.