

feller's support. "We hope he'll join us," an aide to the senator said. "We could use his help in selling the business community and the Republican Party."

Rockefeller's New York office said today that the Governor "is not necessarily opposed to what is being discussed in the committee but has decided to stand on his public statement."

Ribicoff's people, meanwhile, report that the Senator has taken on a "mediating role between the Finance Committee and the Administration." Almost daily meetings were reported to be taking place between various individuals in James Schlesinger's energy Department and committee members and staff. A spokesman for Schlesinger's office today confirmed such meetings.

"You could say that we have given up on getting the oil equalization through Congress in its present form," said a high Energy Department official. "We'd like to see full rebates, but we'll have to take less. We're going to have to take some kind of energy development plan coming out of the Finance Committee. But I would not jump to any conclusions about what it (the Committee's plan) will look like until it comes out on Monday."

The official stressed that "we (the Administration) will walk away from the bargaining table over any proposal that goes against the basic thrust of our program. That means we don't want Rocky's \$100 billion and we

don't want anything that will push nuclear — and we don't want anything that will fund the breeder through the back door..."

Wide Open

The Schlesinger aide said, however, that "whether we come on board really depends on Senator Long..."

Long — or rather the progrowth forces who give him his "muscle" — is the wildcard here. While Ribicoff said two days ago that Long was fully behind his proposal, the Senator's office was far less definite. "Let's just say we like some of what he (Ribicoff) is saying and are uncertain about the rest," said a top Long aide. "We are going to have some good, old-fashioned hard bargaining over the weekend. That's what the Senator is best at." Long's office is of the impression that their boss will play off both Rockefeller and Ribicoff, while "holding his own with the Administration," in the end, they say, "he (Long) will come up with a progrowth oriented energy development financing agency."

But sly fox Long is carrying around a great deal of excess baggage — especially some misconceived ideas about the need for a national energy autarky to protect America from the Arabs and the need for high energy prices — that provides hooks for both Lazard and Rockefeller to manipulate.

— L. Wolfe

Fall Primaries Confer Major Party Status

Vote tallies for U.S. Labor Party candidates in municipal primaries in Detroit, Mich., and Seattle, Wash. demonstrate that the U.S. Labor Party is now acknowledged nationally as the leadership of opposition to the deindustrialization, no-energy policies of the Carter-Mondale Administration.

The U.S. Labor Party's official third party status was recognized by Democratic Party pollster and former Carter campaign strategist Patrick Cadell, who, speaking before the Western Democratic convention, said a "fresh approach" in electoral politics was needed. Only "suburban liberals" are interested in environmental concerns, Cadell said, while trade unionist and minorities of urban areas want economic growth.

To prove his point, Cadell cited a special congressional election in Seattle last spring where the Democrats had been defeated by a progrowth republican. In that race the issue became zero-growth versus industry in an atmosphere shaped by U.S. Labor Party congressional candidate Ted Andromidas. Both Cadell and his audience knew that the Labor Party's Andromidas (also a candidate for city council in Seattle's Sept. 20 primary, see below) had led the campaign to discredit zero-growth "environmentalism" in the eyes of the voters.

On Sept. 13 voters in Detroit registered a progrowth mandate as U.S. Labor Party candidate Mel Brown placed fifth in a field of thirteen candidates.

In Seattle's Sept. 20 primary, U.S. Labor Party city

council candidate Patrick Ruckert, one of several candidates run by the USLP, won 10.18 percent of the vote or 9,000 votes. While neither Brown's or Ruckert's names will appear on the ballot in November, the U.S. Labor Party still has 42 candidates in eight states and the District of Columbia campaigning for city and state posts.

U.S. Labor Party analysts are still preparing voter pattern reports in Detroit and Seattle primaries since in both cases vote fraud tended to obscure the absolute returns. These reports as well as studies of electoral strength and voter preference in areas of Labor Party campaigns appear below.

DETROIT:

The official tally of 8,715 votes for the U.S. Labor Party's black mayoral candidate Mel Brown marks the first time in four years that Detroit working-class support for the party has been so strong that it has not been erased by vote fraud. Brown campaigned strongly against drugs and for the expansion of education to insure adequate skills in the workforce; interestingly, he was the only candidate whose vote was evenly distributed between both black and white, high and low-income areas.

The Sept. 13 primary was shrouded in fraudulent procedures including the arrest of a Democratic party official for allegedly voting twice, and a breakdown of

the central computer processing returns. The final primary results gave incumbent Democrat Coleman Young 163,000 votes, an incredible lead of over 101,000 votes against second place candidate Ernest C. Brown, Jr.

There were 13 precincts scattered throughout the city where Brown's vote was especially high. In these 13 precincts, there were 50 to 140 votes as opposed to 4 to 10 votes in adjoining precincts. The Brown campaign staff has calculated that these precincts represent the *actual* citywide Labor Party vote that slipped by the electronic vote-stealing apparatus.

Taking these 13 precincts as a rough guideline, the party actually got 20 to 35 percent of the total votes cast — an estimated 60,000 to 100,000 votes in all. No other candidate had more than one or two neighboring precincts where the vote varied so dramatically.

The city's blacks backed Mel Brown and the Labor Party program. In the heart of Detroit's all-black area, in six districts, Brown placed third beating so-called major candidates John Moak and Thomas Bailey. These are the areas where the Black Muslims are the strongest and where the Labor Party has had the longest history of literature sales at the auto plants and on the expressway ramps.

Even higher absolute totals in the Labor Party vote were recorded in the high-income, white and mixed black and white skilled worker neighborhoods on the outskirts of the city: 750 votes in one northeast district, 600 in another, and 500 in two northwest districts. Here Brown came within 200 votes of beating Young.

Taken together with the inner-city results, this vote proves that the Labor Party program is capable of uniting all elements in the city.

SEATTLE:

With 14 candidates competing for the mayoralty, only two candidates offered the voters in this center of the high-technology aerospace and defense industries an alternative to zero-growth environmentalism: U.S. Labor Party candidate William Wertz and conservative independent Roy Larkin.

In the two weeks prior to the Sept. 20 runoff Wertz appeared on nine major radio and television shows while both the *Seattle Times* and the *Seattle Post Intelligencer* gave his campaign favorable coverage. Despite this, official tallies awarded Wertz a total of 82 votes or .07 percent, a figure totally incommensurate with his voter recognition or his official tally of 25 percent in the 1975 election.

Roy Larkin was given a weak third place showing while official tallies placed Democrat environmentalists Shell and Royer on the November ballot with 23 percent and 28 percent respectively. The proenvironmental vote is even more questionable since the electorate overwhelmingly endorsed progrowth politics last spring in a special congressional election (see introduction).

Five other USLP candidates for city council and the Kings (Seattle area) County executive were given widely varying totals, as low as .77 percent, seeming to make fraud almost a certainty. While USLP city council candidate Ruckert received a close-to-plausible 10.18 percent of the vote, his running mate Ted Andromidas, who shared with Ruckert an endorsement by the William

S. Kelso Young Americans for Freedom chapter, received only 2.95 percent of the total vote. In the same election a newly-converted "Democrat," Weatherman terrorist Chip Marshall, took first place with 42.71 percent of the vote.

TACOMA:

Twenty miles to the South of Seattle, this industrial city of 70,000 residents has been traditionally progrowth in outlook and voting patterns. All four of the Labor Party candidates in the primary received a "good" rating by local press but only school board candidate Brian Lantz will remain on the ballot for the November elections. Other indications of voting pattern are inconclusive as of this writing.

VIRGINIA:

A three-way race for the gubernatorial chair being vacated by incumbent Mills Godwin, has been regarded by the Carter Administration as a crucial test of support for the President's energy program. The only southern state carried by Gerald Ford in the 1976 presidential election, and a state heavily reliant on nuclear power, Virginia has been extremely receptive to the campaign of the USLP's Alan Ogden. At times, Ogden emerged as the most publicized candidate over his opponents Republican John Dalton and former Democratic state senator Henry Howell when two blatantly Democratic party-inspired attempts to jail him pushed Ogden into the limelight.

Ogden's prominence coincided with Howell's attacks on expansion of the Virginia Electric Power Company (VEPCO), making the U.S. Labor Party's campaign for nuclear power especially visible to the Virginia business community. After Ogden appeared on the podium with Howell and Dalton before such groups at the Richmond Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce, the *Washington Post* characterized him in an Aug. 16 feature as a "spoiler" in the race.

NEW YORK CITY:

Since the Sept. 19 Democratic primary runoff between Mario Cuomo and Edward Koch, the New York City press has played the November mayoral election here as a closed question with victory assured for Koch — the candidate backed by the Lazard Freres investment house. The traditional democratic machine identified with Mayor Abe Beame and City Council President Paul O'Dwyer, both defeated in bids for reelection, was dealt a no-confidence vote, while "black community leader" (also a defeated Democratic mayoral hopeful) Percy Sutton felt compelled to remain neutral. U.S. Labor Party candidate Elijah Boyd has been given consistent access to the black community through coverage in the weekly *Black American*. Boyd is the only candidate to call the question on illegal rule of New York by the Emergency Financial Control Board headed by Felix Rohatyn, a general partner of Lazard Freres. Boyd's staff has scheduled a debate between the Labor Party mayoral candidate, Republican candidate Roy Goodman who claims to advocate "fiscal responsibility," and the Conservative Party candidate, Barry Farber.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N.Y.:

Made up of nine cities, Westchester County houses two of Con Edison's main power grids, including the nuclear power plant at Indian Point. As Republican candidate Gordon Burroughs keeps a low profile, U.S. Labor Party candidate Mike Billington is the only actual opposition to incumbent Democrat Albert Del Bello in this traditionally Republican area. Del Bello has been implicated in recent efforts to remove Billington's name from the November ballot through selective enforcement of a residency requirement.

At a Sept. 20 debate sponsored by the Americans for Energy Independent, Del Bello tried hard to sell to 250 construction unionists and building contractors the dismantling of the country's power system and a "people's control of energy" scheme. Billington rebutted Del Bello's plan by locating it as part of Felix Rohatyn's ENCONO scheme to deindustrialize the Northeast, "the type of plan used to decimate the construction industry in recent years."

Since area trade unions have not yet endorsed a candidate, the three future debates between Billington and Del Bello take on an added importance.

ROCHESTER:

Democratic Party personnel linked to the Xerox

Corporation have devised spurious legal technicalities to keep the U.S. Labor Party's candidates off the ballot in the Nov. 8 school board and city council elections. Michael Loessinger, a Board of Elections member, and Paul Haney, a city councilman, challenged the 1,650 nominating petition signatures submitted by USLP School Board candidate Bill Bates, on the ground that the party logo appeared on the petitions for this "non-partisan" race, and by USLP City Council candidate Joe Fisch, who Haney charges has not lived in Rochester long enough to qualify for election.

So far, the courts have upheld the challenge to Bates, and served Fisch with a show-cause order requiring proof of term of residency.

On Sept. 9, candidate Fisch held a press conference later covered in the city's major paper, the *Times-Union*, accusing Xerox of complicity in illegal and secret government actions. Now, Fisch and Bates campaign workers are exposing the fact that the Democratic court challenges to their candidacies were ordered by local Xerox executives.

Xerox sponsored the rise of the Democratic Party faction in Rochester of which both Loessinger and Haney are part. Xerox also funds local "radical" ecology and related hippy groups.