

Carter's Certification Can Be Stopped

The Legal Battle Planned

The Labor Party and other constitutionalist forces now have 12 state and federal suits challenging the election results in nine states, with legal actions being planned in seven more. In sum these actions challenge Jimmy Carter's claim to more than half his fraudulently garnered total of 297 electoral votes, prompting media across the nation to admit the possibility that the courts will nullify Carter's much touted Nov. 2 victory.

The Labor Party's immediate legal strategy is to hit the Carter vote fraud apparatus with three levels of legal attack in each state where widespread, documented fraud has thrown the actual outcome of the elections into doubt. State-level court suits are being initiated to block the certification of fraudulently mandated presidential electors, force recounts in areas where the vote was "contaminated" by fraud, and declare new presidential elections in the many states where fraud was so dominant as to make this the only way to secure an honest vote tally. At the same time, the Labor Party, honest Republicans, and others are starting federal civil rights actions in each target state against the national-level conspiracy to defraud the U.S. electorate and prevent effective legal action against the crime. And third, criminal indictments are being prepared against the federal and state level operatives who directed and carried out the Carter vote heist. Now is the time to bring maximum political force down on these felons.

The Priority Cases

(104 electoral votes credited to Carter)

NEW YORK

41 electoral vote credited to Carter

Lawyers for the U.S. Labor Party, the Rockland County Conservative Party, GOP candidates, a Republican elector, a Republican Committeewoman, and several individual citizens filed a federal civil rights and conspiracy action in New York's Eastern Federal District Court Nov. 22. The suit called on the court to declare the Nov. 2 presidential elections null and void, to enjoin certification of electors and to order a new presidential election in the state. The suit also demands \$2 million in damages.

On the same day, a federal district judge in Brooklyn issued a temporary restraining order barring the State Board of Elections from destroying any election evidence. "The defendants, their agents, servants, employees, and all others acting in privity or concert with them," says the order, are "temporarily restrained from depositing of, relinquishing possession of (except to this Court), or in any manner altering, moving, destroying, defacing, mutilating, or rendering illegible the files, records, data," and so forth involved in the 1976 elections in New York.

The Labor Party had earlier filed a state action against vote fraud in New York, together with several Republicans, and had presented an exhaustive survey of voting registration lists showing that thousands of "voters" had registered two, three, and more times through the state's new system of "postcard registration," while many more "voters" were registered at abandoned buildings, warehouses, homes for the mentally retarded and so forth.

On Nov. 24, State Supreme Court Justice Fein dismissed the Labor Party's state action without prejudice, basing the decision in part on technical irregularities in the service of papers and most significantly on the lack of power in the state courts to invalidate general elections even in cases of widespread, documented fraud.

The federal suit was served Nov. 24 on defendants New York Governor Hugh Carey, Secretary of State Mario Cuomo, and the State and City Boards of Election. A full hearing has been scheduled for Dec. 1. Labor Party and Republican attorneys are meanwhile preparing criminal indictments of state election officials and their accomplices in fraud in the state and local government and labor organizations. A total of \$50,000 is estimated necessary for the federal and indictment actions, plus an immediate \$5,000 to initiate the indictments.

The Federal Civil Rights and Conspiracy Action

"This is an action for declaratory and injunctive relief...to redress deprivations by state officials and others, acting under color of law, of rights, privileges and immunities secured by the First and Fourteenth Amendments and various federal and New York state statutes guaranteeing the right to vote and participate in the electoral process.... Plaintiffs bring this action to remedy the deprivation of their right to vote and of their right to equal protection of the Laws in the General Election for President of the United States and for Electors to the Electoral College from the State of New York, on November 2, 1976....

"Plaintiffs bring this action as a class action....

"The manner in which the defendants conducted and affected the aforesaid Election violated rights secured to all members of the class by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, on grounds generally applicable to the class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief with respect to the class as a whole.... In vindication of said wrongs, the aforesaid General Election should be vacated and set aside and a new Presidential Election for the State of New York ordered....

"...defendants failed and refused to insure and on information and belief intentionally failed and refused to insure that all unqualified voters would be prevented from voting and that all qualified voters would be afforded the opportunity to cast ballots for the candidates of their choice....

"...prior to the November 2 elections, defendants put into effect and conducted a state-wide system of registration of new voters by use of 'post card' affidavit registrations, and proceeded to register hundreds of thousands of 'new' voters via 'post card' affidavits. Defendants failed to properly supervise the processing and verification of these new voters, resulting in...irregularities and unlawful practices....

"defendants failed to provide adequate voting facilities and personnel in substantial numbers of election districts, thereby permitting numerous irregularities and illegal acts to occur.

"A review of the election results, as recorded and reported by the Board of Elections after the said election demonstrates numerous irregularities and statistically improbable results....

"...Certain aspects of the election process and the tally of votes thereafter were fraudulently, purposely and corruptly conducted and...defendants condoned, permitted, acquiesced in and approved said fraudulent election.

"...The tabulated results of the said election were inaccurate and misstated the results of the election."

The Evidence

1. Affidavit from Michele Steinberg who supervised an investigation of the effects of New York's Mail Registration Bill of Dec. 1975. Thirteen duly sworn affidavits are attached concerning discussions with defendants and testifying to irregularities of registration.

"The Mail Registration Bill as implemented violated numerous provisions of Article 7 of the Election Law, that these violations in turn contributed to the fraudulent result of the November 2, 1976 elections by creating the possibility for widespread violations of State Election Law, and that some of the practices of the Democratic Party nationally and trade unions who affiliated with the 'get out the vote' drive are in probable violation of federal law.

"...Approximately 300,000 postcard registrants underwent no verification procedures whatsoever for reasons of time and lack of staff at the New York Board of Elections. The substantial portion of the postcard registrations virtually inundated the Board of Election at the very end of the registration period.

"...Elizabeth Dolan, Chairperson of the Board of Elections in New York City, instructed county officials of New York City not to send out non-forwardable first class letters to 280,000 applicants by mail in violation of Article 7, Section 153 No. 7A of the New York Election law for reasons of time and lack of staff.

"Affidavits...demonstrate that the specified procedures to weed out duplicate, invalid, and fraudulent registrations were abandoned by the Boards of Elections of at least three counties in New York City (Kings, Bronx, and New York) by order of Elizabeth Dolan...

"Despite her own knowledge that no verification was in fact taking place as required by the law, Mrs. Elizabeth Dolan extended the time limit for acceptance of mail applications by the Boards of Elections in New York City until October 8, 1976 provided the postmark was prior to or on October 4, 1976...in violation..of the...law which states that completed applications must be received 30 days before the next following special or general elections.

"The absence of verification procedures did in fact lead to illegalities and numerous fraudulent registrations...After Ramon Velez, a South Bronx New York City Councilman, informed investigators that he had overseen registering people under the postcard method at abandoned buildings, the following results were obtained: In the 59th A.D. three abandoned buildings and one driveway with seven postcard registrations attributed to the addresses... In the 78th A.D. seven persons registered at seven abandoned buildings and multiple registrations for the same voter occurred at SERA methadone center...

"There were no safeguards against frivolous and illegal registrations and the use of unqualified, untrustworthy and partisan individuals to conduct the registration... In Manhattan, School District No. 5, students at all grade levels participated in contests to see who could gather the largest number of voter registrations...

"According to estimates from Mrs. Elizabeth Dolan...the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education and the Council of Black Elected Officials which coordinated 'Operation Big Vote,' approximately 800,000 to one million new registrants signed up by postcard... These individuals held regular meetings with Mr. Gerard Doherty, New York City Coordinator for the Carter for President Campaign...to coordinate their 'non-partisan' efforts to get out the vote..."

2. Affidavit from Edward Spannaus who supervised an investigation to determine the existence and extent of vote fraud in New York City. Nine duly sworn affidavits are attached

testifying to complete chaos at the polls, unregulated access to voting machines, electioneering, multiple voting, threats and intimidation of voters and of Republican inspectors and forgeries.

"Voters were told to vote Democratic inside the polling places... Democratic inspectors going inside the machines with Democratic voters and other persons going inside the machines with Democratic voters resulting in multiples of the vote for James E. Carter.

"...50,000 individuals entered the polls and voted on a paper affidavit ballot due to the fact that no buff cards existed for these individuals...never processed by the Board of Elections or...people simply went to the polls without registering in any fashion... 80 to 90 per cent of such votes have since been determined to be improper and invalid.

"In the 56th E.D. (of the 46th A.D.) there were 573 signed buff cards but only 425 presidential votes. In the 70th E.D., there were only 131 signed buff cards but there were 298 votes in the machine meaning that 167 votes were unaccounted for... There are a total of 723 presidential votes and only 704 signed buff cards for both E.D.'s taken together.

"I personally checked buff cards in the 46th A.D., 56th E.D. and found four possible forgeries in an examination of the cards of voters...

"...In the 1st E.D., the maximum possible number of legitimate votes was 750...nonetheless the police tally sheet read 752 votes for president. In the 17th E.D. the maximum number of legitimate votes was 693...nonetheless the police tally sheet read 699 votes for president."

3. Affidavit of Patricia W. Levitt who supervised an investigation and review of the Board of Elections records maintained at the election polls on Nov. 2. Four duly sworn affidavits are attached testifying to irregularities between the number registered on the Public Counter of the voting machine and the number of signature entries in the Registration Poll Records for each district.

"In 14 out of 15 districts examined, the number of persons entering the polling booth to vote, as recorded by the Public Counters was higher than the number of persons who signed their registration poll record (buff card).

"The results of our investigation of 15 election districts randomly chosen from four Assembly Districts in Bronx and Kings County show (that) in...14 election districts, 162, or 4.4 per cent of the number of persons voting on voting machines, cannot be accounted for.

"...The evidence indicates either uncontrolled access to voting machines, or consistently inoperative and malfunctioning voting machines, or both. Poll inspectors from two election districts in different Assembly Districts have told us that the Public Counters on machines in their polling places were running ahead during the day...

"Ballot numbers were not recorded on the buff cards as required by law, or the same ballot number was used more than once for different persons...

"Completely different names were signed on the registration poll records in some cases..."

"Records for the 41 E.D. of the 56 A.D., for the 21 E.D. of the 77 A.D., and the 15 E.D. of the 84 A.D. show that persons were assigned public counter numbers and allowed to vote without signing their buff cards..."

"Although we have received numerous reports of duplicate registration forms which were in the poll ledgers on November 2, the Board of Elections offices in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn have been removing such material from the poll ledgers..."

The U.S. Labor Party filed suit against the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in state court in Harrisburg Nov. 22 "to void the November 2, 1976 General Election with respect to the selection of presidential electors." Filed by the party's attorney John Bradley, who ran for Congress on the Republican Party ticket in the 14th Congressional District in Pittsburgh Nov. 2, the suit includes petitions from voters in Pennsylvania contesting "the election of the Democratic presidential slate of electors pledged to James E. Carter and Walter F. Mondale." Carter won the state by an unofficial vote margin of 130,000.

A hearing on the Labor Party's suit to void the election in Pennsylvania has been set for Dec. 3 in state court in Harrisburg. Papers have been filed in court to compel Pennsylvania's highest election official, B. Dolores Tucker, the Secretary of State, to appear in court to answer charges. The Labor Party and its attorney are, meanwhile, planning a parallel federal civil rights action. To cover the costs of entering the suit in state court, \$3,000 is needed immediately; a \$50,000 bond has been required of the party by Dec. 1 to guarantee court costs.

The Petition to Void the Election

"On or about July 1, 1976, the Election Code of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was amended by the passage of Acts Numbers 122 and 123 of the 1976 Legislative Session of the Pennsylvania General Assembly... (which) modified the voter registration procedure by authorizing non-personal enrollment of voters through the 'postcard registration' device..."

"...the final date for mail receipt of postcard registration forms was October 4, 1976."

The amendments "required a notification stub to be sent by the County Election Board via U.S. Mail to the residence... with a supplementary requirement that the County Election Board investigate or reject registrations for which notification stubs are returned marked 'undeliverable'..."

"...The Attorney General for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania (authorized) County Election Boards to accept postcard registration forms that were received by hand-delivery by October 4, 1976 or by U.S. Mail by October 8, 1976..."

"The County Election Boards were not able to and did not perform the types of verification procedures..."

"...Plaintiffs had personally observed and were in receipt of reliable reports that irregularities in the postcard registration process and other factors indicated a high probability of massive vote fraud on election day."

"...Evidence of bribery and coercion of voters and election officials, abusive and threatening language against certain voters and officials, tampering with voting machines and other related offenses in and around polling places were observed and/or reported to Plaintiffs in Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware, Bucks, Erie and several other counties throughout the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

"Acts Nos. 122 and 123... are unconstitutional on their face... a denial to (the state's) citizens of their Constitutional rights to... a meaningful vote in federal elections... denies the Citizen equal protection under the law, also guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution."

"Plaintiffs... request relief in the form of a declaratory judgement that... Acts Numbers 122 and 123... are unconstitutional, and that... the election of presidential electors on November 2, 1976 which was conducted under such election laws was null and void and of no legal effect (and) do further request... relief by a mandatory injunction directing the appropriate Election officials to show cause why a Special Election should not be held to choose presidential electors..."

"The massive extent of voter coercion... multiple registration and voting, machine tampering and other serious electoral fraud renders it impossible to determine which slate of presidential electoral candidates received a plurality of votes on November 2, 1976."

"...Plaintiffs... request relief in the form of an evidentiary hearing... to show that the unofficial vote totals... are not an accurate indication of the will of the voters... and further relief in the form of a court order directing the holding of a new election..."

The Evidence

1. Thirteen duly sworn affidavits are affixed to the Labor Party's suit testifying to coercion and bribery in the pre-election period and on election day.

Henry Moss, Coordinator of the Pennsylvania Labor Party organization: "I called Mr. Jim Heslin from Falls Township who lost the local race for State Representative and he told me, 'Everyone knows that very big money... much bigger than ever before, was poured into the Bristol-Ben-Salem area by the Democratic Party and the AFL-CIO to buy the election. The money was disbursed by a Mr. Flatch of C.O.P.E. organization associated with local AFL-CIO.'"

"...a Mr. Doug Morlando of Bristol, a campaign worker at the polls... confirmed Mr. Heslin's estimation, indicating that he knew of cases where upwards of \$2,000 in walking money was going to Democratic workers on election day in a single precinct..."

"Mr. Morlando said that... Democratic pollwatchers outside the polling places (in Bristol) numbered up to eight and nine per poll, with each shouting at prospective voters..."

"...I would estimate that at least 50 per cent of the election divisions in Philadelphia City, 25 per cent of the divisions of Montgomery, Bucks, and Delaware counties were contaminated with illegal coercion, and far more money than would be necessary to pay even a large staff of campaign workers on election day..."

Frances Podhorn: "I called a Rich Chapman from a group called Independent Citizens for Carter... (who indicated) that they had requested over 40,000 (registration) cards from the Board of Elections in Philadelphia, had passed them all out, and took personal responsibility for either mailing in, or bringing in in-bulk, between 5 and 10,000 of the said cards."

Christine Douglas: "I visited... a Republican Committeewoman of the 6th Ward, 18 Election Division in Philadelphia, a black ghetto area... Mrs. Rogers reported to me death threats, assaults on her son, intimidation, and car sabotage, all associated with her being a member of the Republican Party." (She has since submitted a notarized affidavit concerning the harassment which was encouraged openly by a Democratic Party local official.)

Sixto Mendez, Jr.: "I spoke to the Reverend William H. Grey of the Bright Hope Baptist Church in Philadelphia... (he) said that 'some ministers set up church action committees to register the congregation or made voter registration materials available at the church offices... Many ministers got up in the pulpit and told people to vote and some ministers told their congregation who they were voting for...'"

Henry Moss: "I was informed by a social worker named David Murphy in the State and Federal Mental Health work area, that the Pennsylvania Association of the Mentally Retarded was making it a practice to sign up individuals who would be classified as insane from the standpoint of the Pennsylvania State Constitution, to vote."

2. Three duly sworn affidavits are affixed to the Labor Party's suit testifying to the disenfranchisement of U.S. Labor Party

voters.

Anton Chaitkin, state-wide campaign coordinator for the Pennsylvania Labor Party: "...the official results of the 1975 mayoral race for the Labor Party mayoral candidate Donald Taylor was over 1,000 votes or 12 per cent of the vote in the electoral area covering Wards 46 and 51 in the West Philadelphia area of the city... In a sample area of 90 households covering parts of Wards 46 and 51...over 10...said they voted for Labor Party presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche... Mr. LaRouche received only 19 votes in the entirety of the Wards 46 and 51..."

3. One duly sworn affidavit is affixed to the Labor Party's suit testifying to the unenforcibility of the postcard voter registration acts.

Henry Moss: "I spoke with Mr. Migatz from the Voter Registration Division of the Philadelphia Board of Elections and he informed me that the late rush of postcards into the Board and the order by Attorney General Kane extending the voter registration period by four days made it impossible for the board to comply" with regulations requiring an investigation of the individuals who had registered to vote by postcard.

"An official at the Bucks County Board of Election told me that it would be impossible for them to check late registrants, so they informed the Attorney General's office that they would not comply.

"...no more than about three per cent of the state-wide post-card registrants were checked in accordance with the provisions of the current Election Code.

OHIO

25 electoral votes credited to Carter

Two electors each from the U.S. Labor Party, from the Republican Party and from the American Party filed suit Nov. 26 in Southern District, Eastern Division Federal Court in Columbus, Ohio charging violations of Title 19, Section 1983 of the Federal Civil Rights Law. The suit calls on the court to issue a temporary injunction to stop certification of the fraudulent results of the Nov. 2 election in the state of Ohio, to declare the election invalid, and to enjoin Ohio Secretary of State Ted Brown from certifying Ohio's 25 electors until a new election is held. The suit also calls on the court to establish a master commission to permanently enjoin the certification of election results and to supervise a new election. \$7,000 was required to initiate court action and plan for state filing; an additional \$20,000 is needed to meet costs.

On Nov. 24, the Lucas County (Toledo) Board of Elections issued 14 subpoenas after having opened an investigation based upon allegations of fraud documented by the U.S. Labor Party. Other subpoenas are expected to be issued within days by the Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) Board of Elections. There, evidence documents violation of registration procedures, registration of phantom voters and actual voting by 'phantoms.' For example, in Cleveland's Ward 11 Precinct K, 40 per cent of the votes cast on Nov. 2 were cast by phantoms; in Precinct J of the same ward, 42 phantoms voted. The phantom voters and those responsible for registering and allowing them to vote are subject to a minimum \$1,000 fine a year in jail.

Following a decision earlier this month not to certify the narrow electoral victory in the favor of James E. Carter, Brown, on Nov. 23, announced that a full recount of the state's vote would begin on Nov. 29 — at the state's expense given the narrow margin of only 0.13 per cent.

The Evidence

There are three principal categories of fraud:

1. *Theft of the electoral vote from USLP candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.* LaRouche received an unofficial tally of less than 5,000 votes statewide — an estimated 276,000 votes for LaRouche were thrown into the Carter column, giving him in part his margin of victory, with the complicity of the United Auto Workers leadership.

On Nov. 24, U.S. Labor Party candidate LaRouche held a press conference in Columbus, attended by 13 major press. His charges of widespread fraud in the election and attempts by "Carter's plumbers" to cover it up (known as "Operation Sidetrack") were carried by newspapers throughout Ohio. He announced that the USLP would petition Attorney General Edward Levi "and the U.S. Justice Department to order your representatives, the U.S. Attorneys in Ohio, to begin an immediate investigation into tens of thousands of incidents of vote fraud in the presidential election in Ohio on Nov. 2, 1976."

The 276,000 figure for the LaRouche vote was arrived at by examining USLP voter penetration in seven key counties in the state and projecting a 10 per cent LaRouche vote total for a turnout of 1.7 million; in the rest of the state, USLP penetration indicated at least a 4 per cent LaRouche vote, although this vote would not be uniform throughout.

Examining the vote in seven key counties (Lucas-Toledo, Cuyahoga-Cleveland, Summit-Akron, Stark-Canton, Mahoning-Youngstown, Trumbull-Warren-Niles-Girard, and Hamilton-Cincinnati) shows that 1.7 million voters turned out — more than 80 per cent. Carter was credited with 58.5 per cent, or nearly one million votes. LaRouche was given 2646 votes.

A worker at the Ford Brookpark plant in Cleveland has signed an affidavit to the effect that he and 40 friends voted for LaRouche — notes which did not appear in the tally in his precinct.

2. *The tombstone vote for Carter.* In Cleveland, with machines controlled by the AFL-CIO, the UAW, and the black counterinsurgent machine of Louis and Carl Stokes, 58 to 41 per cent of the vote went to Carter. 60,000 votes out of approximately 600,000 in Cuyahoga County were cast by persons whose names did not appear on the registration lists on election day, according to defeated Republican candidate for Cuyahoga County sheriff Ralph Krieger.

In Cincinnati, Republicans are challenging the results in the largely black ward 23, where 50 double computer cards were handed out only to Democratic voters, allowing them to vote twice.

In the rural counties of southeastern Ohio, where low voter turnout is traditional, the United Mineworkers is bragging that they turned out some 75 per cent of the miner vote — largely transient, fictitious or out-of-state.

3. *Irregularities and outright violations of state election procedures.* A partial sampling of several precincts in the cities of Cleveland, and Toledo have shown numerous "voters" registered in abandoned buildings and vacant lots. In Wards 17 and 11 in Cleveland, the Labor Party has uncovered 477 illegally registered non-persons. In Toledo, there were 71 phony registrations in three wards, 36 of which voted in the elections. One "Carter Roosevelt" and Carter Roosevelt, Jr." were registered to the address of a Toledo parking lot.

One United Autoworker union member told the Labor Party of evidence of fraud orchestrated by UAW Community Action Program. Several thousand dollars of UAW money was used to illegally buy votes and encourage illegal registration. In Toledo, union bureaucrats registered workers in union halls and on plant floors; personnel from the AFL-CIO Committee on

Political Education were handed full registration lists on election day for purposes of getting out the vote — dead or alive. Secretary of State Brown had attempted to stop the UAW and AFL-CIO abuses of registration codes through in-plant and union-hall registration conducted in an atmosphere of coercion and partisanship. Brown's efforts were thwarted by a Federal injunction, initiated by the UAW and not lifted until the day that the registration ended.

On Nov. 26, the U.S. Labor Party organization in Ohio issued a special report on the illegal trade union tactics for getting out the vote for Carter. Naming union bureaucrats from state AFL-CIO head Warren Smith to local coordinators and street-level "vote-getters," the report lists in detail the charges for which they should be investigated. Those charges received added clout today with the receipt of a notarized affidavit from a member of the UAW on the union's vote fraud effort.

WISCONSIN

11 electoral votes credited to Carter

The non-partisan Committee for a Fair Election entered federal court in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Nov. 26 to seek an injunction barring certification of the statewide election results and certification of electors. The suit charged violation of Title 19 of the Federal Civil Rights Act. At the same time, the Committee filed an appeal with the Wisconsin State Supreme Court on a decision by Milwaukee County Judge Neelan rejecting on a technicality a joint vote recount demand for Milwaukee County made by the U.S. Labor Party, the American Party and the Republican Party.

The Committee will also file a Writ of Mandamus in court to compel a recount in Milwaukee County on the argument that not to recount the election returns is a clear dereliction of duty by state election officials. More than \$5,000 was needed to initiate the two court actions; an additional \$30,000 is needed to minimally cover costs.

On Nov. 12, the USLP and the American Party won the right to a recount in Milwaukee and several other fraud-contaminated counties. The Democratic Party-dominated Milwaukee County Board of Elections then reversed its decision, and by a vote of 2-1 refused to allow the scheduled recount to begin. Similar cover-up action was taken by the Waukesha County Board of Election; both have refused to order recounts to cover up the illegal registration of some 75,000 voters on the day of the election—of which only 14,000 signed the official affidavits—in clear violation of the State Constitution.

The Evidence

The fraud on Nov. 2 was so obvious that Republican former Governor Warren Knowles charged in a televised statement on election night that "they're voting twice" for Carter in AFL-CIO controlled areas. In some Milwaukee ghetto wards, which experienced a surge of new "voters," Carter margins over President Ford were 12 to 1 and 10 to 1. The Carter forces used the same-day registration to build up their fraudulent 34,000 vote margin, and stole votes from the U.S. Labor Party ticket to flesh out the "official" returns. In several Milwaukee districts, the USLP has received more affidavits from voters who voted USLP than there were Labor Party votes.

Attorney Joseph Weigel, representing the USLP and the American Party, has prepared a three-fold strategy for overturning the state-wide Nov. 2 election.

1. **Petition Recount.** Weigel cites 18 fraud counts which justify a recount, most of them centering on the "same-day" registration operation. They are: illegal and improper registration; persons

allowed to register the same day as the election; aliens and non-citizens allowed to register; persons voting at two or more polling places; persons voting in the wrong ward or wards; persons voting under fictitious names or names of deceased persons; persons allowed to vote more than once in the same voting booth; failure of election officials to investigate violations; failure of election officials to ensure that voting machines were functioning properly; failure to observe Wisconsin's six-month residency requirement; failure to check voter qualifications; allowing persons to claim temporary residences as voting residences; failure to require affidavits from persons registering on the day of polling; failure to follow proper procedures for absentee ballots; failure to supervise the election process; failure to station at least one policeman at each polling location; failure of polling officials to compare the figures for the total number of votes shown on each machine with the total vote for President shown on each machine; and allowing "same-day" registration as if a referendum question to permit "same-day" registration, which was on the ballot Nov. 2, had already passed. In almost every case, Weigel has submitted affidavits testifying to such violations of law.

2. **Overturn "Same-Day" Registration.** The Wisconsin State Constitution mandates that no change may be made in voter qualification standards without a public referendum, which in the case of "same-day" registration was not held until Nov. 2, 1976.

Attorney Weigel intends to challenge the registration procedure imposed on the state by the Carter forces, who alleged that the state had no voter qualification laws after the U.S. Supreme Court under Chief Justice Warren Burger struck down a Wisconsin voter law that provided a six-month residency requirement for voters. Not surprisingly, Carter's lead is greatest in those wards where the same day registration is greatest.

3. **Bar Certification.** Using the evidence of fraud, Attorney Weigel, the USLP, the American Party and the Committee for a Fair Election prepared the Federal civil rights suit filed Nov. 26 to bar certification of any winner in the presidential contest. These constitutionalist forces are now preparing action to secure appointment of a special state prosecutor who would conduct a full investigation of the fraud pursuant to a criminal indictments suit, and a state-wide recount at state expense.

Other Cases Filed

40 Electoral Votes Credited to Carter

Massachusetts

14 electoral votes credited to Carter

The U.S. Labor Party filed suit in federal court in Boston, Nov. 16 charging that widespread voting irregularities denied the USLP major party status by reducing its vote total to below the three per cent level required under state law. Massachusetts is the home base of the Kennedy machine, which not only threw 10 per cent of the total votes cast for the USLP in the state to Democratic Party candidates for federal and state offices, but dispatched its vote fraud experts to the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Indiana to organize the vote for Carter.

\$5,000 is needed immediately to push for further legal action on the case.

Washington

9 electoral votes credited to Ford

On Nov. 23, the U.S. Labor Party will amend its current legal action in the state to overturn the 1976 elections on the grounds that the computerized voting procedures violated state law. The related legal action will include a challenge against eight Institute for Policy Studies zombies given ballot status without

having complied with convention or other ballot procedures required by state law. The party, called the Owls, had for its slogan "We don't give a hoot about the election!" and was credited with three times the USLP vote despite pre-election press admissions of the Labor Party's major party status.

\$5,000 is needed immediately to amend the party's court action.

New Jersey 17 electoral votes credited to Ford
The Republican Party filed suit in state court Nov. 5 to overturn the fraudulent Hudson County congressional election. The campaign committee for Republican congressional candidate Campenny has gathered evidence that food stamp recipients in Jersey City were coerced into casting their votes for Carter and the Democratic congressional candidate.

Indiana 13 electoral votes credited to Ford
Two GOP state actions have been filed to date. In one, Bruce Melchert, former chairman of the Ford-Dole state committee, is pursuing a suit filed on election day against Democratic criminal fraud in Marion County-Indianapolis. He is considering possible criminal indictments against the perpetrators of the Nov. 2 fraud. Stark County Republican Chairman Thomas Paulson is also in state court on the basis of evidence of Democratic Party fraud in Stark County. The suit charges that Ford was defrauded of a landslide victory in the state.

Texas 26 electoral votes credited to Carter
Republican congressional incumbent Ron Paul will hold a press conference this week to charge that his Democratic opponent won the just-certified Nov. 2 election on the basis of vote fraud and to announce that he is formally filing suit to overturn the election in his district which includes Houston. Depending on which newspaper you read, Paul was narrowly defeated by anywhere between 280 to 160 votes. He has evidence that in one precinct there was more than a 100 per cent voter turnout, that Chicano "voter" turnout was enforced by the Ford Foundation's fascist La Raza Unida, and that the Democrat's Operation Big Vote, locally coordinated by corporatist Congresswoman Barbara Jordan, was instrumental in the fraud. The bipartisan nature of the state's fraud effort is highlighted by nominal Republican John Connally's refusal to in any way assist in Paul's legal action as well as charges from leading state Republicans that Paul is a sore loser. Ford lost the state by only 125,000 votes.

Cases Pending

30 Electoral Votes Credited to Carter

Michigan 21 electoral votes credited to Ford
The U.S. Labor Party is considering an amendment to its current legal action against state efforts to force a primary runoff between third parties before ballot status will be granted. The Labor Party has evidentiary affidavits of harassment and coercion by UAW-paid goons at polling areas on election day which prevented USLP poll watchers from exercising their authority to check for vote fraud. There is evidence that the UAW also coerced its members to vote Carter under the threat of reprisals in this and other states.

Hawaii 4 electoral votes credited to Carter
The GOP is investigating for fraud in this state, which Carter "won" by a tiny 300 vote margin.

Mississippi 7 electoral votes credited to Carter
The GOP is investigating for fraud in this state. In one congressional district — state law requires electors to be chosen by CD — a Ford elector was defeated by only 900 votes.

Louisiana 10 electoral votes credited to Carter
The GOP is investigating for fraud in this state. There is similar evidence of narrow vote margins in favor of electors pledged to Carter.

Kentucky 9 electoral votes credited to Carter
GOP is investigating for fraud in this state where, according to congressional sources, the Attorney for Elliot County is considering holding a recount of votes in the district. According to the official tally, out of 105 votes cast 103 went to Carter and 2 to Ford. Republicans in the district have already gathered 45 affidavits from those who voted for Ford Nov. 2. Also, Republican Congressman Tim Lee Carter is opening an investigation of voting machines in Knox County.

Oregon 6 electoral votes credited to Ford
The U.S. Labor Party is considering joint legal action with the Republican Party around evidence of vote fraud in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Vote Fraud Story Can't Be Blacked-Out

Nov. 25 — On Nov. 2, a fraudulent presidential victory was announced for James Earl Carter through the Rockefeller-controlled media's News Election Service, after months of media lying and intimidation against the Ford campaign. Within the space of three weeks, the U.S. Labor Party, leading mainstream Republicans and independent conservative forces in the battle to overturn the elections, has cracked Carter's media victory and forced the fact of election fraud into the nation's headlines.

Unique in twentieth-century American press history, marching orders are now being issued to the U.S. press from both sides — the Rockefeller cabal and the constitutionalist opposition to his fascist conspiracy. In the nation's capital today, the Washington Star reports the battle, uncensored, in a major story entitled, "Election Challenge Spreads; GOP Support Grows."

The article begins, "A move to overturn Jimmy Carter's election as president is spreading and Republicans are becoming more actively involved in it." On the same day the Italian daily Vita Sera made the election fight international news when it reported that the Ohio challenge by constitutional forces including the Republicans and "the U.S. Labor Party of LaRouche... could provoke a chain reaction in other states" and return Ford to the White House.

The news of joint legal cases against election fraud brought by the U.S. Labor Party, Republican, American Independent, Constitutional and Conservative parties did not break into the press on its own merit as "objective news." It is the very essence of Rockefeller control of the national press and media — the Washington Post, New York Times, Associated Press (AP) and United Press International (UPI) wire services and the