File 1976 Vote Fraud Complaints Against Carter — Mondale

The U.S. Labor Party legal staff has prepared the first series of complaints to the Federal Elections Commission concerning the violations of federal law committed by the Carter-Mondale 1976 electoral campaign. Documenting this series of complaints is a simple matter since the public record overflows with evidence of illicit behavior on the part of the Carter team.

Should the FEC refuse to answer these complaints, the law provides that the complaintant may seek remedy in the courts 90 days after filing the complaint. The remedy in this case would be a writ of mandamus compelling the FEC to conduct an investigation. Thus the FEC, which has been deployed by the Carter Administration to harass its political enemies may, by court order, be forced to pursue a good-faith investigation against Carter and his cohorts.

If competently pursued, these and additional complaints to be filed by the USLP would reveal the massive vote fraud in the 1976 election that lead to the illegal installation of the Carter-Mondale Administration. Far bigger than the current scandal surrounding irregularities in the financial operations of Budget Director Bert Lance, such revelations would provide the basis for the immediate impeachment of Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale, and the dismantling of the Trilateral Commission conspiracy which put them in office. Excerpts from the complaints follow.

Pursuant to 2 USC Section 437g(1) (a), I hereby allege that the following violations of the federal election laws were committed by the 1976 Democratic Presidential Campaign Committee:

The Kentucky United Labor Committee for Carter-Mondale, one of 15 Democratic campaign committees set up independently of the 1976 Democratic Presidential Campaign Committee, worked in consultation with Mr. Dale Sights to plan out a mid-October 1976 rally for the Carter-Mondale ticket. At the time of such consultation. Mr. Sights was the state chairman of the 1976 Democratic Presidential Campaign Committee in Kentucky. He has admitted publicly that he met with speakers for the rally. Mr. Sights also attended the rally as did Mr. Robert Strauss, the former Chairman of the Democratic Party. This collaboration between the main Carter-Mondale organization and an independent committee is in violation of 2 USC Section 434(b) (13) (b). This kind of collaboration destroys the meaning of "independent expenditure" as defined in 2 USC Section 431 (p).

Mr. Louis Lee, currently under investigation for embezzling \$113,000 from the account of Mayor Coleman Young, used some if not all of this money in connection

with the Jimmy Carter Presidential campaign. One day before the Michigan primary for President in May of last year, Mr. Lee made out eight money orders using money he allegedly embezzled. Six of these money orders were made out to the Committee for Jimmy Carter under names other than his own. The total amount contributed to the Carter campaign in this manner was \$5,400. Additionally Mr. Lee made out a \$1,000 money order to Mr. Gene Williamson and an \$1,100 money order to Mr. James Ellsberry. The money order to Ellsberry takes on an added significance since Mr. Lee also gave \$20,000 in embezzled monies to JE Consulting. According to political insiders cited by press sources, the JE of this enterprise stands for James Ellsberry, Mr. Ellsberry was reportedly working with the 1976 Democratic Presidential Campaign Committee but I am not sure in what capacity.

...makes the treasurer of the Michigan Committee for Jimmy Carter, Mr. Larry Deitch, possibly liable in this matter. The FEC should conduct an immediate investigation of this matter to determine the extent of these violations.

The 1976 Democratic Presidential Campaign Committee lists in their campaign report (October 22-November 22, 1976) a "Get Out the Vote" payment of \$99.63 and a miscellaneous office expense payment of \$160.00 to Jack Gold Results Unlimited of 54 East 181st Street in New York City (Bronx). A check of this location by field investigators found no such enterprise nor was any Jack Gold Results Unlimited listed in the Bronx telephone book. This leaves a real doubt as to the validity of these payments and therefore the 1976 Democratic Presidential Campaign Committee is liable for a violation of 26 USC Section 9012 (d) (1) (A) which makes it ilelgal to knowingly furnish "false, fictitious, or fraudulent evidence, books, or information to the Commission."

The operating expenditures of the 1976 Democratic Presidential Campaign Committee also lists:

...Trust Co. Bank Get Out the Vote 10-27 \$228,800.00 Representatives of this bank have affirmed that this money is a withdrawal from the Carter campaign account. Without further itemization, this substantial expenditure is a violation of 2 USC Section 434 (b) (9) which states that the identification of each person who receives over \$100 from a campaign committee must be made in the campaign report.

Prior to the June 1976 Presidential primary in California, at least \$5,000 was given to various Bay Area ministers to endorse Jimmy Carter for President. This money was initially outlayed to Reverend Calvin Jones of the Hunters Point Bayview Baptist Fellowship, Rev. G. L. Bedford of the San Francisco Ministerial Conference, and the Richmond Interdenominational Alliance (each received \$1,000) and to Reverend J. L. Richard of Oakland (\$2,000). It is reported that this money was subsequently parcelled out to other ministers for their endorsement of Jimmy Carter. Such activity is in violation of 18 USC Sections 599 and 600 which prohibit promises of appointment and employment in exchange for support of a particular candidate.

Robert Munoz of the SERA Drug Program New York City (Bronx), Charles McNeill of the Youth Action Cen-

ter, New York City (Brooklyn), and Mrs. Dorothy Deschamps of the Brownsville Community Neighborhood Action Center (Brooklyn) have admitted that they used federal poverty money for voter registration activity. This was done in consultation with the 1976 Democratic Presidential Campaign Committee. To use federal poverty money for election activity violates 2 USC Section 452 and is therefore patently illegal.

These matters constitute serious violations of federal election laws. The Federal Elections Commission should conduct an immediate investigation of these matters to determine the extent of these violations.

(Signed)

Felice Merritt Gelman