

Ohio, Washington Voters Reject Mondale Fraud Package

Voters in Ohio voted overwhelmingly on Nov. 8 to abolish same-day voter registration in the state, while Washington State voters defeated by a 2:1 margin a referendum supporting postcard registration. The two results are interpreted as nationally significant rejections of President Carter's federal Election-Day voter registration legislation, which was withdrawn during the 1977 session of Congress, but was to have been reintroduced in 1978. With the Ohio and Washington returns so unequivocally opposed to loosening voter registration requirements and opening the door to increased vote fraud, it is likely that the President's plan—whose strongest supporter is not Carter but Vice President Fritz Mondale—is moribund.

National Mandate in Ohio

By a vote of 59 percent to 41 percent, Ohioans for the Preservation of Honest Elections, the nonpartisan group which placed the anti-same-day registration Referendum No. 1 on the state's ballot, carried the proposal to repeal Ohio's "same-day" law, which was passed in January over Republican Governor Jim Rhodes's veto. A committee spokesman declared on WCBS radio in New York today that the vote "shows that the U.S. population does not favor laws which increase the danger of fraud," and that "the Ohio vote means it will be impossible for the Carter Administration to bring its election reforms to the floor of Congress next year." The rejection of instant voter registration also represents a major political defeat for the AFL-CIO and United Auto Workers' vote fraud machine in Ohio. Warren Smith, state head of the AFL-CIO, had told his members during the campaign: "This is one of the most important issues we've faced in years." For all of that, this heavily labor state bucked Smith and the UAW on the issue of election integrity.

A determining factor in that upset was the fact that the Ohio organization of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, in part as a result of U.S. Labor Party lobbying, called upon its membership to vote for repeal.

The issue of vote fraud in Ohio had been a central one for a year before yesterday's elections. In December 1976, after Gerald Ford lost Ohio to Jimmy Carter by about 11,000 votes (less than one vote per precinct), the U.S. Labor Party, joined by individual Republicans proved in Federal Court that more fraudulent votes had been cast in the election than the determining margin of Carter victory. Labor Party evidence showed that the AFL-CIO and UAW—as per Walter Mondale's Election Eve instructions to New York City voters to "vote early and often"—had run a "Big Vote" operation relying on tens of thousands of fraudulent registrations and votes.

In its court case before Federal Judge Kinneary in Columbus, the Committee for Fair Elections, a group including the U.S. Labor Party and members of the GOP and Democratic Party, proved that in Cleveland and Toledo alone at least 15,000 such votes were cast. Judge

Kinneary ratified the evidence, and the methods of collection, but refused to grant the Labor Party petition to stay the meeting of Ohio's electors until a new election could be held, on the grounds that *intent to fraud* had not been proved. A similar decision had been handed down a few days earlier in New York State by Federal Judge Jacob Mischler in the case brought by Labor Party and individual Republicans and Conservatives.

Further proof of fraud was later given by Ohio Secretary of State Ted Brown. His office conducted an investigation into same-day registrants who voted in the Cleveland mayoral primary a month ago. Of the 10,000 same-day registrants, 46 percent were found to have registered irregularly or illegally.

Fraud In New York City

In areas like New York City, where the U.S. Labor Party showed last year that 180,000 phony votes were cast in the presidential race, a fullscale investigation into and exposure of vote fraud is planned. Although Liberal Party candidate Mario Cuomo, who had lost the Democratic primary to Felix Rohatyn intimate Edward Koch, gained more than 20 percentage points on Koch in the last two weeks of the campaign by raising the call for economic development of the city, Koch — whose program is austerity against New York for the sake of Rohatyn's British-based interests, was credited with a 49 percent to 43 percent win over Cuomo. Elijah Boyd, the U.S. Labor Party candidate who appeared on TV prime time on election eve to present a devastating exposure of Koch's program, was awarded virtually no votes. Preliminary checks have already uncovered voting machines which show discrepancies of ten percent between the number of voters who entered the booths and the number of votes for mayor cast on the machines. These discrepancies almost certainly represent a Boyd vote which has been thrown away. Boyd's running mates—Paul Gallagher for City Council President and Christine O'Connor for Comptroller—won approximately three times Boyd's vote.

New Jersey: Evidence of Massive Fraud

In New Jersey the widely disliked incumbent Governor Brendan Byrne was credited with defeating his Republican opponent Ray Bateman by a margin of 58 percent to 48 percent. There the state AFL-CIO early in the campaign refused to support Democrat Byrne, whose rabidly zero-growth posture on energy and industry had alienated most of New Jersey's workers and professionals. Bateman's promising campaign was emasculated through Republican National Committee orders to steer clear of U.S. Labor Party candidate Leif Johnson's high-technology development program for the state. Despite the self-destruct operation Bateman then performed on himself, polls showed up until the election that the race was a "dead-heat." Yesterday, Byrne took

the state by a landslide. Fraud is blatant in New Jersey where 13 independent gubernatorial candidates together polled less than 1 percent of the vote in a race where a large protest vote was anticipated. Byrne carried most of South Jersey—which has not gone Democratic in generations—and Bergen County, a suburban bedroom community which is strongly Republican and where Bateman had an 8 percent lead in every poll. Only three incumbent state assemblymen were defeated, all of them key antagonists of Byrne, and all of them active either in introducing USLP-initiated legislation or joining a Committee for Fair and Honest Elections.

Buffalo Victory

The Buffalo mayoral race provides a test case for methods of preventing vote fraud. In Buffalo's Sept. 13 mayoral primary, ghetto-based Arthur Eve defeated conservative Democrat and State Senator Jim Griffin by a wide and fraudulent margin.

In Democratic councilmanic primaries run at the same time, evidence of fraud was collected by loser Dougherty, who took his case to the State Supreme Court. State Supreme Court Judge Kane, whose ruling was then upheld by the Appellate Division, found that 1,053 voters voted illegally in the councilmanic race, and ordered it to be re-run Oct. 18. Kane ruled that, although evidence of intent to fraud did not exist, evidence of widespread tainting of the race did. Following that precedent, U.S. Labor Party mayoral candidate Khushro Ghandhi launched the formation of a Buffalo Committee for Fair and Honest Elections, which was joined by Griffin, by then running for office on the Conservative line. Ghandhi and Griffin met with the Board of Elections, the District Attorney's office, and the police to set up scrupulous pre-checking and Election Day checking of fraud. The

Buffalo *Courier Express* reported Nov. 4 that dogs and cats had been registered to vote in the city. The front-page article, entitled "Voter Application Fraud Found; Dogs, Cats Registered To Vote," pointed out that individuals concerned to prove the laxness of registration procedures had been able, for example, to register a cat named Alfie as Alfred L. Miller.

The Board of Elections deployed 90 special-assignment policemen to polling places in areas of suspected fraud, provided every polling place with "challenge affidavits" to make on-the-spot reports of registration and/or voter irregularities, turned over to the District Attorney the names of 1,053 fraudulent voters in the councilmanic race for prosecution, and announced its intention to impound voting machines election night in any area where the vote was close.

Yesterday's outcome was powerful proof of the efficacy of those efforts. In a completely unexpected result Griffin defeated Eve by 57,642 to 43,240. Evidently the fact that Eve had been endorsed by Vice President Mondale and Senator Hubert Humphrey was insufficient in a race where he was unable to defraud his opponent.

At present, the State Republican Party is sitting on a gold mine of fraud evidence. When the GOP sent out sample ballots to every registrant in Essex County, 12,000 were returned stamped "addressee unknown" — yet most of these ghosts voted yesterday. Three people have been arrested so far in Jersey City for voting more than once — and every vote was for Byrne. On election eve, New Jersey GOP chairman David Norcross appeared on television in front of a razed block in Paterson, N.J. to announce that "700 people are registered to vote here." Houses on the block were knocked down some years ago.

1977 Labor Party Election Results Point To Fraud

Election returns for U.S. Labor Party candidates participating in the 1977 election were the most disparate ever registered by USLP candidates. The tallies ranged from 32.5 percent for Labor Party School Board candidate Brian Lantz in Tacoma, Washington, to totals so slight, as to be unavailable for Labor Party candidates in New York City and New Jersey.

A factor in U.S. electoral politics since 1973, the Labor Party has been nationally acknowledged by news media and politicians as the third major political force in the U.S. Likewise, voter preference for the Labor Party's program of industrial growth helped determine the outcome of the Buffalo, N.Y. mayoral race and the Virginia gubernatorial race, but the Labor Party's own candidates were heavily defrauded.

Here are some of the Labor Party's most significant returns.

New York City

U.S. Labor Party mayoral candidate Elijah Boyd, making his third electoral bid in the New York area, was credited with so slight an official vote that no tallies are yet available. Boyd made two election eve appearances on metropolitan television and had enjoyed prominent news coverage in the large circulation weekly the *Black American*.

Liberal Party candidate Mario Cuomo related a "dream" he had that hints at the influence the Labor Party had in the New York City electoral race. According to a Nov. 9 *New York Times* account, Cuomo told his staff that he had dreamed that "it rained so hard on election day that all the polls were closed except for three in Elijah Boyd's neighborhood. The returns were 110 for Boyd, 12 for Cuomo, and 9 for Koch. There was a rush to Albany for special legislation..."