

# U.S. Labor Party Presents Evidence Of Massive Vote Fraud

*The following analysis of the September-October primary vote fraud was issued Oct. 7 by the U.S. Labor Party.*

Analysis of the September-October 1977 primary elections in New York City, Buffalo, Detroit, Seattle, Boston, and Cleveland, as well as isolated instances elsewhere, demonstrate that the mail registration and related "Vote Early, Vote Often" stratagems directed by Vice-President Walter Mondale have created an operational vote-fraud capability of massive proportions across the U.S.

The widespread perversion of local election processes evident from this report is grounds for Congress to act now, on an emergency basis, by making public the danger of vote fraud and calling for immediate investigation into the cases of Buffalo, New York City, Seattle, Boston, Detroit, Cleveland, and the U.S. Justice Department's failure to enforce the strong antifraud laws already enacted. The entirety of November elections now scheduled are threatened by this widespread fraud pattern.

Such action by the U.S. Congress is absolutely necessary at this time since the U.S. Supreme Court on Oct. 4, 1977 refused to hear the appeal of a case brought by the U.S. Labor Party, Rockland County (N.Y.) Conservative Party, and other independents against proven vote fraud in New York State in November 1976. In this refusal to call for a new election at that time, Federal Judge Jacob Mischler set the proof of criminal conspiracy as an additional burden of proof for vote fraud.

On Sept. 30, Colonel Thomas McCrary, chairman of the 1976 National Committee for Fair and Honest Elections, issued a call to Congress to act on the vote fraud pattern which he termed "a national emergency." Said McCrary, "Now we see that fraud is rampant in local elections. First, in Seattle and Detroit, individuals with known environmentalist-terrorist connections won primary rounds with astounding totals...(This) confirms that the results bear no relationship to the range of outcome consistent with vote preference. In Seattle, the demonstrated malfunction of the Computer Election Systems, is prima facie evidence of the need for a new election. If the fraud in these situations is not totally eliminated and fair and honest elections guaranteed for November, then this nation is headed for some form of dictatorship."

The fraud capability in evidence in the last month's primaries assumed varied forms. Aside from technical violations of vote fraud which will be cited here, and which have already been officially recognized in one court-ordered new primary election in Buffalo on Oct. 18, the main proof of fraud lies in the results of the elections.

## *Impossible Results*

BOSTON — Black candidates and known probusing advocates did unaccountably well in white, strongly antibusing neighborhoods. In addition, U.S. Labor Party candidate George Geller finished last in a field of 30 for the city council race.

In 1973, U.S. Labor Party candidate Laurence Sherman, running in a non-partisan school committee race, won five percent of the citywide vote. In the 1974 partisan race for the 9th Congressional District, Sherman won approximately 19 percent of the vote (11,000 votes), and up to 28 percent of the votes in South Boston and Roxbury. In South Boston, particularly, Sherman won up to 160-200 votes per precinct, approximately 17 percent in the 6th ward.

In this year's non-partisan city council elections, U.S. Labor Party candidate George Geller won a mere 21 votes on Sept. 27 in ward 6 and came in last citywide. Meanwhile the Communist Party candidate, running on a proabortion ticket in South Boston, supposedly won 90 votes to Geller's 21 in South Boston.

Further examples include black school committee candidate John O'Bryant, who outran well-known antibusing candidate Kevin McClutskey and ran virtually even with antibusing leader Pixie Paladino in a strongly antibusing area, Savin Hill. In Savin Hill too, where otherwise well-known antibusing candidates topped the ticket, Communist Party candidate Polly Halfkenny, who voluntarily listed her address as Roxbury, won 163 votes, while Diane Jacobs, a Socialist Workers Party candidate who had dropped her campaign months ago, got 120 votes, double the USLP's 60 votes. Likewise in Charlestown, a strong antibusing area, black school committee candidate O'Bryant outran popular Hyde Park ROAR president Richard Law, 307-252, where otherwise busing opponents Louise Day Hicks, Ray Flynn, Albert O'Neil and James Michale Connolly topped the ticket.

Further, Geller got no votes in three precincts, statistically highly unlikely in an election where nine candidates could be voted.

SEATTLE — A named Weatherman terrorist coconspirator, Chip Marshall, led the field in the city council No. 2 position in this city in a significant segment of the territory which Republican Jack Cunningham won in the special congressional election in spring 1977. Cunningham's victory was recognized as a national progrowth mandate appropriate to Seattle's high-technology character. In the same Sept. 20 nonpartisan primary, the five U.S. Labor Party candidates' vote totals varied from 88 votes to 10,000 (10 percent) in the city council race.

Wayne Larkin, the political heir to Jack Cunningham, who had the endorsement of the United Republicans of Washington and strong support from the Seattle labor unions, was eliminated with a third place finish, while environmentalist candidates Royer and Schell finished first and second. In absentee ballots, Schell and Larkin ran dead even, with Royer winning 28 percent, and Schell and Larkin 21 percent each. In regard to the City Council position No. 2 race, which Weatherman Marshall led, despite the controversy, 25,000 fewer votes were cast than in the mayoral race.

There was deliberate negligence in Seattle in testing highly vulnerable computer elections systems. Only two of the four machines used to count votes were tested before the counting; both failed to input cards unless the "feed" mechanism was pressed down and one of these machines later broke down entirely. During the counting, the USLP asked for a random hand-count doublecheck procedure of three precincts, which Seattle Elections Chief Clint Elsom refused to perform. Elsom himself had lobbied the legislature that such a random check be law in 1978, and such checks had in fact been performed at the USLP's insistence, in the two previous elections. Three election officials were also heard to complain that "the ballots are wet," a circumstance known to effect the count. The votes of the five candidates of the USLP slate varied from 10,000 (Pat Ruckert) to 88 (Will Wertz). The *Tacoma News Tribune* ran the USLP's charges of fraud in a September 30 article entitled "Fifth Place Finisher Demands Probe."

#### *Investigations Underway*

NEW YORK — State Supreme Court Judge Kane of Erie County ordered the first new primary election out of the past month's round of vote frauds for Buffalo on Oct. 18, affirming officially over 1,053 irregularities. Judge Kane's ruling was a result of a case brought by defeated Democratic city council candidate James Dougherty alleging 1,800 irregularities, including numerous instances of more Democratic votes in precincts being recorded than there were registered Democratic voters. Judge Kane's ruling states: "The Court (orders a new election) in the belief that the election process is the cornerstone of our democratic system of government. Not only must it be untainted, but it must appear untainted or else the people will lose their confidence in and respect for not only the election process but also our system of government."

The court also ordered "certain protective measures" ordering that "The Board of Elections must establish

certain minimum standards for election inspection," that "inspectors should receive adequate instruction from the Board of Elections," that the Board of Elections should establish a system of communications to enable inspectors to gain an informed ruling as to the specific problem, and that there must be a system of spot checks during the Oct. 18 primary.

New York State Senator Jim Griffin, who lost the Democratic mayoral primary and is now the mayoral candidate of the New York Conservative Party, called last week for state and federal supervision of the November elections. Griffin assigned a team of ten supporters to look at the Masten Park ward, which turned out a huge plurality for Arthur Eve in a classic "Big Vote" operation, which found 450 irregularities.

Buffalo Common Council candidate George K. Arthur called for the resignation of Edward J. Mahoney, the Democratic Election Commissioner.

OHIO — Following the Oct. 4 primary, Ohio Secretary of State Ted Brown charged, "We'll never know who won the election," reported the Oct. 6 *Cleveland Press*. Brown said that vote tampering may have turned the election in the Cleveland mayoral primary. He charged that there were 10,000 new registered voters on the day of the election, and said that state inspectors had picked up evidence of people voting on any I.D. card or the testimony of any person who claimed that they lived in a neighborhood. Brown is now preparing a mailing to those who signed the poll books to determine whether they are indeed registered voters, and has placed a referendum on the ballot to defeat Ohio's new same-day registration bill.

DETROIT — Detroit City Clerk James H. Bradley completed his preliminary investigation into vote fraud and announced that evidence of illegalities found already, including three votes from one household where there is only one qualified voter, and one vote from a wrong address, mandates a wider and more detailed investigation. An ABC-TV news commentator said Oct. 6 that the investigation "may change the outcome of the primary." One individual doing an investigation into fraud has taken poll books from several precincts and added up the votes indicated by the signatures. First, more than one vote is indicated on some poll cards, and second, even when more than one vote indicated is counted the total from a number of precincts is 10-30 votes lower than official totals. Detroit, like Buffalo, has a pattern of higher voter turnout in inner city black ghettos (55 percent turnout in Detroit ghettos) compared to a citywide voter turnout in Detroit of 47 percent.