

The combined effect of these interventions, was that among both the population and the news media, Gore was increasingly portrayed as a vicious liar, who is willing to say anything in order to get elected. LaRouche Democrats also sparked the environment in which the Bill Bradley's campaign finally began to fight back against Gore. In the debate between Gore and Bradley in Manchester on Jan. 26 (LaRouche was not allowed to participate), Bradley asked, "How can people expect you to tell the truth as President, if you don't tell the truth as a candidate?"

Although the Bradley assault was far weaker than what is necessary to effectively confront Gore's lies, it was immediately picked up by media around the New England region. Suddenly, the situation had changed. The attempt to package the election, and only discuss the "issues" in a fake and impotent way, had begun to crack.

Where's the beef?

Despite this change though, serious politics has yet to be discussed in the year 2000 election campaign, except by LaRouche. Gore has been exposed as a liar, and Bradley has begun to use that fact to defend himself from Gore's attacks. However, due to the media blackout being run against the third major Democratic candidate, LaRouche, the debate is still centered around a false, and dangerous view of the U.S. economy, and a complete lack of attention to the strategic crisis facing the world today.

The absurd notion that the United States is in the "greatest economic upswing ever" is still the basis for the debate. No one is dealing with the reality of the financial crisis which this country and the world face, and the media are doing their best to keep it that way. The closest thing to reality in the debate, is the laudable goal promoted by the Bradley campaign, of "health care for all." Unfortunately, Bradley does not seem to understand what it would really take to achieve such a goal: a reversal of the post-industrial looting of the U.S. economy, and a reorganization of the financial system, which would allow the creation of the credit necessary to rebuild the U.S. health-care system.

As for international policy, there is practically no debate at all. When the candidates do say something about foreign policy, it is foolish, or worse. The Republicans, for example, seem to be running a contest as to who can more effectively threaten China and block a partnership for economic development among the leading nations of the world. On the Democratic side, Gore goes around boasting of his relationship with Russian mafia-king and former Prime Minister Viktor Chernenyrdin.

Thus, there is still no debate on substantive issues, due to both the control exercised by the media, and the virtual reality in which many American citizens live. Two examples show how this works. First, during a forum in Manchester on Jan. 26, various media personalities discussed how well or poorly the media are covering the campaign. When asked about

Gore's lying on civil rights, and about the blackout against LaRouche, not one person spoke to the question. They just ignored it, and moved on to the next questioner. Second, this reporter had a very difficult time engaging in intelligent conversation with Gore supporters. Most political activists will defend their candidate, and their ideas, when confronted. Many Gore supporters, though, when asked about Gore's record, simply went blank, and refused to discuss anything at all.

Still, in New Hampshire, the attempt to rig the U.S. Presidential election was severely set back. The front-runners Bush and Gore are suddenly in big trouble, and the population is not buying their pre-packaged, made-for-TV, campaigns. The fact that Gore is a compulsive liar is now out in the open, and has become a topic of conversation among voters.

Election thuggery from Bush and Gore

by Michele Steinberg

On Feb. 2, one day after George "Dubya" Bush was trounced in New Hampshire, with more than 69% of Republican Party voters casting ballots against him, Bush's campaign stipulated to "forgery and fraud" in a lawsuit brought by Steve Forbes over the signatures nominating Bush in New York's 16th Congressional District. As a result, Bush's name and delegates were thrown off the ballot in that district.

This dramatic defeat for the \$58 million Bush campaign occurred after two days of hearings in a New York court, where evidence of 300 cases of fraud was being presented against Bush. It comes at the same time that U.S. Federal District Court Judge Edward Korman is weighing a decision to overturn GOP primary rules, and place John McCain on the ballot in all districts in New York. McCain is on the ballot in 19 districts, but the Bush backers challenged and kicked him off in eight districts. But despite the scandal of the Bush forgeries, the media—with the exception of one report in the *New York Times* City Edition—has largely avoided the Bush fraud.

Now, the dam has burst. After the New Hampshire defeat, "Boy George" (as he's being called by Washington critics after his Mommy and Daddy campaigned for "my boy" in New Hampshire), is finding that his attempt to keep McCain off the ballot in New York, using the Republican Party machine, is backfiring, and Bush is scrambling to blame the whole mess on the New Yorkers.

Fraud!

With the political tide turning as a result of New Hampshire, things could get even worse for Bush. On Feb. 3, Bush's

Date	Name of signer (signature required) (printed name may be added)	Residence	Enter Town or City except in NYC enter County
1/24/99	Primmemo-Bailey, Gail Primmemo-Bailey, Gail	1317 Harrod Avenue Apt 2A Bronx, N.Y. 10472	Bronx
1/21/99	Davis Dion Davis Dion	1348 Harrod Avenue Apt 2A Bronx, N.Y. 10472	Bronx
1/24/99	Davis Sean Davis Sean	1348 Harrod Avenue Apt 2A Bronx, N.Y. 10472	Bronx
1/21/99	Carpis Angel Carpis Angel	1210 Manor Avenue Apt 2A Bronx, N.Y. 10472	Bronx
1/21/99	Hunter Andre Hunter Andre	1884 Manor Avenue Apt 2A Bronx, N.Y. 10472	Bronx
1/21/99	Hernandez Carlos Hernandez Carlos	1860 Manor Avenue Apt 2A Bronx, N.Y. 10472	Bronx
1/24/99	Roberts Marjorie Roberts Marjorie	1860 Manor Avenue Apt 12A Bronx, N.Y. 10472	Bronx
1/24/99	Rosario George M Rosario George M	1860 Manor Avenue Apt 12A Bronx, N.Y. 10472	Bronx
1/24/99	Santiago Ines Santiago Ines	1860 Manor Avenue Apt 12A Bronx, N.Y. 10472	Bronx
1/24/99	Budhu Esaradeen Budhu Esaradeen	1216 Morrison Avenue Apt 2A Bronx, N.Y. 10472	Bronx

George W. Bush's campaign stipulated to "forgery and fraud" in petitioning for the primary in New York's 16th Congressional District. This petition page shows multiple signatures in the same format, with the same handwriting.

Republican henchmen gave up their months-long drive of dirty tricks to keep McCain off the New York ballot. The Associated Press reported on Feb. 3: "Gov. George E. Pataki, the top New York backer of George W. Bush, waved the white flag of surrender today" in the effort against McCain's being on the ballot. McCain, who has waged a political campaign against Bush's election tyranny, even to the point of holding a news conference in front of the Russian Embassy to denounce the "Stalinist politics" of the New York Bush backers, "welcomed" Pataki's announcement, and commented, while campaigning in South Carolina, "I'll never call him 'comrade' again."

Pataki's announcement came only after a flood of reports that Bush's Texas mafia, including his campaign strategist Karl Rove, put out the word to stop the challenge against McCain. Continuing the coverup that no one now believes, the Bush campaign swears that they had nothing to do with the efforts to keep McCain off the ballot and throw Forbes off as well, and that the dirty tricks were all the work of "the good people of New York."

Two factors forced Bush to back off. The first was the pending lawsuit before Judge Korman by McCain, which challenges the constitutionality of the election rules cooked up by the New York Republican State Committee, which could put McCain and possibly Alan Keyes on the ballot in all of New York's 31 districts.

The second was the court-certified admission of fraud and forgery by Bush campaigners in the 16th C.D., which came in a case brought by the Forbes campaign. Both of these cases hit Bush full-force.

On Feb. 2, as a result of the charges of fraud brought

by the Forbes campaign, attorneys for Bush's campaign machine, the state Republican Party, admitted to widespread fraud. Forbes's attorney, Robert A. Muir, told EIR News Service that "the Bush campaign has stipulated that the allegations of forgery and fraud in the 16th Congressional District so permeate the petitions," that they have withdrawn the delegate candidacies from this district. Forbes's attorney said that they alleged 300 cases of fraud in the signatures, and had subpoenaed 200 people to appear as witnesses to testify they had not signed the Bush petitions on which their names appear. Muir told reporters that one witness was an 85-year-old blind woman, who testified that she never signed a Bush nominating petition, yet her name appeared on the petition.

There was alleged fraud in five other districts. In the 10th Congressional District, Kings County (Brooklyn), the Bush petitioners also stipulated that "the allegations of forgery and fraud are sufficient to cancel the candidacy of one alternate [delegate]," but still were not sufficient to contaminate all of the delegate candidates in that district. This was no low-level operation. The delegates in this district, one of the largest Congressional Districts in New York, included Kings County Republican Chairman Arthur Bramwell, who remains on the ballot.

'Soviet-style tactics'

Judge Korman, who has been reviewing the Bush backers' operations against McCain, on Feb. 1 reinstated Steve Forbes in three districts in Long Island, where his petitions had been challenged by county party officials. Korman said that the primary rules were "infuriatingly unfair," that the challenge "was a hair-raising story," and that he found "this method of operation shocking." The GOP hadn't even informed the Forbes campaign about the challenge so that he could make a defense. In one district, the Forbes campaign submitted 2,120 signatures, but 1,396 were invalidated — 1,000 of those declared invalid because some petitioners for Forbes had listed their home villages, instead of their towns, as their official address.

For all the sound and fury about the Bush tactics, and the "unconstitutional burden" put on candidates in New York, there has been an intolerable silence in the face of Al Gore's dirty tricks against LaRouche. These make Bush's thuggery look like Amateur Hour, and there is mounting suspicion that the Bush forces are using CREEP-type tactics to make sure that Gore, Bush's insurance policy, is the nominee of the Democrats. (CREEP was Richard Nixon's infamous "Com-

mittee to Re-Elect the President,” which ran dirty tricks, including printing phony Democratic Party literature, during the 1972 election made famous by Watergate.)

In New Hampshire, it was revealed that a suspicious Republican outfit, called “Hands Across New Jersey,” which is headed by John Sheridan, convicted at one time of cocaine possession with intent to sell, had financed anti-Bradley television ads. This group has not revealed its sources of funding. In Puerto Rico, a lawsuit by the NPP, the party which is affiliated with the Republican Party, succeeded in taking the primary election process away from a leading Democrat, Sen. Eudaldo Baez Galib, who does not endorse Gore, and put the control under the Democratic National Committee (DNC).

But rather than risk fights that involve voters, like the one in Tennessee or Bush’s debacle in New York, Gore’s Democratic National Committee mafia will *cancel entire primaries* or rig the rules so that Democrats don’t know how to elect delegates to the convention.

Three cases are being fought out: Puerto Rico, South Carolina, and Arizona.

Puerto Rico: On the week of Jan. 24, the *San Juan Star* reported that the control of the Democratic primary had been put under the “Rules and Bylaws Committee of the Democratic National Committee,” as the result of a dubious lawsuit filed by “pro-statehood” forces in the Commonwealth, against the duly elected head of the Democratic Party primary process, Sen. Eudaldo Baez Galib, a leader of the Partido Popular Democrático (PPD). The suit that put the DNC in control is extremely suspect in that it was filed by a member of the NPP, the affiliate of the Republican Party. NPP operative Sen. Kenneth McClintock claimed that Senator Baez Galib’s structure threatened to discriminate against “pro-statehood Democrats.”

Prominent political figures in Puerto Rico say that this is an attempt to unlawfully interfere with the primary, and create a chaotic situation where the primary would be opened up to non-Democrats. The prime beneficiary would be Al Gore, who supports “statehood,” which the elected head of the election process, Senator Baez Galib, does not. Supporters of Lyndon LaRouche also fear that this NPP and DNC interference could lead to the cancellation of an open primary, as had been done in 1996. While the primary is currently scheduled for March 26, and the Puerto Rican election authorities have notified the LaRouche campaign that LaRouche is on the ballot, there is a possibility that the DNC could still interfere with the primary when the DNC delegation arrives in February.

South Carolina: While the nation’s attention is riveted on this state’s Republican primary on Feb. 19, the Democratic Party has *cancelled* its primary, which had been originally scheduled for March 9! The cancellation came after the DNC was caught red-handed, ordering the State Democratic Party to reject LaRouche’s candidacy. South Carolina Democrats still don’t know how—or if—they will be allowed to vote to nominate a Democratic candidate.

Arizona: In December, Arizona Democratic Party chairman Mark Fleisher personally rejected LaRouche as a candidate in the party-run primary and forced the Secretary of State to cancel the state-run primary, in which LaRouche would have qualified. But now, the party is being sued for an even bigger plan of discrimination: an “Internet Primary,” which would give the vote to affluent white voters, at the expense of minorities, many of whom don’t have access to the Internet.

The suit brought by the Voting Integrity Project, a Virginia-based organization which fights election fraud, charges that the Internet Primary is invalid, because it was not approved by the U.S. Department of Justice and may be a violation of the 1965 Voting Rights Act. There is good reason to believe that it does indeed violate the Act: According to Commerce Department reports, 32% of whites in 1998 had access to the Internet, compared with 10% of blacks, and 10% of Hispanics. As for Native Americans, one tribal chairman in northern Arizona said, “It’s only been two years ago when we actually got telephone lines available to our tribal members.”

“This promotes voter turnout in predominantly white neighborhoods at the expense of minority voters,” said Timothy Casey, a Phoenix attorney representing the group. “While the suburbanite in north Scottsdale can sip coffee and vote, the Navajo cannot.”

The Department of Justice is now reviewing the case, and has 60 days to decide. But the Voting Integrity Project wants a three-judge panel to examine the evidence itself, and delay the vote until the matter is settled.

International Endorsements

LaRouche is hailed as ‘the American Sakharov’

The following is a selection of international endorsements of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.’s campaign for the Democratic Party Presidential nomination.

Europe

Slovakia—Dr. Jozef Miklosko.

I, Jozef Miklosko, former Vice-Premier of the first elected post-communist federal government of the former Czechoslovak Federal Republic, now vice rector of Trnava University in Trnava, Slovakia, strongly support my good friend Lyndon LaRouche for President of the United States of America, since his economic, political, humanistic, and spiritual program can help save America and the world.