
The Democratic Party

The evidence of computer vote fraud in the California primary elections

by the Wertz for Senate Legal Staff

California Gov. Jerry Brown was awarded over 51 percent of the vote in the senatorial race in California's June 8 primary, while his most aggressive opponent, National Democratic Policy Committee-backed Will Wertz, who raised the third-highest amount of funds in a field of 11 candidates, received only 1.1 percent. Wertz contends that these vote figures could only be the result of gross fraud. The decision of Brown's backers, the Averell Harriman-Charles Manatt-Tom Hayden wing of the Democratic Party, who have been organizing to wreck it as a broad-based organization responsible to a labor-small business-minorities constituency, and to turn it into a vehicle for media-created candidates like Jimmy Carter, was to give Brown the election at any cost.

In his eight years as Governor, Brown had appointed Huey Johnson, the advocate of such Peking-style measures of population control as sterilization of welfare mothers, to be Human Resources Commissioner; had sacrificed California's high-technology agriculture to his refusal to control a plague of Mediterranean fruit flies; and legalized sodomy in the state. His financial backers include organized crime lawyers Sidney Korshak and Paul Ziffren; his grass-roots organizer is Tom Hayden.

Hayden, who won the nomination for State Assembly from Santa Monica in a closely contested race funded to a large degree by his wife, Jane Fonda, has made a career of following up the work of Averell Harriman in converting the program of the Democratic Party to the same fascist corporatism advocated by Benito Mussolini. Hayden's Campaign for Economic Democracy calls for low-technology, small-shop industry, and the elimination of nuclear power, which would insure the deaths of millions in the developing sector due to failure to modernize agricultural and industrial production. Hayden met with Averell Harriman in Paris just prior to leading the riots at the 1968 Democratic convention in Chicago.

Pornographer Gore Vidal, the only other well-publicized candidate in the senatorial race, was backed by Hollywood producer Norman Lear, who also gave Brown's campaign a maximum \$1,000 contribution.

Election Day, June 8, 1982

1:30 p.m.: Because of prior indications that vote fraud might occur, the Wertz for Senate campaign obtained a

writ of mandamus against the California Secretary of State in Sacramento Superior Court. According to California election code, all counties with computer voting systems must file copies of their programs with the Secretary of State at least a week prior to an election. However, 32 of the 46 counties with computerized voting had not complied with this provision. As it was then too late to file the remaining programs, Superior Court Judge Michael Virga instead ordered that those counties not in compliance with the law institute a random manual recount of 10 percent of the vote as a substitute precaution.

8:30 p.m.: An official in the Secretary of State's office in Sacramento, Tony Miller, refused to allow Wertz representatives to inspect the room where election results from the various counties are transferred to computers.

9:00 p.m.: From Santa Clara County, a Wertz representative reported that Bob Honda of Channel 11 News had said one of the four machines was broken.

9:00 p.m.: Jerry Brown claims victory.

10:00 p.m.: In Los Angeles County, only 18 precincts of 6,344 were available. Election officials and members of the press commented that the tallies were slow.

10:00 p.m.: CBS San Francisco reported that Napa County's election results were delayed due to "computer problems." A Wertz representative talked to Sharon Doms, in the registrar's office in Napa County, who said there were problems with the disc. However, later Doms's supervisor, Donna Solis, denied this saying, "We don't have a disc problem here."

10:00 p.m.: In Sacramento at the Secretary of State's office, Caren Daniels reported that the Napa County computer was down, and would be for an hour.

10:10 p.m.: When a Wertz representative told Secretary of State March Fong Eu of the reports he had heard that Santa Clara and San Francisco Counties had computer problems, the Secretary of State commented: "I have been wondering why no votes are in from San Francisco and Santa Clara."

10:30 p.m.: The San Francisco registrar, J. Patterson, told a Wertz representative that "header cards were not going through the computer." He said that because of this problem only precincts starting with zero or four would be accepted by the computer. He thought that

the problem was in the software, not in the hardware. Mr. Ray Choy, who was second in command of the operation, volunteered the information that the computer was not accepting two-thirds of the cards. Choy said, "We anticipated the problem and are making a whole new set of header cards [the card placed in the computer first which determines the count—ed.]."

10:30 p.m.: CBS reported computer problems in Santa Clara, San Francisco, Alameda, and Napa counties. The announcer surmised: "Gremlins are loose in the computers," and "Murphy's Law is in effect."

10:30 p.m.: Channel 11 television newsman Jeff Simmons reported that the delay in Santa Clara County was not a computer breakdown, but a breakdown in the counter machine attached to the three computers. He said that the computers were being adjusted to count without the counter.

10:40 p.m.: Assistant Secretary of State Rick Nannini told a Wertz representative that he had been told that one of the Santa Clara machines had a bad card reader, but that the problem had been discovered on June 6 and fixed. Nannini also said that in San Francisco County they had "bad header cards."

10:45 p.m.: A Wertz representative at the Secretary of State's office in Sacramento reported that the state computer went down for about five minutes, and that the down time occurred shortly before the vote began to come in from statewide computers in heavy volume.

11:00 p.m.: A Shasta County official at the registrar's office said their machines were broken down. "I don't know what's going on here; they're down in the basement counting votes," he said.

11:30 p.m.: In assembly candidate Tom Hayden's 44th district the ABC anchorman reported that 26 percent of the vote was in. A minute later he corrected the statement and reported that 5 percent of the vote was in.

11:35 p.m.: An election official in Napa County said there were still no votes counted due to the computer problem. The official said, "They are bringing in a new counting unit."

11:45 p.m.: The Santa Cruz registrar's office reported that only 14 out of 160 precincts were counted. He said the problem was a lack of tally machines.

11:50 p.m.: A reporter in San Bernardino County reported that 62 percent of the vote was counted. He then said, "I don't think that the figures are right; we'll only know on Friday" [6/11/82].

11:55 p.m.: KABC anchorwoman in Los Angeles Christine Lund said, in discussing the percentage of the vote counted for city-wide Proposition H, "There must be something wrong with the L.A. city vote."

12:00 a.m.: Ron Greenslate from the registrar's office in Napa county said that their computer vote-counting had broken down.



An NDPC demonstration this May in Los Angeles.

June 9, 1982

12:04 a.m.: A Wertz representative learned from KABC TV in Los Angeles that there had been no change in the totals in one hour because of "computer problems in 12 counties, including Napa and San Francisco" counties.

12:10 a.m.: Mendocino County Registrar Betty Kummett told a Wertz representative that they had had a problem with an overheated computer, beginning at 11:00 p.m., which had lasted about an hour-and-a-half.

12:15 a.m.: A staff member in the Alameda County registrar's office said that he had overheard a superior saying they were having trouble with the counting machines, and that it would be necessary to bring someone in to repair them. Another person in the registrar's office, Janis Ketter, said that one machine was shut down and that all the ballots were being processed by one machine.

12:19 a.m.: KABC reported that 45 percent of the vote in Hayden's 44th district had been counted. A moment later the newsman changed the figure, saying that only 21 percent of the vote was in. And "so far we don't know how good these numbers are," he added.

12:20 a.m.: In the San Joaquin County registrar's office, Marjory Pojo said no votes had been counted, and that "One of the readers won't read."

12:30 a.m.: A Wertz representative reported that in the Alameda County registrar's office there was a lot of confusion about precincts whose ballots had not come in.

12:30 a.m.: In the Secretary of State's office, Caren Daniels reported problems with card readers, logic, and accuracy. She noted San Joaquin County was having problems with white cards, and that in Napa County the disc controller was broken and a replacement was being flown in.

12:45 a.m.: KABC anchorwoman Christine Lund reported that 12 counties were having computer problems; that San Francisco County was accepting only one-

third of the ballots; and that results were slow due to computer coding errors.

1:00 a.m.: A call to the Kern County registrar's office revealed that soon after the polls closed, their computer terminal froze for a period of time.

1:00 a.m.: An assistant registrar of Tuolumne County said that they have never had computer problems in an election before. She has already ordered a hand count in one race where the computer was misreading the ballots.

1:00 a.m.: A woman named Kathy at the San Mateo County registrar's office reported that Wertz had 4.7 percent and 528 votes with 96 out of 738 precincts reporting. She referred the Wertz representative to a supervisor, Shirley Kaufman, who said that close to 100 percent of the precincts had come in. She had no explanation for why it took five hours for the ballots to arrive from the precincts.

1:10 a.m.: Another call to the San Mateo registrar's office ten minutes later revealed that now Wertz only had 0.7 percent of the vote and a total of 81 votes.

1:10 a.m.: Only 242 of 1,048 precincts had been counted in Santa Clara County.

1:30 a.m.: KABC interviewed Tom Hayden: "The problem is there is no information; there are computer problems . . . I think the results will be positive however," he said. "I tried to run a clean campaign, I didn't reply to dirty tricks. People are tired of dirty tricks and memories of the sixties," he concluded.

1:30 a.m.: Doris Chest from the Sacramento County registrar's office reported that 94 percent of the precincts are now counted, but that at 1:00 a.m. the terminal went down and the new totals, which had just been read out, were different from the previous totals. She referred the Wertz representative to the "computer expert," one Rupert Hess, who said that the procedure had been "routine" and that "we decided to ignore the terminals for routine reasons."

1:10 a.m.: The Alpine County registrar's office said they had "no problems—we don't have computers."

1:30 a.m.: An official from the Napa County registrar's office reported that a new computer had just been flown in from Marysville and that a team of experts were "fixing it."

1:45 a.m.: In a call to the Yolo County registrar's office, a Wertz representative was told that only 44 out of 124 precincts had been counted due to problems with the computer. Peter MacMane in the computer room said that one out of two card readers were down. An observer for the Secretary of State, Rick Mennis, however stated that they were having no problems in Yolo County. In another call to Peter MacMane, he commented he had no idea why Mennis would not have noticed that the count was so slow.

2:00 a.m.: At the Santa Clara County registrar's office, Ben Barrintos, a candidate for Democratic Central

Committee in Santa Clara, reported that County Supervisor Ron Dridion had told him that numerous irregularities had occurred at the polls, including people being unable to vote due to changes in the precincts and polling places.

2:00 a.m.: Mendocino County Registrar Marsha Young reported that the automatic blower fan in their card reader began malfunctioning beginning at around 10:40 p.m. and resulting in overheating. She said that they tried to operate the blower manually but the machine still overheated. At 1:45 a.m. "Al" from the computer company Computer Election Service advised her to shut down the computer.

2:15 a.m.: The Sutter County registrar's office reported 4 percent for Wertz, and said they were having no problems because they had no computer.

2:30 a.m.: A Wertz representative at the San Diego registrar's office reported he had overheard the registrar talking excitedly about the writ of mandamus.

2:45 a.m.: "Joe" from the Santa Clara registrar's office said that no votes were tallied until 10:30 p.m., after a new program was implemented through which the cards had to be hand fed.

4:10 a.m.: The Ventura County registrar's office reported that one of four computer cards had been down since 2:00 a.m.

7:30 a.m.: The registrar's office of San Joaquin County reported 78 percent of the totals were in, and that there was a computer breakdown.

7:40 a.m.: Tubb Torjillo from the Sonoma County registrar's office reported that the votes were "rotated," [names were reversed] in one of the Democratic congressional races.

7:45 a.m.: The Mendocino County registrar's office reported all the ballots had been sent to Tehama County for counting since the Mendocino computer had broken down.

8:25 a.m.: Ron Greenflake from the Napa County registrar's office said, "We don't know what the computer problem is; we may not know for days; we ran it on a bypass system."

8:25 a.m.: The El Dorado County registrar's office reported that "wet ballots" had delayed the final print-out.

8:35 a.m.: An official at the Tuolumne County registrar's office reported that the "cumulative" had finally come in, and that in her 12 years on the election board she had never seen such a confused election.

8:45 a.m.: According to the Yolo County's registrar's office, the computer was not tabulating the results as the tape was going through.

8:50 a.m.: In Tulare County, the printout was not working because of "problems with the computer," said an official at the registrar's office. He added that the card reader was not working, and the "man from the computer company has been out to fix it."

9:00 a.m.: A Wertz for Senate representative reported that in San Diego County, ballots were delivered to computer counting sites by members of the Youth Conservation Corps wearing Brown teeshirts.

12:30 p.m.: The home edition of the *Los Angeles Times* reported that Wertz received 6 percent of the vote with 18 percent of the precincts reporting. The late morning edition of the *Times* said that Wertz secured only 1 percent of the vote with 68 percent of the precincts reporting. Between the first and second editions, Wertz's total vote count dropped from 28,805 to 15,665.

1:00 p.m.: After hearing the *Los Angeles Times* report that Wertz had 6 percent of the vote with 18 percent of the precincts counted, the Wertz representative who had been in Sacramento reported to campaign headquarters that the Secretary of State's central computer had produced one printout at 11:27, with about 12 percent of the precincts in, and another printout at 11:47 with about 20 percent of the precincts in. There were no printouts in between. The vote counting process, however, is continuous and can be assessed at any time by the major media—such as the *Los Angeles Times*—which have terminals hooked into the state computer. The Wertz representative said that during this time-frame, when Wertz had the 6 percent, there was a huge leap in the number of votes being counted.

2:30 p.m.: A Wertz supporter in Sacramento County reported that in the Rio Linda Alverta area at 11:24 p.m. election eve, the computer printout with 37 percent of the vote counted showed a voting turnout of 11.05 percent. However, he noted, the printer also showed 1,305 voters had been in out of the 2,987 registered voters in the area. He also noted an unusually high number of blank votes in the Democratic U.S. Senate race; 7.5 percent blank votes in that race compared to 3.2 percent blank in the Republican race, and 2.9 percent in the gubernatorial race.

3:30 p.m.: Brian Abas from the registrar's office reported that at least one precinct had to be recounted because of computer problems in Orange County.

4:00 p.m.: Mike Keofer, a Democratic candidate for Congress running against Bosco, a crony of State House Speaker Willie Brown who is one of Jerry Brown's close associates, reported that at 8:20 p.m. on election eve his lead was reported 2:1; later it was reported to be 3:1. However, at 11:43 p.m. when it was announced the computers had broken down in Sonoma County the trend changed. Prior to the breakdown, Keofer led in Sonoma County, 15,377 to 12,273. After the breakdown he lost his lead and was finally outpolled by a third. The Sonoma County registrar had told him that his earlier count was erroneous because the computer had been "misprogrammed."

4:15 p.m.: Stanislaus County which did not use computers, reported that Wertz received 6.3 percent of the vote.

U.S. Television

Speer documentary: an evil soap opera

by Molly Kronberg

Cynical manipulations and lying recasting of history: That accurately describes ABC television's five-hour "docudrama" *Inside the Third Reich*, broadcast in prime-time at the beginning of last month. *Inside the Third Reich* is the worst example yet of history-as-soap-opera, by which American television deprives this population of any understanding of its own or world history. For distortion it surpassed last year's CBS *The Bunker*, another docudrama-format soap opera which depicted Hitler's last days in the bunker beneath Berlin.

Directed by Marvin Chomsky—the man responsible for the docusoap *Holocaust*—*Inside the Third Reich* presents itself as the "true story" of Albert Speer, Hitler's Minister of War Production and the man who was convicted at Nuremberg of crimes against humanity and war crimes for running the Nazi slave-labor system. Speer himself served ABC as "technical consultant" on the program until his death last summer.

The Nazi war criminal made hero

Three levels of fraud combine in the final product. First, the basis of the program, Speer's book *Inside the Third Reich*, is a fraud. In that book, a 1970 bestseller here and abroad, Albert Speer launched the Big Lie to which he devoted the rest of his life: that he, as a nonpolitical architect, was seduced into committing crimes on an unparalleled scale by his "Mephistopheles," a Hitler who bewitched him; that, when he finally "realized" what he had done (a revelation that conveniently came to him in the dock at Nuremberg in 1946), his guilty plea there absolved him from outside criticism and opened up for him a life, for the next 35 years, of wrestling with his newly active conscience; that the greatest demon in the drama was not the racist depopulation drive Hitler represented, but the "unbridled technology" Speer applied to his assignment—a technology against which he passionately warned the judges at Nuremberg and against which he organized for the rest of his days. The result: while Speer's subordinates were hanged at Nuremberg for following his orders, he was sentenced to 20 years, because his charm, his sang-froid, and his campaign against technology made him a useful spokesman for the anti-technology Anglo-Americans.

The second level of lies in the program is true to the