

The "Great Compromise" on fraud

by Vin Berg

The campaign organization of Lyndon LaRouche held press conferences in Manchester and Concord, New Hampshire Mar. 4 to release a document that is said to incriminate the governor of the state, Hugh Gallen, other high officials, and the Carter and Kennedy campaign organizations for criminal conspiracy to commit vote fraud in the Feb. 26 New Hampshire primary. According to reports, Citizens for LaRouche is already preparing to file a complaint for violations of criminal law against the New Hampshire governor.

On Feb. 28 Citizens for LaRouche secured the signed commitment of Secretary of State William Gardner to a recount of the Democratic primary vote—a step that reportedly made Governor Gallen "furious." In addition, the LaRouche organization filed criminal complaints against two moderators, a town clerk and a selectman in the towns of Salem and Epping for their part in the alleged vote fraud. The newly discovered document now provides a basis for implicating not only Gov. Gallen, but Senator Durkin, Democratic State Committeemen and Carter and Kennedy campaign officials, say Citizens for LaRouche spokesmen.

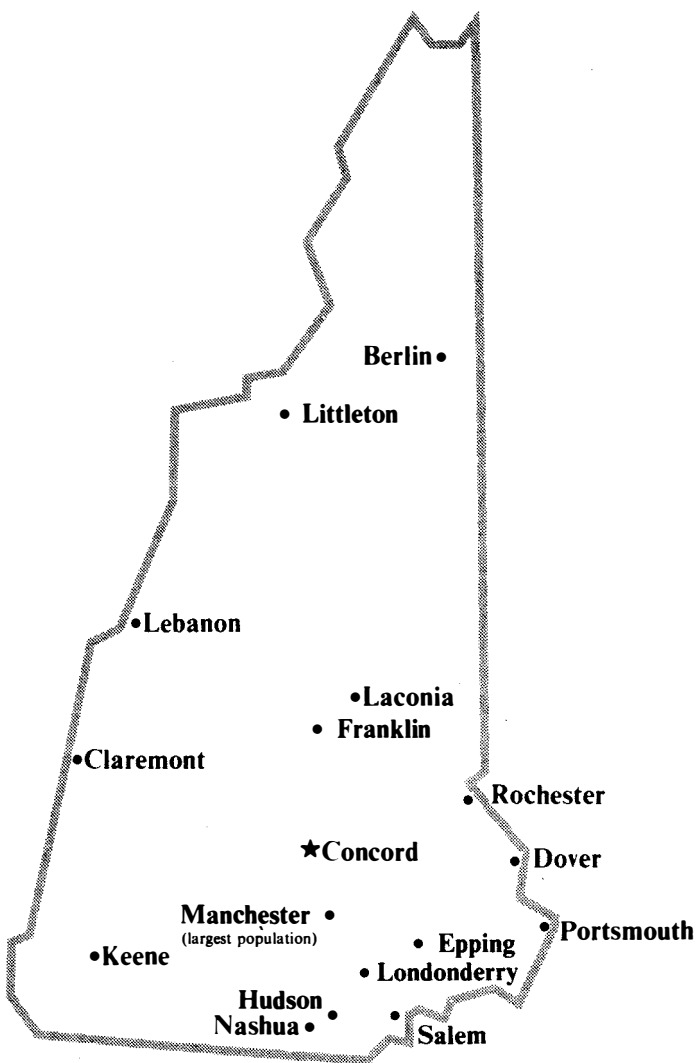
The pending wave of litigation stems from a pattern of widespread irregularities observed and recorded in the Feb. 26 primary. Door-to-door canvassing and polls conducted by the LaRouche organization and others before the election, as well as after, indicate that the Democratic contender received roughly 20,000 votes, perhaps as much as 23 percent of the total (LaRouche is legally claiming only 18 percent at this time). Official returns credited him with only 2 percent.

Local residents, including some state and local officials, are calling it the most corrupt election they have ever witnessed. The official returns gave President Carter over 50 percent, Sen. Edward Kennedy 36 percent, and Gov. Jerry Brown less than 10 percent; Brown is not contesting, even though he missed sharing in the delegates by only a few tenths of a percentage point. LaRouche, however, charges that both Kennedy and Brown's tallies, primarily Kennedy's, were padded with votes actually cast for LaRouche.

A 'great compromise'

The just-released document is entitled "Great Poll-Checking Compromise." Found in the trash bins of the vacated Kennedy headquarters in Manchester, it states that a deal has been worked out by "representatives of the Carter and Kennedy campaigns, as well as Governor Gallen, Senator Durkin and the Democratic State Committee...on the poll-checking situation."

The document reveals that all but Kennedy and Carter campaign pollwatchers are to be excluded from



the polls on Feb. 26. The "Compromise" states: "Local headquarters will give each poll-checker an authorization from the Democratic State Chairman." The chairman's name is Romeo Dorval, who figured prominently in slanderous materials and rumors circulated against LaRouche prior to the election.

On the day before the election, Dorval told the LaRouche campaign through his aide Ricia MaMahon, that no LaRouche pollwatchers would be permitted at the polls the next day. He refused to state, however, whom the Democratic Party had appointed as poll-checkers.

The exclusion of LaRouche pollwatchers from the voting stations on election day created the conditions in which 90 percent of the LaRouche vote was placed in the column for Sen. Kennedy, the LaRouche campaign charges.

The complaint filed against officials in Salem, New Hampshire, for example, describes how the ballots for each Democratic candidate were separated into stacks of 25 ballots each. There were four such stacks for Lyndon LaRouche, meaning that there were in the range of 100 votes for LaRouche. Subsequently the LaRouche stacks were passed from person to person until the total had been reduced to 15 votes, which was the figure announced as official by Michael Degreiko, moderator of Salem's Ward 2A.

The complaint filed in Epping, a southeastern New Hampshire town, concerns a bizarre series of events in which the ballots were taken into a backroom before being counted, resulting in a delay of one and one-half hours after the polls closed before counting began. When a LaRouche pollwatcher asked for an explanation, Agapit Jean, a selectman told her it was none of her business. Earlier, Mr. Jean, functioning in the capacity of an election official at the polling site, loudly told voters that LaRouche was a "kook"—in itself a violation of election law.

When the Epping vote began, a total of 17 persons were directly involved in the counting, including one Garard Rooney, a poll-watcher for the Brown campaign. Persons involved in the counting were observed leaving and returning to the roped-off counting area repeatedly. When the count was finished, the three officials named in LaRouche's complaint then took the tally sheets into the backroom again for about 30 minutes before announcing the official totals. Not surprisingly, LaRouche was credited with only 13 votes at the end of this remarkable procedure.

In preparation for a criminal complaint, LaRouche workers have compiled affidavits from voters showing that at least 281 votes for LaRouche were stolen in Ward 12 in Manchester. Before the polls closed in that ward,

both Brown and Kennedy campaign workers were acknowledging that LaRouche would win the ward easily. In the official count, he finished last.

LaRouche campaign officials stress that additional complaints will be filed in at least 25 cities in the coming days as part of the effort to clean up what was apparently one of the dirtiest elections in U.S. history.

What distinguishes the "Great Poll-Checking Compromise" document, say LaRouche spokesmen, is that it constitutes evidence that they will use in court to show that there was *criminal intent* behind the pattern of irregularities widely reported on election day. While it is

The "Great Poll Checking Compromise"

The following is the text of the document, entitled "The Great Poll-Checking Compromise," distributed to Kennedy campaign workers in New Hampshire.

Representatives of the Carter and Kennedy campaigns, as well as Governor Gallen, Senator Durkin, and the Democratic State Committee have worked out a compromise on the poll-checking situation. This compromise will be honored by all Kennedy volunteers. It will also be honored by the Carter campaign. Any violation should be promptly reported to Joanne Symons at Manchester Headquarters. The following rules will apply to poll checkers

1. Local headquarters will give each poll-checker an authorization from the Democratic State Chairman. Only persons having such authorization will be seated at the polls.

2. If the Kennedy poll-checker is the only one who shows up at the polls, he/she must be seated by the Moderator according to state law.

3. If both Kennedy and Carter checkers show up, the Moderator may seat both checkers. However, if one is excluded, there will be no checkers. That means that if the Kennedy checker shows up, and the Carter checker is there, and the Moderator refuses to admit the Kennedy checker, the Carter checker must leave also. It also applies the other way.

4. In cases where no poll checkers are admitted, you will simply need to pull everyone at each poll, eliminating people who tell you they have already voted.

a class B felony to miscount even one vote—let alone the 20,000 votes LaRouche charges—providing the basis for criminal complaints against the “small fry” involved on-the-scene at polling stations and clerking offices, if *intent* is not shown, legal precedents indicate that charges will be reduced to those of mere *negligence*. The nature of evidence now being gathered by the LaRouche campaign is designed to show both criminal intent, and criminal conspiracy ranging up to the governor’s office, and beyond.

Where the votes went

Analyses of New Hampshire voter preference on election eve, as well as the official election results, leads to the conclusion that at least 16,000 votes were cast for LaRouche, but were recorded for Sen. Edward Kennedy. Canvassing that discounted the “undecided” vote for projection purposes the night before the election showed a minimum vote for President Carter, Sen. Kennedy, LaRouche and Brown of 33,000, 20,000, 23,000 and 6,000, respectively. In other words, it was anticipated that LaRouche could finish second, ahead of Kennedy. Taking the “undecided” vote into consideration, analysts judged that Kennedy might gain votes only from that portion of the undecided electorate that was vacillating between him and Gov. Brown, while LaRouche would gain between 25 and 40 percent of the “undecided” otherwise considering a vote for President Carter.

These projection totals, however, required further adjustment, the analysts say, in light of a late crossover of Democratic-leaning independents to cast their vote for Ronald Reagan in the Republican primary. That crossover would have tended to cut into the potential LaRouche vote, but was also clearly representative of an anti-Kennedy sentiment, as evidenced in Reagan’s landslide victory over liberal Republican George Bush. It makes the 36 percent vote allegedly cast for liberal Kennedy incredible; this could only have come at Brown’s expense—yet Brown’s vote also rose over projections. When combined with the other cited trends, that magnitude of Kennedy vote is considered a virtual impossibility.

That statisticians’ evidence intersects the nature of observed election-day irregularities to give the conclusion that 9 out of 10 LaRouche votes were stolen for placement in the column of the Massachusetts senator.

Preparing the “fix”

One week before the election, the *Manchester Union-Leader* inadvertently revealed that a “fix was in” against LaRouche. In the same edition that published a letter

The official returns

Candidate	Vote	Percent
Democrats		
Carter	50,027	48.8
Kennedy	30,640	38.7
Brown	10,084	9.8
LaRouche	2,251	2.2
Kay	540	.5
Republicans		
Reagan	69,945	51.2
Bush	30,528	22.4
Baker	17,755	13.0
Anderson	13,152	9.6
Crane	2,501	1.8
Connally	2,140	1.6
Dole	568	.4

from Carter-supporter Gov. Gallen congratulating editor Paul Tracy on his editorial attacking LaRouche as “the best thing you ever wrote,” the *Union Leader* published a poll taken by Carter pollster Pat Kallen which, in its own words, “conceded” LaRouche 3 percent of the vote. That was so wildly out of line with general indications that the candidate’s spokesmen immediately warned that fraud was being planned.

The “3 percent” figure also appeared in a January statement by Richard Craig, who teaches at the University of New Hampshire and leads the National Association of Public Opinion Researchers. Craig declared that LaRouche would get no more than 3 percent of the vote, and that the media would be used to destroy the LaRouche campaign. He was unaware, at the time, that he was speaking with a LaRouche campaign worker.

Within hours of the polls’ closing on election day, the 3 percent figure was being broadcast as the LaRouche vote. Not only did local returns average out to that official figure statewide, but locality by locality, with few exceptions, LaRouche got “3 percent.” There was no differentiation between those areas in which the LaRouche campaign had concentrated its efforts and those rural areas aware of the campaign only through La-

Rouche's massive paid media campaign. In one rural town, 8 percent was cast for LaRouche, and in outlying Chichester, LaRouche received 23 percent—the only known locations of an honest count.

LaRouche workers do not consider the appearance of Gallen's endorsement of slanders against LaRouche in the *Union Leader* alongside the 3 percent figure a mere coincidence. With millions of dollars of federal taxpayers money doled out through the governor's office, the 50 percent vote for Carter was probably agreed upon early in the game.

The "fix" for Senator Kennedy was evidently conducted through the Democratic State Committee by the Democratic National Committee. Five days before the election, the LaRouche campaign denounced that fact that Larry O'Brien, former national chairman of the party and current head of the the National Basketball Association, was busy calling all the state's Democratic officials. He told them LaRouche must not receive more than 3 percent of the vote or "it will destroy the party."

It was 48 hours later that Democratic Party state secretary Patricia MaMahon informed the LaRouche campaign that LaRouche would not be permitted any pollwatchers at the polling stations. According to Kennedy supporters, both McMahon and her superior, state party chairman Dorval, are "closet" Kennedy supporters.

On election day, LaRouche pollwatchers were not only excluded from the polls, but Kennedy and Carter pollwatchers were illegally involved in the counting of the ballots.

Washington's involvement in the anti-LaRouche conspiracy

So far, the "Great Poll-Watching Compromise" document found in Kennedy garbage along with 2,000 letters from Dorval authorizing Kennedy pollwatchers is hard evidence that the criminal conspiracy extends into state government. Does it extend higher?

After Lyndon LaRouche's first national television address Jan. 20, sources report that Sen. Kennedy and President Carter themselves met in the White House and agreed to collaborate against the LaRouche campaign and the impact LaRouche's address attacking Carter policies was obviously having around the nation. A day earlier, Carter and his national security staff are reported to have enjoyed a preview broadcast of that half-hour television address provided to the White House by CBS-TV. In addition, Secret Service sources report that it was President Carter personally who ordered the Secret Service to deny LaRouche protection, even though the candidate was on the ballot in eight states and was already the recipient of Federal matching funds.

The real Democratic vote

A team of specialists from the national campaign committee of Lyndon LaRouche is now compiling evidence that more than 16,000 of the Democratic candidate's votes in the Feb. 26 primary in New Hampshire were stolen.

That evidence will include the results of election day exit polling and phone canvassing of a 30,000-name computerized listing of LaRouche voters which has so far shown 18,000 to 20,000 votes cast for LaRouche versus the 2,251 officially awarded.

That computerized listing categorized voters before the election as 1) definitely voting for LaRouche; 2) might vote for LaRouche; and 3) undecided, but not against LaRouche. Phone canvassing on only half of the state's Democrats has shown that 70 percent of those in category 1 voted for LaRouche on primary day, 50 percent in category 2 and 40 percent in category 3, for a conservatively estimated, projected vote of 16,000.

Taking just the two cities of Manchester and Nashua, the voter sampling broke down like this:

City/Ward	Official tally	Projected vote
Manchester	639	3195
Nashua		
Ward 1	16	48
Ward 4	29	116
Ward 6	35	105
Ward 7	24	144
Ward 8	18	54

In every other town and city in New Hampshire, the same pattern is emerging. In the Manchester suburb of Raymond, 90 percent of the names on the computerized list of those who had committed themselves to vote for LaRouche did. In Rochester, a random poll gave this tally: 10 for LaRouche, 10 for Carter, 7 for Kennedy and 1 for Brown. Fifteen would not say who they had voted for, but said they had not voted for LaRouche.