
Lower Saxony

U.S. State Department ordered vote fraud in German election

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz personally ordered vote fraud against the Patriots for Germany party in the June 15 state election in Lower Saxony, according to the evaluation of a U.S. intelligence career professional specializing in West German political affairs. The U.S. embassy in Bonn is the only force in West Germany with the power to enforce the uniform pattern of fraud observed, he said, and while Ambassador Richard Burt was undoubtedly charged with direction of the operation, the orders would have had to have come from the very top. Only a total commitment of U.S. resources "would make the troops on the ground salute and say, 'Yes, Sir!'"

Why would the U.S. State Department go out on a limb, in a German regional election, against a party which had come into existence as an electoral force only one month before? The Patriots grew up virtually overnight on May 12, filing a slate of 100 candidates—one in each of Lower Saxony's electoral districts. But in the weeks of campaigning before and since that date, the Patriots emerged as the principal obstacle in the Federal Republic of Germany to the plan for a "New Yalta" deal with Moscow. Backed by George Shultz, Henry Kissinger, German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, NATO Secretary-General Lord Carrington, and others of that ilk, the deal envisions a U.S. military disengagement from Germany, termination of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative for anti-missile defense, and further erosion of American political and economic power.

The Patriots provoked an immediate positive response among voters, through their campaign against the threat of a Moscow-sponsored "Red-Green coalition" on the state level, and their demand that Chancellor Helmut Kohl abandon the disastrous economic policies which have driven the farmers and small businessmen of Lower Saxony into bankruptcy. In the last weeks of the election campaign, escalating violence by the Green Party, combined with new losses suffered by German farmers because of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, confirmed for many the truth of what the Patriots had been saying.

Even a 5% vote for the Patriots would have had an explo-

sive impact on the national political scene, since this would have qualified the party to hold seats in the state legislature, and made it a viable federal coalition partner for Chancellor Kohl's Christian Democratic Union (CDU), replacing the treacherous Free Democratic Party (FDP) of Genscher.

From the standpoint of the "New Yalta" crowd, such an outcome had to be prevented at any cost—the more so, given the role of Helga Zepp-LaRouche as co-initiator of the Patriots for Germany. A new "LaRouche break-out" was the last thing that Shultz and company wanted to see. The intelligence officer cited above, speaking of the State Department-run vote fraud, had this to say: "Shultz probably did it after Illinois; the West Germans were probably told, 'We can't have that happen here.'"

And so the election results came in: After pre-election opinion polls showed the Patriots at 8-20% of the vote, they were officially accorded only 0.3%, with perfect consistency from one district to the next. Just weeks before the election, the polls were forecasting defeat for the ruling CDU and its partner the FDP, as the FDP was expected to vanish below the 5% threshold required for representation in the parliament. Instead, although the CDU's vote dropped 6.4 percentage points from the 50.7% it received in 1982, the governing coalition survived. Three percent of the CDU's votes were siphoned off to the FDP, in a blood transfusion which allowed the two parties to continue their coalition on the state level, but with a majority of only one seat in the parliament. The opposition Social Democrats, who took 36.5% of the vote in 1982, came out with 42.1%, and the Greens stabilized their position at 7.1%.

The CDU's victory, as national party manager Heiner Geissler pointed out in an interview with the weekly *Der Spiegel* on June 16, was won "in the last 14 days only." Geissler was referring to a dramatic change in the CDU's campaign strategy, as the party began to imitate the Patriots' attacks on the Green party and the threat of a Red-Green coalition. Clearly the "New Yalta" advocates realized that the Patriots were gaining such support through their challenge to the Greens, that a Socialist-Green victory would

A statement by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, chairman of the international Schiller Institute and co-initiator of the Patriots for Germany, issued the following statement on the results of the Lower Saxony elections on election evening, June 15:

For me, there is no doubt that the election results represent a total fabrication. We Patriots know exactly the mood of the population, and no one can make us believe that the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), in only one week, suddenly got so many votes, as to be able even to give some to the Free Democratic Party (FDP). When it comes down to it, things are now just as bad economically for the farmers and the middle class as before.

Clearly, the result of this election was manipulated by, and in favor of, those who wish to barter off the Federal Republic of Germany—and, therewith, ultimately, the free Western world—to the Soviet Union. Exemplary was (Un)American Ambassador to Germany Richard Burt, who announced this loudly and clearly, when he declared, shortly before the election, to the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, which is close to the CDU, that the Federal Republic of Germany must play the leading role in building new bridges to the countries of the East bloc.

I question that there is actually any way in which this election result corresponds to reality. The result is the expression of a consensus within the Trilateral Commission to engage in slimy horse-trading with Moscow (Motto: Disarmament and Overcoming the Division of Eu-

rope). Quite openly, it is feared—and our experience unambiguously confirms this—that a Red-Green coalition government in Lower Saxony until the national parliamentary elections, would have set off a sharp reaction among the population. And so, they can temporize on accepting the “generous offer” of Moscow, and then, in the fall, when the effect of the Gramm-Rudman amendment on the question of pulling out the American troops from Europe becomes acute, they can carry through the decoupling of Europe from the United States.

Against the background of this horse-trading, it seems to me that the Gulag Archipelago has extended so far toward the West that it also produces “100%” electoral results here.

We Patriots reserve the right to thoroughly investigate the electoral result. It is, of course, not long ago that in Lower Saxony whole ballot boxes disappeared from election sites. Above all, those media who participated in the “conspiracy of silence” against the Patriots, those collaborators of Soviet-directed terrorists who did not print a single syllable on the terrorist attack against our election workers, as in Braunschweig, must have it on their conscience, if the freedom of the West and our Western civilization together are destroyed.

We Patriots know better than anyone, that our candidates’ movement created the ferment for a republican mass movement in the Federal Republic—despite the campaign of dead silence by the media and politicians against us. We will not capitulate, for on us depends the creation of a republican movement to save Western civilization. Our motto for the coming federal parliamentary elections has already gone out: “Now, more than ever!”

only build the credibility of the Patriots.

The Patriots’ campaign drew international attention, as the election deadline neared. From Italy, Sen. Vincenzo Carullo, a prominent Christian Democratic politician, sent a telegram of endorsement to the Patriots. From the United States, Janice Hart, the “LaRouche Democrat” and nominee for the office of secretary of state in Illinois, traveled to Lower Saxony to assist directly in the campaign. Letters and telegrams of support from other Americans poured in.

In Lower Saxony itself, the Patriots’ events drew crowds that none of the other parties could, an indication of the depth of support which the new movement had gained. For example, an event with Adm. (ret.) Karl-Adolf Zenker, the former commander-in-chief of the West German Navy, attracted 60 persons in Wilhelmshaven, while another rally in the state capital of Hanover, featuring Janice Hart, drew 150. The Patriots have vowed to build on this support to create a national movement, and to campaign for the national elections in January 1987, under the slogan, “Now, more than ever!”

A conspiracy of silence

The theft of the Patriots’ vote and the bolstering of the Free Democrats ensured, however, that there will be no decisive moves against the Greens, either in Lower Saxony or from the Kohl government nationally, unless the grip of the “New Yalta” grouping is broken. The last 14 days of the campaign were characterized by an impenetrable “conspiracy of silence” in the media, as the press gave no coverage whatsoever to the Patriots, and even refused to run paid ads. Only when the Patriots agreed to soften the ads’ criticism of the other parties and delete direct attacks on Moscow, were the ads printed!

Under the cover of the media blackout, physical attacks were carried out against candidates and campaign workers of the Patriots, by groups of “punkers” deployed by the Greens. In the worst case, a campaign rally in the city of Braunschweig had to have heavy police protection, and even then had to be canceled when 200 “punkers” tried to storm the place.