

IPS SPECIAL ELECTION REPORT

LABOR PARTY VOTE TOPS 300,000

MASS-BASED WORKERS' PARTY EMERGES DESPITE UNPRECEDENTED ELECTION FRAUD

Nov. 8 (IPS)--The U.S. Labor Party has emerged from the Nov. 5 elections as the mass-based party of the U.S. working class, greatly advancing the strategic position of the working class in both North America and in Europe in its life-or-death struggle against the Rockefeller forces. This is the big story--the only real story--of the 1974 elections.

By conservative estimates, the Labor Party received at least 300,000 votes in the districts in which it had candidates. The exact total will probably never be known because of the massive and systematic fraud which occurred, resulting in the unofficial tallies so far available crediting only 68,000 votes for the Labor Party candidates.

We have arrived at this estimation of over 300,000 votes by using precinct-by-precinct analysis of the voting patterns in those areas where the votes were counted fairly honestly, and then applying to this analysis our knowledge of Labor Party penetration in the other areas of the country where the Labor Party ran candidates. While the returns so far are still incomplete, we have been able to arrive at an estimated projection which, if anything, understates the actual case for a massive Labor Party vote.

The highest district-wide proportion recorded for the Labor Party was 11 per cent in the 3rd Congressional District of Virginia, a total of 7,539 votes. Within this district, Labor Party candidate Alan Ogden won 15 per cent of the vote in the city of Richmond, and a consistent 20 per cent to 37 per cent in black working-class and ghetto areas.

In Boston, the second area of the country where the votes appear to have been tallied reasonably honestly, Labor Party candidate Larry Sherman won 10 per cent in the 9th Congressional District (9,184 votes) and James Kiggen was credited with 7.6 per cent in the 8th C.D. (8,300 votes). In race-riot torn, white working-class South Boston, the Labor Party vote was running at 14 per cent to 18 per cent.

In San Francisco, a precinct-by-precinct analysis wholly confirms the pattern of Boston and Richmond. While the unofficial total vote for the Labor Party School Board candidate was 6 per cent, in the 5th C.D. (predominantly working class) the Labor Party vote was over 8 per cent. In the Inner Mission district, a

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predominantly Latin area, the Labor Party vote ran consistently over 10 per cent, with many precincts running 17 per cent and 19 per cent. Further out in the Mission District one precinct registered 46 per cent for the Labor Party. In the Outer Mission area Labor Party votes ran consistently between 10 per cent and 15 per cent; there is strong suspicion of fraud in this area meaning that the actual vote was between 10 per cent and 20 per cent. In a North Beach precinct where many longshoremen live, one precinct registered 33 per cent for the Labor Party.

Comparing this level of votes, in areas which are not among the strongest in terms of Labor Party influence, to the almost negligible "official" totals recorded in Michigan, New York State, and South Philadelphia--where Labor Party penetration is the highest in the country--an overall pattern of massive vote stealing becomes obvious. In fact, the Labor Party has accumulated conclusive documentary evidence that such fraud was committed on an unprecedented scale.

Pre-election straw polls showed that support for the Labor Party was running consistently around 30 per cent among the industrial working class. It was on this basis that we predicted that we would receive around 10 per cent of the overall vote in urban areas, with higher proportions in working class concentrations.

The Rockefeller forces were also aware of our potential vote. Operating primarily through the Democratic Party machinery, massive vote frauds were arranged in those areas in which the Labor Party strength was greatest.

Thus, for example, the Labor Party vote in West Philadelphia was about four times as high as the recorded vote in South Philadelphia, although it is in South Philadelphia that Labor Party penetration was much higher. Virtually everyone expected candidate Bernie Salera to win at least 10 per cent, with most estimates running between 20 per cent and 30 per cent. Although the voter turnout in this district is said to have run almost as high as in 1972, in the last election Congressman William Barrett and his opponent totalled 177,000 votes; this year preliminary figures give Barrett and his Republican opponent only about 127,000 votes combined, raising the interesting question about the whereabouts of the missing 50,000 votes. This amount equals about 28 per cent of the vote, which fits quite well with the tremendous support demonstrated in this district for the Labor Party campaign.

The most systematic fraud occurred in Michigan and New York States. In New York State and even New York City, preliminary and unofficial returns show less than 10 votes for the Labor Party in most election districts; while the Board of Elections has not yet released its fraudulent figures, in New York City districts where the Labor Party had pollwatchers, out of 40,000 total votes, Chaitkin was only credited with 28! In Buffalo, where 7,000 people signed Labor Party petitions this year, Congressional candidate Ira

Liebowitz was credited with a ridiculous 162 votes, though he received 800 in the crooked mayoralty elections one year ago when Labor Party influence was much lower.

In Syracuse, where City Council candidate Janine Scholnick received more press coverage than all other candidates combined in the closing days of the election, she was given 106 votes out of about 60,000! Our estimates are that she received an absolute minimum of 10 per cent of the vote, or 6,000 votes.

A curious phenomenon is that in the upstate industrial areas, a full 10 per cent of the ballots are said to have been "blank, void, or wasted." In the last election this category totaled between 2 per cent and 3 per cent. It's a pretty sure guess where the additional 7 per cent "void" votes came from.

In Michigan the Labor Party expected the highest number of votes. The Labor Party campaigns had swept the industrial areas in and around Detroit, Flint, Pontiac, etc., and in-plant support for the Labor Party had multiplied enormously in the week before the election. There is no doubt that somewhere between 100,000 and 200,000 votes were cast for Labor Party candidates in Michigan, including for the gubernatorial candidate Pete Signorelli. Official returns for the Labor Party were absurdly low; even Pete Signorelli's personal vote appears to have been stolen!

In North Carolina, vote stealing was probably limited to areas of the highest Labor Party influence: the cities of Charlotte and Greensboro, and probably Robeson County in the East Coast section of the state. Simply projecting on the basis of previous election results (in which Labor Party penetration was much lower than it is today), we calculate the actual vote at 15,000 in the state.

The table in this report gives the recorded and the estimated actual votes received by the Labor Party. We have projected the actual vote by quite conservative methods, using the knowledge of Labor Party penetration to estimate actual percentage votes.

In Michigan, we arrive at a total estimated vote of 107,000, or approximately 4 per cent of the total vote of 2,650,000, in the following manner. In the city of Detroit, we estimate 5 per cent in solid working-class districts, and 2 per cent in middle-class areas. This gives us a conservative 25,000 for Detroit. For Detroit suburbs (mostly working-class) in Wayne County, we allow 8,000 votes or 10 per cent. For Oakland County we estimate 18 per cent for the city of Pontiac (very high Labor Party penetration) and 10 per cent for the other areas of the county. We take 15 per cent for Macomb County (Detroit suburbs); 18 per cent for Flint and 5 per cent for other areas in Genesee County. Medium-sized downstate cities are estimated at various rates from 2 per cent to 10 per cent. Allowing one per cent for the rest of the state (15,000 votes) we arrive at a total of 107,000 votes for the whole state.

In New York State, we can estimate 100,000 Labor Party votes by taking a low 2 per cent figure for the entire state vote of 5 million. Or, more precisely, we can estimate that the Labor Party received between 5 per cent and 10 per cent in Buffalo, Rochester, and Syracuse, 3 per cent in New York City, and 2 per cent in Albany and Schenectady.

PRELIMINARY OFFICIAL U.S. LABOR PARTY ELECTION RETURNS
AND PROJECTIONS OF THE ACTUAL VOTE IN 1974 RACES

Nov. 8 (IPS)--The following table contains the latest information available from election authorities at press time and cautious projections of the actual fraud-free total votes necessarily received by Labor Party candidates in these races. Where no concrete proof of vote stealing exists, or where no competent analysis underlying voting patterns is yet available, the election officials' figures have been accepted or only slightly modified. Underlined figures are added to constitute nationwide totals.

<u>USLP CANDIDATE AND CONTEST</u>	<u>OFFICIAL TALLY</u>	<u>ESTIMATED ACTUAL VOTE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
<u>Washington State:</u>			
1st Cong. Dist. Seattle-- DOLBEARE	1,185 (.8%)	3,500 (3%)	1st C.D. includes 1/2 of the area in which Labor Party candidate polled 7,500 votes in election last September.
2nd Cong. Dist. Bellingham, Everett, No. Seattle-- ROBERTS	1,673 (1.2%)	1,673 (1.2%)	
3rd Cong. Dist. Tacoma, Longview, Aberdeen, Vancouver-- OLAFSON	1,406 (1%)	8,500 (6%)	Straw polls and low version of vote received by maverick Democrat running on proto Labor Party program.
U.S. Senate-- RUCKERT	4,101 (.5%)	22,500 (2.2%)	Sum of 3 D.C.'s + 1% rest of state.
<u>San Francisco:</u>			
School Board-- CLANCY	14,000 (6%)	26,000 (11%)	Projection into high penetration area of official vote in low penetration area.
<u>Boston:</u>			
9th Cong. Dist.-- SHERMAN	9,184 (10.6%)	9,700 (11.7%)	Proven fraud in Dedham and Boston North End.