

The vote fraud threat in 1980

No more serious corruption of our nation's political process can be found than the vote fraud epidemic which has contaminated every election

tradition in this country — going back to the days of "Jacksonian democracy" and earlier, but never has there existed the degree of centralized, coordinated vote fraud which we face today. The 1976 elections, which were rigged for Carter by the Kennedy vote fraud machine, were probably the most corrupt in our nation's history — compounded by the fact that both Congress and the Federal Courts have defaulted on their responsibility to maintain the integrity of the electoral process.

The crisis of vote fraud has now reached the viability of the 1980 elections is in doubt. If the Kennedy machine and its organized-crime allies are allowed to continue its corruption of public officials and the electoral process, the 1980 elections will be but a pre-rigged game in which the average citizen will be only a pawn.

There are steps which can be immediately taken to reverse the

vote-fraud tide. They include:

—Congress must move vigorously to investigate the election contests now before the House of Representatives, three of which (Baltimore, Chicago, and Louisiana) involve massive, documentable fraud.

—State voting laws must be rewritten and amended to establish adequate ballot security procedures, and safeguards on voter registration.

—Official corruption must be weeded out, especially corrupt judges who have sanctioned fraudulent elections; and, above all, the corrupt Federal Elections Commission must be cleaned up or abolished altogether.

in recent U.S.

Vote fraud tradition

The first large-scale vote fraud in this country emerged in the 1828 elections, coinciding not accidentally with the establishment of universal suffrage. Ballot-stuffing, bribery, and intimidation reached their 19th-century peak during Reconstruction and in the 1876 Hayes-Tilden presidential race, under the direction of Rothschild agent and one-time Democratic Party national chairman August Belmont.

It was to allegedly overcome the myriad possibilities of ballot-box stuffing that mechanical voting machines were developed at the turn of the century. However the introduction of machines didn't eliminate the fraud — it only raised slightly the degree of

on the Carter war danger

enough in the United States. We see in New York City what this leads to. They're bad in Europe and in Japan. But in the developing sector, these austerity measures mean genocide....

This is also the policy of William Paddock... (Carter advisor George) Ball endorses Paddock's proposal to reduce the population of Mexico, our neighbor, from 56 million to 28 million. He proposes to do this... by the methods used by Hitler in eliminating 6,000,000 Jews and Slavs and others in Eastern Europe during the war...

You cannot find any significant constituency in any part of the developing sector which is willing to impose genocide on its own people. People like George Ball and other Carter advisors know this. They know that the developing sector cannot be induced to exact genocide, as a policy for its own people, without external military force, and military-political control. What they propose to do is to put the developing sector under effectively NATO military and political control. Now Kissinger and some others recognize that such a policy of putting most of the developing sector under this kind of NATO sovereignty, means war with the Soviet Union.... The policy of imposed genocide upon the developing sector means *world war*....

European governments, heads of European parties, heads of parties and other forces in this country are rightly convinced

that if Carter wins the election with this combination of advisors — Zumwalt, Nitze, Schlesinger, Rostow: men with longstanding records, generally as *maniacs for war* — with Carter as their boy, Jimmy boy of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, this nation would be headed for war.

Carter must not get into the White House because that would mean thermonuclear war and similar horrors. We are agreed that we must not go to war, we are agreed that this monetary crisis must be solved, and we are agreed on the American traditions of technological progress, of industrial expansion, and of agricultural development. We are agreed on full employment through those policies....

I developed the *International Development Bank* proposals as the only alternative proposal of competence now on the table to replace a bankrupt monetary system....

(This proposal) would mean that this nation would be turned around from industrial decay and enter a period of high capital formation, with full utilization of our idled industrial capacities, with expansion and modernization of that capacity creating jobs representing increasing skill levels available to a greater number of our population.... If we establish such a new monetary system, then the basic cause of the danger of war is eliminated.

proficiency necessary to pull it off. (The story is told that when the City of Chicago went to voting machines in 1947, all the local precinct captains began reading *Popular Mechanics* magazine.)

That the 1960 elections were stolen for John F. Kennedy is beyond dispute. The most flagrant instances were Chicago and Texas; however, GOP national chairman Thruston Morton charged fraud in 11 states. In Chicago, over 600 election officials were indicted, indictments subsequently dismissed by a party-loyal judge.

In the early 1970s, the pro-British, Kennedy wing of the Democratic Party put together a multi-faceted electoral apparatus which today controls the electoral process from top to bottom, starting with the stacked pre-election "opinion polls" and ending with the preprogrammed computer projections of fraudulent returns on election night.

A central part of this apparatus is the Federal Elections Commission (FEC). The FEC is a Watergater's dream. Opening up all candidates, political committees, and individual contributors to scrutiny by FEC auditors, the potential for politically-motivated investigations and prosecutions is unlimited.

The second major "innovation" of the 1970s is the various large-scale voter registration schemes. Under the guise of combatting "voter apathy," laws were pushed through in various states which virtually eliminated all controls and safeguards on voter registration. The results were evidenced in such cases as the 1976 Oregon primary, where carloads of "voters" from California arrived to vote in the Oregon primary, and also in California where Jim Jones's "People's Temple" bused hundreds of illegal voters around northern California and the Bay Area.

In New York, upwards of 500,000 illegal votes may have been counted in the November general elections, according to evidence presented in Federal Court. Likewise in Ohio, courtroom testimony showed that vacant lots, abandoned buildings and parking lots were casting numerous votes on election day.

Fortunately, Congress has so far rejected Walter Mondale's "Universal Voter Registration" plan, but some form of post-card or "same day" registration has already been adopted in close to 20 states. Combined with the AFL-CIO and the UAW's "Operation Big Vote" campaigns, these registration swindles have allowed voter herding, "tombstone" voting and other chicanery on such a scale that Mondale's 1976 slogan, "Vote early and often" became national marching orders.

Also deserving of investigation are the links between organized crime figures and voting equipment companies. As previously documented (see *Executive Intelligence Review* Vol. 5, No. 41), the two voting machine companies and the major manufacturer of computerized election equipment have all been tied to organized crime networks.

Most notable are the connections to fugitive drug-runner Robert Vesco. The president of the Macrodyne Corporation (which took over the old Shoup Voting Machine Company) has negotiated various business deals with Vesco, in which he was to buy up one of Vesco's companies and Vesco was going to buy Macrodyne.

Likewise, the Computer Elections Systems company of Cali-

fornia was recently purchased by Hale Brothers Associates, a firm which financed Vesco's takeover of the drug-conduit Investors Overseas Services. Richard Pershing, the President of Hale Brothers, is a close associate of Vesco, and financed Vesco at a number of critical junctures.

The obvious question is, why are people like this anywhere near elections, much less owning voting machine companies?

Key in unravelling the entire vote-fraud apparatus are two cases presently under litigation by the Labor Party; one challenging the outcome of the Michigan primary in August 1978 and the other seeking to overturn the illegal certification of Parren Mitchell as the Congressman from the 7th Congressional District in Baltimore, Maryland. Both cases involve massive voting machine rigging, and intimidation of voters. Also, computer fraud was used against the Labor Party in Michigan, particularly Grand Rapids and Flint.

The Maryland case (*Freeman v Mitchell*) is one of a number of cases now before the Administration Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives. Two other cases, *Rayner v Bennett* (Chicago) and *Wilson v Leech* (Louisiana), both also involve massive fraud.

However, Congress has now shown any great initiative in investigation of vote fraud in recent years; in fact the last time a Congressman was unseated in a contested election was in 1934. In the 1976 case of *Moreau v Tonry* the House conducted its own investigation only after the Justice Department had already indicted a number of election officials; the contest became moot when Moreau resigned from his House seat in May 1977.

Toward 1980

If the House of Representatives follows its past practice and dismisses the contested cases on straight party-line votes, the fate of the 1980 elections is all but foreclosed. In 1960 and 1976 the Republican national leadership had shown itself to be singularly gutless in taking on the issue of vote fraud leaving elections to be stolen out from under them.

The new element in the 1976 and the 1980 elections is the U.S. Labor Party which at present commands a minimum of 25 percent to 30 percent in an honest election, but whose votes in nearly all cases have been subject to wholesale larceny.

Elected officials and others who profess concern about low voter turnout and "voter apathy" need look no further than the destruction of the electoral process through vote fraud and official corruption to explain the sense of cynicism with which many Americans regard elections. If there are to be elections in 1980 and beyond, there is a major cleanup to be accomplished, starting now.

—Edward Spannaus