

U.S. Voters Say No To Zero Growth

State and municipal elections held Nov. 8 served as a platform for voter rejection of the zero-growth energy policies put forward by James Schlesinger, Walter Mondale, and sections of the Republican National Committee. In local races where vote fraud operations were not wholly in control, the U.S. Labor Party campaigns and the party's programmatic influence transformed these "off-year" races into nationally significant victories for industrial growth and energy development over austerity and conservation.

U.S. ELECTIONS

An analysis of key races nationally reveals that wherever the Labor Party's program for nuclear power and a Third National Bank for industrial credits dominated the race and was embraced by either the Democratic or Republican candidate, that candidate was victorious. Wherever a candidate who potentially represented opposition to the deindustrialization policies associated with Mondale's backers rejected a programmatic alliance with the Labor Party—as in the case of New Jersey GOP candidate Ray Bateman—the chosen candidate of Walter Mondale was swept into office.

In addition to giving an obvious mandate for nuclear energy development, U.S. voters also rejected efforts to install terrorists in the city councils of Hartford, Conn. and Seattle, Wash. Significant gains were also made against election rigging with the popular defeat of referenda for same-day and postcard registration in Ohio and Washington.

Below, the Executive Intelligence Review presents spotlight coverage of several import races.

BUFFALO CASE STUDY OF A WINNING STRATEGY

The Buffalo mayoral race involved the dramatic comeback of Democratic State Senator James Griffin, who won as the Conservative Party candidate after his stinging defeat by counterinsurgent Democratic State Representative Arthur Eve in the fall primary. Griffin's victory over Eve's election-fraud apparatus was largely due to the campaign of the Labor Party's mayoral candidate, Khushro Ghandhi.

Ghandhi had made Eve's program for reverting to "more primitive forms of technology" a major issue of the race. Eve, considered a sure winner after the Sept. 13 primary, had counted Sen. Hubert Humphrey and Vice-President Walter Mondale among his backers. Despite

his "big guns" national support, the formation of a Buffalo Committee for Fair and Honest Elections was too much for him.

Initiated by Ghandhi, joined by Griffin, the Committee for Fair and Honest Elections had a major role in the enforcement of strict guidelines for the Buffalo election. Without the fraud that had characterized Arthur Eve's primary victory, the Democrat was easily defeated.

Likewise, Ghandhi's introduction of economic program to the race—he had campaigned for nuclear power and for the creation of a skilled workforce to usher in an industrial renaissance—dominated the race. Twice at candidates' night speeches Griffin followed Ghandhi in addressing voters, saying, "Ghandhi is the expert on nuclear power...I take my hat off to Mr. Ghandhi." The Republican candidate Phelan, in an effort to bolster his campaign, followed Griffin's example; he promised voters he would hire Khushro Ghandhi as his economic advisor if he were elected.

But while Griffin's public identification with the Labor Party campaign and his opposition to election fraud won him 57,642 votes Nov. 8, Ghandhi was credited with less than 300 votes.

James Griffin was wise enough to capitalize on voter support for the Labor Party's program for the revitalization of industry. The failed New Jersey gubernatorial bid of Republican Ray Bateman exemplifies the results when a candidate refused to pick up this cue.

NEW JERSEY FIASCO

Bateman, who began his election campaign significantly ahead of hated incumbent Democrat Brendan Byrne in the polls, had initially allowed lines of communication between his staff and the Labor Party's state leaders to remain open. But halfway through the campaign, Bateman succumbed to pressure from the Republican National Committee and distanced himself from the Labor Party. Shortly thereafter, Bateman adopted a "know-nothing" tax-cut focus, dropping his support for nuclear power and ignoring documented evidence of fraudulent voter registration. The result was Byrne's unhampered "sweep" of many traditionally Republican areas to defeat Bateman by a wide margin.

Brendan Byrne's incredible 58 percent of the vote to the GOPer's 42 percent would not have occurred if Bateman had not abandoned serious politics. Byrne, a member of the Northeast Governor's Conference and a leading organizer of its Energy Corporation for the Northeast (ENCONO), is loathed throughout the state. Yet he "won" New Jersey in areas Democrats have not carried for generations.

Similarly, Mondale candidates determined races in Cleveland and Pittsburgh where the Labor Party was not an active influence in the election campaigns. In Detroit, enormous harassment of the Labor Party's campaign staff for their candidate Mel Brown was tremendously undercut by the combined efforts of the election rigging machine. Not surprisingly incumbent Coleman Young, a close associate of Walter Mondale, swept the race against black conservative Ernest Browne.

NUCLEAR POWER SHAPES VIRGINIA RACE

In the course of a campaign so closely watched by Capitol Hill as to gain *Washington Post* feature commentary, Alan Ogden, Labor Party candidate for governor of Virginia, emerged as a national spokesman for nuclear energy production. Although Ogden was blatantly defrauded in the election, his program greatly aided the victory of Republican candidate John Dalton over zero-growth populist Henry Howell.

Howell, who based his campaign on his ties to Jimmy Carter, had unwisely attacked the state's public utility, the Virginia Electric Power Corporation. Initially, Dalton had capitalized on the Democrats' poor judgement in attacking nuclear power in a state whose industry is heavily reliant on it.

Dalton nearly allowed an almost sure victory—Virginia had been the only southern state to be carried by Gerald Ford in the 1976 presidential election—to slip by him, by acquiescing to the demands of Richard Viguerie, a known agent of zero-growth for William Buckley in the conservative movement.

In the final weeks of the campaign, as polls showed, Dalton and Howell nearly tied, and as the Ogden campaign reached across the state to awaken voter support for nuclear power, Dalton returned to his original stance favoring industry. Dalton tailored his campaign to revolve around the support for nuclear power expressed by the state's leading Republicans, and eventually dropped Richard Viguerie from his staff. The Republicans mobilized voters under the slogan "A vote for Dalton is a vote against Carter's energy program."

The result, a landslide victory for Dalton, was described today by the *Richmond News Leader* as a "Magnificent victory—if Virginia overwhelmingly rejected Henry Howell yesterday, they rejected the importunings of Jimmy Carter as well...With Mr. Carter heavily committed to Mr. Howell, the Virginia verdict on Mr. Carter was one of profound dissatisfaction."

TERRORISTS DEFEATED

The drive to force a zero-growth mandate from the population also included the fielding of barely reformed terrorists running on the Democratic ticket for city council positions in Seattle, Hartford, and Detroit.

In Seattle, Chip Marshall, a leader of the terrorist Weather Underground who was named as a conspirator in legal proceedings regarding the 1973 Seattle bombings, ran for city council on an environmentalist program.

After obvious fraud in the primary, Marshall incredibly gained the endorsement of the King County Central Labor Council and the Seattle Police Guild. Marshall's credibility was only seriously disputed by the Labor Party, which played a major role in organizing his defeat by voters.

In Hartford, Eduardo Vargas, a member of the terrorist-supporting Puerto Rican Socialist Party, was expected to gain a city council seat through vote fraud. Although fraud did show significantly in tallies for Labor Party candidates, Vargas was defeated.

In accomplishing this, the Labor Party had motivated local Republicans and their councilwoman, Margaret Taddone, to second Labor Party attacks on Vargas. The Spanish Democratic Club, which had been expected to pull out the vote for Vargas, instead backed U.S. Labor Party candidate Herbert Quinde.

In Detroit, however, the Labor Party's limited maneuverability was not sufficient to block the election of former Air Force intelligence officer Ken Cockerel, now a lawyer for cop-killers, to the Detroit city council.

REFERENDUM VOTES AGAINST FRAUD

In Washington and Ohio nationally publicized referendums on same-day and postcard registration were defeated despite efforts by the White House to win their passage.

Mondale visited Ohio to campaign for the same-day law, while the AFL-CIO surreptitiously levied their membership 50 cents a head to build a slush fund to support the legislation. Despite at least \$500,000 spent, and wide distribution of propaganda, the same-day proposal registered only 41 percent of the vote.

In December 1976 the same vote fraud machine that originated the proposal was forced into national prominence after the Labor Party and individual Republicans proved in federal court that tens of thousands of fraudulent votes were cast in the presidential election.

In Washington, the victory over postcard registration stemmed from the Labor Party's collaboration with Republicans in efforts to kill a law for mail registration by gaining a ballot referendum. Voters rejected the proposal two to one.