

<u>USLP CANDIDATE AND CONTEST</u>	<u>OFFICIAL TALLY</u>	<u>ESTIMATED ACTUAL VOTE</u>	<u>EXPLANATION</u>
<u>Colorado:</u>			
Governor-- MEYERS	<u>2,278</u> (.3%)	<u>10,000</u> (1%)	Comparable to past "pro- test" votes + penetration achieved.
Lt. Governor-- EISENBERG			
<u>Michigan:</u>			
Governor-- SIGNORELLI	<u>1,000(?)</u> (.04%)	<u>100,000</u> (4%)	Massive fraud.
Lt. Governor-- EVANS			
<u>New York:</u>			
Governor-- CHAITKIN	<u>5,000(?)</u> (.1%)	<u>100,000</u> (2%)	Whole cities virtually ex- cluded from election.
Lt. Governor-- STATOM			
<u>TOTAL NATIONWIDE USLP VOTE:</u>	<u>68,000</u>	<u>322,000</u>	

LABOR PARTY MOUNTS NATIONAL LEGAL ATTACK ON FRAUD

Nov. 8 (IPS)--The U.S. Labor Party is mounting a nationwide legal offensive against the unprecedented election fraud perpetrated against thousands of U.S. Labor Party votes by Democratic Party and Rockefeller-controlled machines. Across the country, the Labor Party will hold press conferences to outline in full the exact nature and scope of this electoral fraud.

On Monday, Nov. 11, the Labor Party will go to the New York State Supreme Court to show cause to prevent making the statewide elections official. The Labor Party case is based on affidavits submitted by workers whose votes went unrecorded. In Wards Seven and Twenty of Rochester, the Labor Party officially polled zero votes. Rochester workers have already signed affidavits stating that they voted for the Labor Party; three workers were so enraged that they joined the Labor Committees immediately after election day.

A North Carolina magistrate refused to hear a Labor Party criminal complaint against one D. J. Grier who threatened Labor Party voters in the racially mixed area of Clanton Park in Charlotte. Mr. Grier used a bullwhip. The Labor Party is now demanding that Grier, an old-time Democratic Party hack, be arrested under the Civil Rights Act.

In addition, the Labor Party is calling upon the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the United States Attorney General, the American Civil Liberties Union, and the League of Women Voters to conduct a complete investigation of the election fraud. In Camden, N.J., representatives of the League of Women Voters, horrified at the amassed evidence, are now working with the Labor Party to canvass the Puerto Rican ghetto where Labor Party ran Pedro Torres. Torres officially won only 40 votes.

Across the country, workers are mobilizing to claim their votes for the Labor Party. In Philadelphia, organizers are now polling the areas of the First Congressional District where Labor Party candidate Bernie Salera allegedly received a mere 1,000 and some votes. In a Chrysler plant in Wilmington, Del., a worker who organized six workers around him to vote for the Labor Party is now organizing them to write affidavits to that effect.

Wherever the Labor Party is moving with a legal offensive against the fraud, it has met with rulings which are designed to ensure that no third party is able to challenge election returns effectively.

In New York State, election fraud cases have first priority in court, but the complainant party must pay \$50 for a recount in any district and \$100-400 per machine to have a mechanic investigate voting machines. In Michigan, state court procedure requires a two-week wait before a suit can be filed. In addition, Michigan will not accept affidavits as evidence of election fraud. North Carolina state law gives the complainant party until 11 a.m. the day following the election to organize its evidence and file suit.

OGDEN SWEEPS RICHMOND GHETTO

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 8 (IPS)--Alan Ogden, U.S. Labor Party candidate in Virginia's 3rd Congressional District, received 11 per cent of the total vote according to the official tally. The 3rd C.D. comprises the city of Richmond plus Henrico and Chesterfield counties. The highest vote total, 15 per cent, came from Richmond itself where two-thirds of the population is black working class. In Henrico and Chesterfield counties, predominantly white working-class, rural, and white middle to upper-class areas, the Labor Party received approximately 10 per cent.

In Richmond city, Ogden got between 20 and 35 per cent in all-black or largely black precincts. In areas where the Labor Party had built up significant penetration within the black working class, such as the Middle West End, Ogden registered anywhere from 28 per cent to 37 per cent. The latter figure came from precinct 24 where there are at least two people in the New Solidarity sales network. In Churchill and Northside, all-black ghetto districts with large